



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

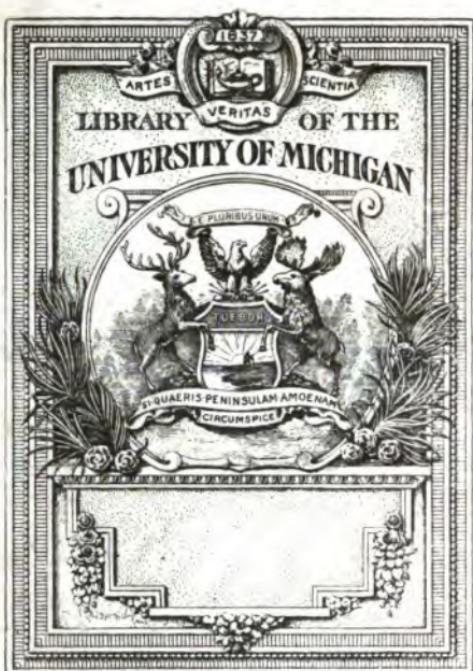
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



DA  
435  
B8



1



M. V. Gucht sculp.

*Imperium, GVLIELME, tuum famamq; perennem  
Catera proculans Tempus ad Astra fero.*

THE  
HISTORY  
OF KING  
**WILLIAM**

*The THIRD.*

*Black Boy.*

In III. Parts.

V O L. III.

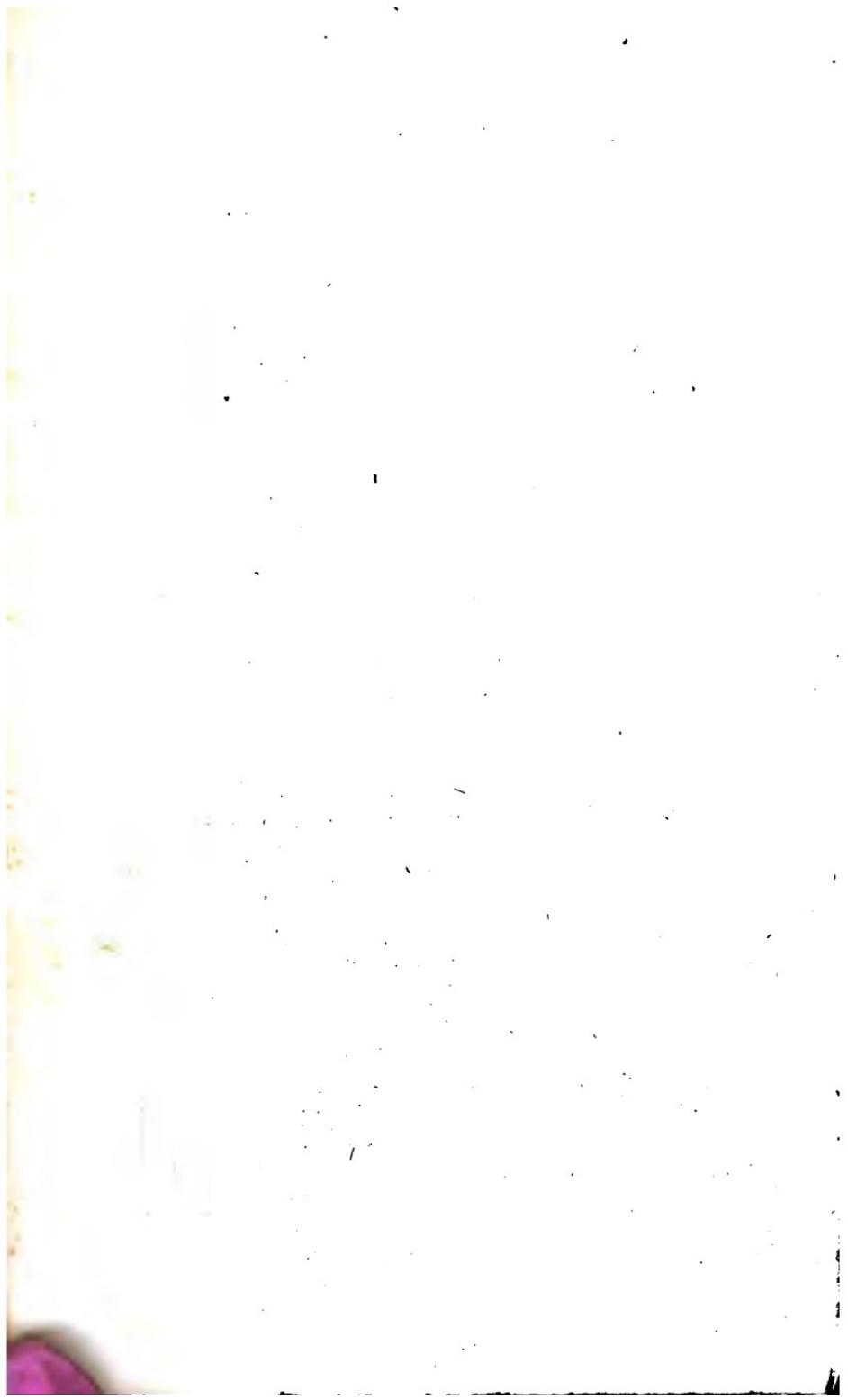
*Εἰναι τοιαὶ καὶ τάχθη, τὰ χείρων, λασσὸς ἐν τῷ φέρεται πόνῳ αὐτούτῳ,*

*Unum Historiae Opus, unusque Finis est,  
Utilitas, quaē ex Veritate Colligitur.*

*Lucianus, de Conscrib. Historiā.  
Honestè Factis Veritas sufficit. Plin. in Epist ad Tacit.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for A. Roper, at the Black-Boy in Fleetstreet;  
F. Coggan, in the Inner-Temple-Lane; and Wm.  
Davis at the Bull in Cornhill, MDCCIII.



---

---

To the Right Honourable  
*Charles Montague,*  
Earl of  
**MANCHESTER.**

*My Lord,*

**S**HOULD I Write the History of King *WILLIAM* in any other Country but *England*, I should not be sollicitous to procure it a Protection: For that *HEROICK MONARCH* has Establish'd his Fame on so solid a Foundation, as to need no other Prop to support it self abroad: But as'tis Amazing to think, that there should be a Set of Men amongst us, who maliciously endeavour to darken the Memory of the GREAT DELIVERER of these Nations, and the Afferter of the Liberties of *Europe*; So this Melancholy Reflection, makes an Address of this Nature necessary, here.

A 2

New

272012

## *The Dedication.*

Now, *My Lord*, this part of King *WILLIAM*'s History does naturally claim the Patronage of the Noble Family of *Montague*: For the Great Things they have done for that Prince, and that Prince for them, have such an intimate Relation, that I could not omit either, without being injurious to both.

It is your Illustrious Family, *My Lord*, that supported his late Majesty's Government against the open Assaults, and secret Underminings of the Disaffected; and that went near to put an end to that fatal Difference, which thro' the Miscalculations of other Reigns, had crept into the Nation, of a distinct Interest between KING and PEOPLE; by advising nothing either derogatory to the just Prerogative of the one, or encroaching on the Lawful Rights and Liberties of the other.

But, *My Lord*, what directs me in this Address, to your L O R D S H I P , is, that besides the Praises you Merit and enjoy, in Common with your noble Relations, there are others more peculiarly due to your LORDSHIP ; in whom his late Majesty repos'd the greatest Confidence, when he trusted to your Prudence and Ability, the Management of his Interest in the most Politick Court of Europe ; and that too in the most Critical juncture of his whole Reign. For, indeed it may be observ'd, That the first Embassy  
King

## The Dedication.

King *WILLIAM* sent to *France* was an Embassy of Splendor, the Second of Compliment, but yours, *My Lord*, was an Embassy of Business: And this Negotiation you carried on with such indefatigable Watchfulness, profound Caution, admirable Address, and becoming Dignity, as thereby to prevent the ill effects of the Partition-Treaty, and of the late King of *Spain's* Will; and keep the formidable Power of *France* at a stand, till the rest of Christendom, and particularly our Allies, the *Dutch*, were in a Capacity to stop its Career.

And what does eminently distinguish your L O R D S H I P's Embassy, is the most convincing Instance it gave the World, of that perfect Union and good Correspondence which his Majesty had settled between *England* and *Holland*; For it is remarkable, That the *Dutch* Ambassador at *Paris*, being, by Sicknes, incapacitated to discharge his Office, your LORDSHIP manag'd the Affairs of the two Nations, with equal Applause in both; and to the entire Satisfaction of your Royal Master, significantly express by his Naming your LORDSHIP one of his Principal Secretaries of State, immediately upon your Return from *France*.

These Services to your *Prince* and *Country*, *My Lord*, and these Marks of Favour receiv'd from Him, have determined me to Address this Part of his late Maje-  
sty's

## *The Dedication.*

fty's History to your Lordship : In which however I may have succeeded , I shall think my self extreamly happy, that they have given me an Occasion of being known to your Lordship, and of Publishing to the World with how much Respect and Veneration I am,

Your LORDSHIP's

*London, Feb.  
5. 1707.*

most Obedient and

most Faithful

Humble Servant,

*John Smith*

---

---

# THE PREFACE.

**H**Ere is my third and last Volume of King William's History, which I could not Publish sooner, by reason of the great Variety of Matters of Fact it contains, and the Nicety of the Circumstances that attend them; both which have made me feel the Weight and Difficulty of my Undertaking; and almost deter'd me from pursuing it.

It must be confess'd that as the Seven last Years of King William's Reign, are the busiest part of his Life; so they are the most Problematical: I mean, such as have afforded most Matter of Contention between his Friends and his Enemies. The memorable Siege of Namur; the Clandestine Treaty between France and Savoy; the Assassination Plot; the Interviews between the Earl of Portland and Monsieur Boufflers, and the Negotiations at Ryswick; Portland's Embassy to France, and the Treaties of Partition, are Passages which bespeak every Body's Attention; and which nevertheless have been hitherto but imperfectly and confusedly related. On the other hand, the Lancashire Plot; the Trial of Sir John Fenwick; the Manner of Receiving the Money; the Disbanding the Army; the Erecting a New East-India Company; the Resumption of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland; the Impeachments and Prosecution of several Lords; The struggles between the Court and Country-Parties; the disarding the Old, and chusing a New Ministry, with many other incidents, are Transactions, which as they did, (and still do, in some measure) divide the whole Nation, so they cannot but create a great deal of trouble to a faithful Historian; who writes

## The PREFACE.

upon the spot, and is surrounded by those that have been the Principal Actors in those Proceedings. I need not tell the Reader that I have us'd all the Precautions imaginable not to offend, whilst I endeavour to Instruct: For how I have manag'd this arduous Affair, must be left to his candid Decision.

Some of my Friends would have persuaded me to animadver't upon a Book, entitled, The Life of William III. late King of England, and Prince of Orange, which, indeed, is but an undigested Abridgment of my two first Volumes; with some whole Pamphlets relating to the Disbanding of the Army; the Scots Settlement at Darien; and other Interpolations of that Nature, ill tack'd together, to make up the Volume. But I think it unnecessary to take any further Notice of it: For true Judges will easily find the Difference, between that History and mine; and as for such as will suffer themselves to be impos'd upon, I content myself to tell them, what a forew'd Nuncio from the Pope, at Paris, was repeating to Crowds of Ignorant People, that kneel'd and gap'd for his Benediction: **QUI VULT DECIRI, DECIPIATUR.**

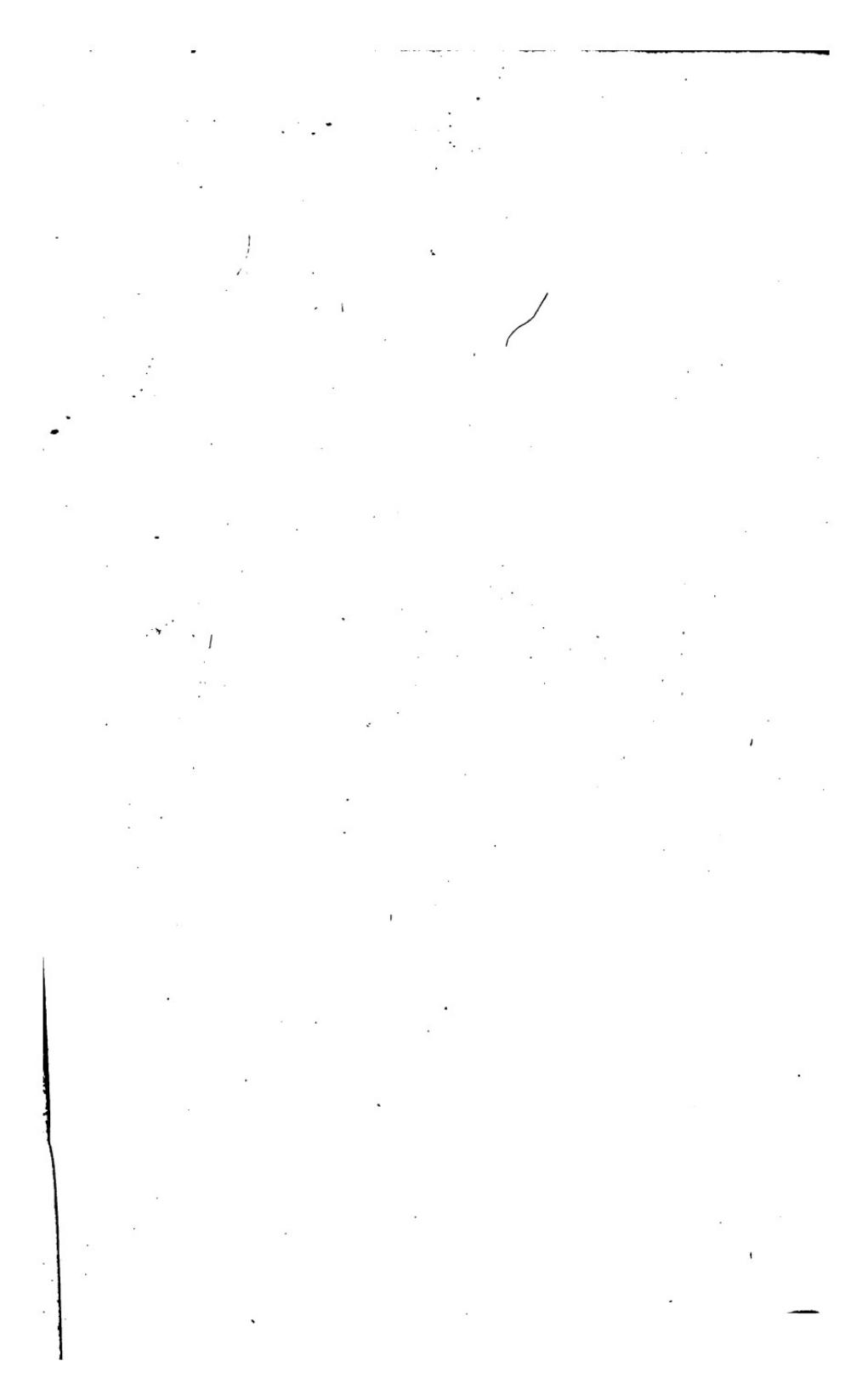
---

## A D D E N D A

To the Second Volume.

ON the 30th of April, 1694. The King created the Marquis of Carmarthen, Duke of Leeds; The Earl of Bedford was made Marquis of Tavistock, and Duke of Bedford; The Earl of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, and Duke of Devonshire; The Earl of Clare, Marquis of Clare, and Duke of Newcastle, and the Lord Viscount Newport, Earl of Bradford.

At the same Time Charles Montague, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Treasury was made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.





Hastis erat CÆSAR, Vindex NASSOVIUS Heros  
Est Libertatis: Quidni Sit ille Minor?  
Part. 1.

p:1.

THE  
REIGN  
OF  
King *WILLIAM*  
*The THIRD.*

**T**HE Death of Queen Mary occasion'd an universal Sorrow, but affected King Wil- liam in a more particular manner. His Majesty, of a firm unshaken Heroe, became now a tender, loving Husband, who melted into Tears, and abandon'd himself to all the Transports of Queen Mary's Death, and Weaknesses of an inconsolable Affliction. And indeed, his Loss seem'd to justify his Grief, since he not only must henceforward sustain alone the Weight of Affairs, but remain more expos'd to the Contradiction and Attempts of his Enemies at home; against which he was partly secur'd, by the Affection which even a great many of the Malecontents bore to that Princess; both upon account of her great Virtues, and as being a Native, and Daughter to King James. However, as this fatal Accident did considerably heighten the Boldnes, and raise the Hopes of the Dissaffected, so did it wonderfully unite the  
B b b      Hearts

## The Reign of King

A. C. Hearts and Minds of all those, that had concurr'd in  
1695. the present Settlement ; who apprehending the Re-  
sentment of the Abdicated Monarch, resolv'd to ven-  
ture their All to prevent his Restoration.

*The Princess Anne of Denmark's Letter to K. William.* Next to King *William*, the Death of the Queen *Anne of Denmark* was most feelingly lamented by her Royal Sister, the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, who upon this sad occasion, forgot the severe Usage that had oblig'd her to leave the Court, and to live in an obscure Retirement, more like a private Person in Disgrace, than the Heir apparent to the Crown. Her Royal Highness's Resentment being quite drown'd in her Grief, she wrote a Letter to the King, "Wherein she begg'd his Majesty's favourable Acceptance of her sincere and hearty Sorrow, for his great Affliction, in the Loss of the Queen ; and did assure his Majesty, she was as sensibly troubled with this Misfortune, as if she had never been so unhappy as to fall under her Displeasure. Her Highness did likewise earnestly desire his Majesty to give her leave to wait upon Him, as soon as it could be, with no Inconveniency to Him, and without danger of encreasing his Affliction, that she might have an opportunity her self, not only of repeating this, but assuring his Majesty, of her real Intention, to omit no occasion of giving him constant Proofs of her sincere Respect, and Concern for his Personal Interest. This generous Condescension in her Royal Highness was extreamly well receiv'd by the King ; and his Grace, the new Archbishop of *Canterbury*, laying hold on this favourable Opportunity to reconcile the Royal Family, represented to his Majesty both her Royal Highness's, and her Royal Consort, Prince *George of Denmark's* Prudent and Loyal Conduct, during their Recess from Court ; Urging, that, by their Interest, they might have given his Majesty considerable Disturbance, but that they were so far from any such Design, That those Members of either House of Parliament, who had Places under their Highnesses, had always appear'd foremost in promoting his Majesty's Interest. These Reasons, together with the Princess's Letter work'd so powerfully on the King, that

that his Majesty, as a Mark of his Favour and Affection, did immediately present her Royal Highness with most of the late Queen's Jewels; and his Sorrow for the loss of so good a Wife, was afterwards much alleviated by the Reconcilement of so kind a Sister. C. A. 1695. *The Royal Family re-concili'd.*

The Queen having lain sometime in State in her Bed-Chamber at Whitehall, her Funeral was performed on the 5th day of March, with such Magnificence, as express'd the great Affection which this Rich and Powerful Nation had for that Incomparable Prince. *The Queen's Funeral March 5th.*

Not only her Majesty's Household Servants, but all the Judges, Serjeants at Law, Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, and, which rais'd that Mournful Pomp to the highest Pitch of Splendor, both Houses of Parliament attended the Royal Corps from Whitehall to Westminster-Abbey, where the Arch-bishop of Canterbury preach'd a Funeral Oration, in Honour of her late Majesty's Blessed and Pious Memory.

The passing the long-wish'd-for Bill, for the frequent Meeting of Parliaments, before Queen Mary's in Parliament. Death; and even before her being taken ill, was the most lucky Hit of King William's Politicks, since thereby he dispell'd the Jealousies which not only his Enemies, but also many of his Friends began to entertain of the present Parliament; whereas had he not given his Assent to that Act, till after the Queen's Death, People had not fail'd to say that he had been forc'd to it by the necessity of his Affairs.

The Commons thus satisfied, went unanimously about the Supply, and other important Affairs. On the 12th of January it was order'd, That a State of the Revenue, with the Loans, Debts and Charges thereupon; and likewise an Account of the Establishment, Charge and Expence of the Civil-List, should be laid before the House, by the Commissioners of the Treasury, and those for Taking and Stating the publick Accounts. The said State and Account having been communicated to the Commons, and by them examin'd, The Bill for Granting to his Majesty an Aid of four Shillings in the Pound was brought into form, and another Bill tack'd to it, For applying the Yearly Sum of 30000 Pounds, for three Years, out of the Duties arising by an Act of

**A. C.** this present Session of Parliament, for Granting to their Majesties a Subsidy of Tunnage and Poundage, &c. **1695.** These two Bills, thus made into one, were read the third time, past, and sent up to the Lords on the 7th of February; and by their Lordships sent back without any Amendments, on the Eleventh of the said Month. The same day the King went to the ~~Feb. 11th~~ Upper House, and gave his Assent both to that, and to two other Acts, viz. One for Exempting Apothecaries from serving upon Juries, and other Parish and Ward-Offices; and another, for Rebuilding the Town of Warwick, and for determining Differences touching Houses burnt or demolish'd, by Reason of the late dreadful Fire there.

*Account of the Lancashire Plot.* Towards the beginning of this Session of Parliament, the Popish Lancashire Gentlemen, instead of Blessing their Stars for their late Deliverance; and acknowledging the Lenity and Mercy of the present Government, endeavour'd to represent the legal Prosecution of some of their Party, as a State-Trick, and the Contrivance of some Courtiers to enrich themselves by the Ruin of others; and submitted the whole Matter to the Examination of the House of Commons. I shall give a faithful and brief account of their Design to subvert the Government, and of the Proceedings against them, and then leave my Reader to judge, what Reason they had to raise such loud Clamours.

*Lunt's Depositions.* On the 15th of June, 1694. one Lunt made his Discovery, and depos'd before Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State, That he follow'd the late King James into France, and thence into Ireland; That from Ireland he was sent into England, with Commissions from his said Majesty to certain Gentlemen in Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. to raise War against King William and Queen Mary; That he and George Wilson his Guide, deliver'd those Commissions to whom they were directed; whose Names he mention'd in his Narrative. That at the instance and proper Costs of those Gentlemen to whom he had deliver'd Commissions, he bought Arms, and listed and subfisted many for the Service of the late King James, in order to an Invasion and Insurrection in that Country; That he was twice sent by these Gentlemen into France

## WILLIAM the Third.

5

A. C.  
1695.

France to the late King, to signify their Readiness, and receive his further Commands; and that when he was in London, besides his Employment of buying Arms, and listing Soldiers, he help'd some Jacobites over to France, and secur'd others who came from thence, who, all of them, told him, that generally Sir John Friend, furnish'd Money for those Expeditions, and paid Subsistence-Money to them as Soldiers. This Evidence was confirm'd by the Testimony of George Wilson, who guided and assisted Lunt in the delivery of King James's Commissions, and by the Depositions and Affidavits of several Persons, (some at great distance from, and utter Strangers to one another) all agreeing in the most material Circumstances of the Lancashire Conspiracy.

The Government being fully inform'd of the Plot, Warrants were issued out to seize the Conspirators, and tho', for the greater secrecy, the Names of the Offenders were not put into the Warrants at the Secretary's Office, by those that drew the Warrants, but were afterwards put in by the Secretaries themselves, yet by some treacherous Correspondence, the Lancashire Gentlemen had Notice given them of all Proceedings at London. Thereupon they burnt their Commissions, buried their Arms, and other Warlike Equipage, under Ground, and most of them fled from their Habitations; however, thro' the extraordinary Care and Diligence of Captain Baker, and others, employ'd in that Service, some of the Plotters were apprehended, and Arms enough found to convince the World, that there was a sinister Design on Foot against the Government. There was likewise found in Mr. Standish's Closet, at the search made at Standish-Hall, on the 16th of July 1694. the Draught of a Remonstrance or Declaration, to be Printed and Published at King James's Landing, which according to Mr. Crosby's Papers, and Mr. Robinson's Depositions, was to be attempted very speedily.

As many of the Persons accused, as could be apprehended, being brought up to London, and examined, were, some of them, committed to the

A. C. Tower, and others to Newgate, where they continued about a Month. During this time, their Friends and Sollicitors exerted all their Skill and Diligence to take off the King's Evidence, both by

\* This was offering them large Sums of Money ; and, that attested by failing, by finding out Persons, who would represent the King's Witnesses under heinous Characters, that the Jury might give no Credit to their Depositions. Many Persons were practised upon, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Hearst, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Brown, and Mrs. Elliot. some of which refus'd so base an Action ; but others thro' great Importunities, and Promises of large Rewards were prevail'd with to defame the King's Evidences, both at Manchester, and in the Parliament House. But that which raised the great Clamour against the Discovery of the Plot, was the gaining one Taffe, (alias Thomas O Mullen) an Irishman, to the other side, which happened in this manner.

In December 1693. Lunt came out of France, and being (as he afterwards pretended) troubled in Conscience, for having engag'd in the barbarous Design of Assassinating the King, he resolved to atone for that Crime, by discovering all he knew that had been acted, or was then Plotting against His Majesty. His coming over was made known to Mr. Taffe, a familiar Acquaintance of Lunt's Wife, and who was represented to Lunt as a Person that had done some considerable Service to the Publick. To him Lunt's Wife had told, That her Husband was lately come out of France ; which made Taffe, who pretended to be Zealous for the Government, enquire how Matters stood at St. Germain's ? Adding, That if Lunt could Discover any thing that might be serviceable to their Majesties, he would introduce him to a Person that would receive his Information. Lunt gives Credit to Taffe, shews his willingness to make a Discovery, and thereupon Taffe brings him to the Earl of Bellamont, and vouches for his Honesty. After his Lordship had heard Lunt's Relation, he commanded him to wait on him again (in two or three Days ; which Lunt obeying, and his Lordship being somewhat indispos'd, he sent Lunt with a Letter

## WILLIAM the Third.

7

ter to Sir John Trenchard. Taffe accompanied him thither, and Mr. Secretary hearing what Lunt had to discover, first sent him into Kent, and afterwards commanded him to put his Depositions into Writing, and bring them to him. Lunt performed it: Taffe heard all the Information read; aggravated the Crimes, and appeared the most forward of any to have the Persons accused, brought to Justice; and pretending to be serviceable in knowing the Country and People there, he went down into Lancashire, with Mr. Aaron Smith, and Mr. Baker, and assisted the King's Messengers in searching at Standish-Hall, and other Places.

A. C.  
1695.

Taffe shewed an extraordinary Zeal in His Majesty's Service, but might have been much more useful than he was, in finding concealed Arms and Persons, if he had made more use of his Head and less of his Fingers. The Managers of that Affair and the King's Messengers, quickly perceiving his pilfering Practises to be very injurious to the Inhabitants, and no less scandalous to themselves, were forced to have as watchful an Eye upon him, as the Busines they were employed in; tho' notwithstanding all their Care, he committed some egregious Felonies. Soon after he came to London, he waited on the Lord Bellamont, gave his Lordship an Account what Persons and Arms had been seized, that several Gentlemen had made their escapes, and that others absconded to secure themselves; whereupon the Lord Bellamont asked Taffe: If this was the Busines Lunt had discovered? Taffe answered it was, and that Lunt was the main Evidence of the Conspiracy; was very well known at the respective Places he had mention'd in his Depositions, and had done greater Service at his being there, if the Lancashire Gentlemen had not receiv'd Notice from London of their coming, ten Days before they came to Standish-Hall. This Account being given to the Lord Bellamont, Taffe address't himself to Mr. Aaron Smith, and Captain Baker, for the Reward of his Service; but finding himself slighted and reprimanded for his scandalous Behaviour; he grew Angry, and resolved to

B 4

revenge

A. C. revenge himself upon the Government, even to  
1695. the spoiling of the Plot. The Friends, Relations and Sollicitors of the Prisoners were no sooner acquainted with his Design, but the Bargain was struck, and his Terms agreed to ; Twenty Pounds is paid him in Hand, with Assurance, (as was afterwards Sworn in the House of Lords) of a good Annuity for Life, to be settled in Lancashire ; and least he should cool, he is immediately sent into the Country to be their Counter-Evidence, when the Trials should commence at Manchester.

Having thus gained Taffe, and got from unwary Lancashire the Names of the King's Witnesses, and the whole Matter of the Evidence, the next Attempt for shamming the whole Plot, was engaging Ferguson to write in Defence of the Lancashire Gentlemen, and to asperse their Accusers ; and this Stratagem had such a notable Effect, that the Popish Mob at Manchester, animated by Reading Ferguson's Paper, (which was almost in every Hand in that Country) had resolved to prevent the Trials of the Prisoners, by stoning the King's Witnesses to Death ; but those that knew they would be acquitted, prevail'd with the Mob to forbear the Execution of that inhumane Resolution till the Trials were ended. And indeed no sooner was the Trial over, and the Witnesses leaving the Town, but the Mob endeavour'd to stone them to Death ; and in such a violent and tumultuous manner, that not only the Witnesses, but a Gentleman of Counsel for the King, the King's Prosecutor, and the King's Clerk in the Crown Office very narrowly escaped with their Lives.

*The Lancashire Gentlemen try'd at Manchester.*

The Trials began at Manchester the 16th of October 1694, where the King's Evidence proved, That the Prisoners at the Bar had received Commissions from the late King James, to raise War against the present Government, and to that end had bought Arms, listed and subsisted Soldiers at their own Charge, &c. 'Tis affirm'd that Sir W. W. (tho' then one of the Council for the King) endeavour'd to baffle and confound the King's Witnesses, by asking them several trifolous Questions, but failing

## WILLIAM the Third.

9

A. C.

1695.

failing in that, he required *Lunt* to point at the several Prisoners by Name. In doing this, *Lunt* happen'd to point at a wrong Man, which mistake might be occasion'd by the Crowd. However this gratified the Popish Mob, and raised a loud *Laugh*: But their Mirth continued not long, for another of the Judges commanding *Lunt* to touch and name all the accused Gentlemen with the Cryers Staff, he named them all right.

Witnesses were afterwards produced for the Prisoners, but nothing was alledg'd by them, that could invalidate the King's Evidence, saving *Taffe's* Testimony, who boldly declar'd: *That there was no truth in the pretended Plot, the whole being a villainous Contrivance between himself and Lunt*; which single Declaration, without any Oath, outweighed the Testimonies of the Ten positive Witnesses for the King; and thereupon Sir *W. W.* the chief Manager of the Trial, refused any more of the King's Evidence to be heard, and thus the Prisoners were acquitted, and the Session <sup>and so</sup> *quitted*.

Sir *W. W.* being returned to *London*, represent'd the Plot as a wicked and horrible Contrivance whereupon the Government, in Abhorrence of such a Fact, immediately order'd the Witnesses to be prosecuted for a Conspiracy against the Lives and Estates of the *Lancashire* and *Cheeshire* Gentlemen. This strange Turn being given, many of the wiser sort of those that were Friends to the accused Gentlemen, and dreaded the Consequence of a further inquiry, advised them to sit down quietly, and leave it to the Government to punish their Accusers, if they saw fit; but some Lawyers over-ruled this Advice, and so the *Lancashire* and *Cheeshire* Gentlemen brought \* the Affair into the House of Commons.

Nov. 22.  
1694.

While this Business was depending, several Witnesses were procured against the King's Evidences in Parliament, by down-right Bribery, and by telling them they were not to be put to their Oaths, and therefore not being in Danger of Perjury, might safely and confidently tell all the Stories

## The Reign of King

A. C. 1695. ries that were dictated to them. Indirect means were also used to asperse the Earl of *Macclesfield*, at that time Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lancashire*, who for being a profest Friend to the Government, the *Jacobites* thought, of Consequence, was their mortal Enemy:

*Votes of the House of Commons in relation to the Lancashire Plot.*

The House of Commons after several Hearings, strict Examinations, and long Debates, which continued at the several appointed times, the space of Eleven Weeks: On Wednesday the 6th of February; " Proceeded farther in reading the Informations and Papers deliver'd into the House by Mr. Aaron Smith, touching the late Proceedings and Trials in *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*. Mr. Lunt's Information was read thro'; as also Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Wombell's Informations, and other Papers deliver'd into the House by Mr. Aaron Smith, were likewise read; among which were several printed Papers. Whereupon the House came to the following Resolutions; First, That there did appear to the House, That there was sufficient Grounds for the Prosecution and Trials of the Gentlemen at Manchester. And Secondly, That upon the Informations and Examinations before this House, it did appear, That there was a dangerous Plot carried on against the King and Government. At the same time the Commons ordered an Act of the pretended Parliament of Ireland, held in the Year 1689. Recognizing the late King James, and two Proclamations of the Abdicated Monarch, to be burnt by the Hands of the Common-Hangman. Besides this, that Honourable Assembly, after an Order from the House, that Mr. Standish of Standish-Hall in *Lancashire* should be taken into Custody, and their Messenger reporting, he was not to be found, Address the King to Issue out his Royal Proclamation for his Apprehension.

This Disappointment in the House of Commons was no small Mortification to the *Jacobites*, yet in Hopes of better Success, they lay their Complaint also before the House of Peers, where after Examining some Witnesses, and many Debates had,

the

## WILLIAM the Third.

II

the Question being put, *Whether the Government had sufficient Cause to Prosecute the Lancashire and Cheshire Gentlemen?* It was carried in the Affirmative. A. C.  
1695.

The accused Gentlemen had better Success at the next *Lancaster Assizes*, (August 1695.) where they brought on Trials upon an Information of Perjury against *Lunt, Womball* and *Wilson*, Three of the King's Witnesses, who were all found Guilty; and afterwards indicted for a Conspiracy against the Lives and Estates of the *Lancashire* Gentlemen. But the latter refusing to furnish the King's Attorney and Sollicitor General with Witnesses to prove the pretended Perjuries, the Prosecution was let fall, and *Lunt, Womball* and *Wilson* discharged.

The *Lancashire* Business had made a great Noise, *Proceedings in Parliament* <sup>ment a-</sup> *against Bri-* <sup>beries.</sup>  
but this Session of Parliament is principally remarkable for their strict Inquiry into Bribery; and the timely Check they gave to the scandalous and most dangerous Corruption, which had lately tainted, not only the Agents of the Army, and several Members of the House of Commons, but also the Sp---- of that *August Assembly*; and had crept into his Majesty's Privy Council. In the Account of these corrupt Practices, the Reader will find mention made of the exorbitant Sums of Ten, nay, of Fifty Thousand Pounds; tho' at the first, the Payment of that petty Sum of Ten Pounds, or less, had certainly prevented this Discovery; the Rise whereof was from the just Complaint of some Inhabitants at *Royston*, against Abuses of Officers and Soldiers, in exacting Subsistence Money. This \* coming by Petition before the House of Commons, and the Petitioners, and also Mr. Tracy Pauncefort, Agent of Colonel Hastings's Regiment, and the Officers complained of, being heard and examin'd, it was unanimously † Resolved, That <sup>Jan. 12.</sup> the Officers and Soldiers of the Army Demanding and <sup>Jan. 23.</sup> Exacting Subsistence-Money in their Quarters, or upon their March is Arbitrary and Illegal, and a great Violation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and thereupon Order'd, That the Commissioners for <sup>Paunce-</sup> taking and stating the Publick Accompts, do lay before <sup>call'd</sup> the House their Observations of the Abuses and ill <sup>to</sup> Accounts. Practices

## The Reign of King

A. C. 1695. Practises committed by the Agents of the Regiments of the Army; and that the said Agent Pauncefort should forthwith lay before the House a particular Accompt of all the Moneys received by him from the Earl of Ranelagh, and the times of such Receipts, since the 28th of May last; and how he had Paid the same, and when, and to whom, and what remained in his Hands.

(a) Jan. 25th. Pursuant to this order, Mr. Harley, from the Commissioners for Taking and Stating the Publick Accompts, (a) presented to the House their Observations of the ill Practices committed by the Agents; which, being taken into Consideration, and Mr.

(b) Jan. 29th. Tracy Pauncefort, upon bringing in his Account, (b) examin'd, as also Colonel Hastings, Major Montcal, and some other Officers and Agents; it was resolv'd by the House, That Agent Tracy Pauncefort, for neglecting to pay the Subsistence-Money to the Officers and Soldiers that Quarter'd at Royston, having Moneys in his Hands to do the same, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House. About a Fortnight after Mr. Tracy Pauncefort was

(c) Feb. 12th. again (c) examin'd, and refusing to Answer to several Questions, tho' requir'd upon pain of being Proceeded against with the utmost Rigour and Severity, it was unanimously resolv'd, That by his Obstinate Refusal, to Answer to a Matter of Fact, demanded of him by the House, he had violated the Privilege, and Contemned the Authority of the House, and the fundamental Constitution thereof, for which Offence he was immediately Committed Prisoner to the Tower. On the 15th of February, Mr. Tracy Pauncefort petition'd the Commons for his Discharge, but being again examin'd, and not giving satisfactory Answers, he was remanded back to the Place of his Confinement.

(d) Feb. 16th. His Brother, Mr. Edward Pauncefort, was next brought upon the Stage, who being Summon'd, and examin'd by the House, it was resolv'd, That he for contriving to Cheat Colonel Hastings's Regiment of 500 Guineas, and for giving a Bribe to obtain the King's Bounty, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House. Then immediately follow'd

follow'd Mr. H<sup>r</sup> G<sup>r</sup>, a Member of the House, A. C.  
in whose case, upon Consideration of the foremen-  
tion'd Observations, it was the same day resolv'd,  
That before taking a Bribe of 200 Guineas, be Commit-  
ted Prisoner to the Tower.

Hereupon; for Redress of the notorious Abuses,  
ill Practices, and intolerable Exactions of the  
Colonels and their Agents, upon the inferior Officers<sup>(e)</sup> Febr.  
and Common-Soldiers, the House agreed (e) upon 26<sup>th</sup>. The  
an humble Representation to the King, wherein, Commons  
“ they laid before his Majesty, That the Grievance Repre-  
“ of raising Money, under Pretence of Subsistence, tation to  
“ (which is such a Violation of the Liberty and the King  
“ Property of the Subjects) was in a great Measure, against the  
“ occasion'd by the undue Practices of some of the Colonels  
“ Agents, the Particulars of which they begg'd and Agents  
“ leave to lay before his Majesty, in order to the of the Ar-  
“ more effectual preventing the like Miscarriages my.  
“ for the future: They represented, I. That some  
“ of the Agents had detain'd the Money due to  
“ the Soldiers, in their Hands, and made use of it  
“ for their own Advantage, instead of immediately  
“ applying it to the Subsistence of the Officers and  
“ Soldiers, for whom they were entrusted. II. That  
“ by their intolerable Exactions, and great Extor-  
“ tions, upon the Officers and Soldiers, for paying  
“ Money, by way of Advance, and by their charg-  
“ ing more for the discount of Tallies, than they  
“ actually paid; it appear'd, That those who serv'd  
“ in his Majesty's Armies, notwithstanding, they  
“ had a greater Pay, than is given in any other  
“ part of the World; they were yet reduc'd to In-  
“ conveniences and Extremities, which ought not  
“ to be put upon those, who venture their Lives  
“ for the Honour and Safety of the Nation. III.  
“ That in particular, Colonel Hastings had compell'd  
“ some Officers of his Regiments, to take their  
“ Cloaths from him at Extravagant Rates, by Con-  
“ fining and Threatning those that would not com-  
“ ply therewith; by which, the Authority that  
“ might be necessary to be lodg'd in the Colonel,  
“ over the inferior Officers, in some cases, was mis-  
“ appl'd, and extended so as to promote a private  
Advantage

A. C. "Advantage of his own, without any regard to  
 1695. "his Majesty's Service, or to the Discipline of  
 the Army. IV. That Colonel *Hastings's Agent*  
 "had presum'd fraudulently to detain 500 Guineas  
 "out of a Bounty, given by his Majesty, to the  
 "Officers of that Regiment, under Pretence of  
 "giving them as a Bribe to obtain the same, to the  
 "Dishonor of his Majesty, and Injury to the Offi-  
 "cers: And had taken two Pence per Pound out of  
 "the Money due to the Officers and Soldiers; for  
 "which Deduction, there being no Warrant, the  
 "Collonel, whose Servant the Agent is, was answe-  
 "rable. V. That Colonel *Hastings's Agent* had re-  
 "fused or neglected to give an Account of the Pay  
 "due to the Captains of his Regiment, and their  
 "Companies, which tended, apparently, to the de-  
 "frauding the Officers and Soldiers. VI. That  
 "some of the Agents assur'd to themselves, the li-  
 "berty of making great Deductions, which since  
 "they knew not how to justify, they endeavour'd  
 "to cover, by putting them under the shelter of the  
 "uncertain Head of *Contingencies*, which gave them  
 "the better Opportunity of hiding the Frauds and  
 "Abuses, that would otherwise be more liable to  
 "be detected. VII. That Colonel *Hastings* had dis-  
 "charg'd an Ensign, by putting another into his  
 "Room, contrary to the true Discipline of an  
 "Army; from which the Colonels have no Right  
 "to exempt themselves, to enlarge their own Au-  
 "thority, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Service,  
 "and of the Officers that serve under them.  
 "VIII. That Colonel *Hastings* had taken Money  
 "for the recommending to Commands in his Regi-  
 "ment, to the great Discouragement of the Officers  
 "who were to serve in his Majesty's Armies, who  
 "ought to be such as deserv'd their Commands, and  
 "not such as paid for them. Which things they  
 "most humbly represented to his Majesty, in Con-  
 "fidence of having them redres'd by his Majesty's  
 "Justice and Wisdom.

(f) March This Representation being presented (f) to the  
 4th his Ma- King by the whole House, his Majesty was pleas'd  
 jesty's An- to Answer, That he would consider it, and take all Care  
 swer. possible

possible to have the Grievances Redres'd. Accordingly A. C. Colonel Hastings was immediately Cashier'd, and his Regiment given to Sir John Jacob, his Lieutenant Colonel. 1695.

Sometime \* before the King, in Council, was <sup>Feb. 19th.</sup> pleas'd to order the chief Officers of the Army to meet twice a Week, (*viz.* every Wednesday and Saturday) at the great Chamber at the Horse Guards at Whitehall, to receive and examine all Informations and Complaints that should be brought before them, of any Wrong or Injury done by any Officer or Soldier of his Majesty's Land-Forces, in order to redress the same. And on the 13th of March was publish'd his Majesty's Declaration for the strict Discipline of the Army, whereby in particular, all Officers and Soldiers were strictly forbid, to exact or demand Subsistence Money in their Quarters, or on their March.

To get a further insight into the ill Practises of the Colonels and their Agents, Mr. James Craggs, one of the Contractors for the Clothing of the Army, was summoned to attend the House of Commons; but upon his Refusal, to produce his Books, and to be examin'd before the Commissioners, for taking and stating the publick Accounts, thereby obstructing the inquiry of the House into the Disposal of the publick Monies, it was resolv'd, (*g*) That he be committed Prisoner to the Tower of London. On <sup>(g) March</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>. the 26th of March, Mr. Harley, reported the further Examination of Mr. Edward Pauncefort, and that Mr. Richard Harnage, another of the Contractors for Clothing of the Army, had refus'd to be examin'd upon Oath, before the Commissioners for taking, and stating the Publick Accounts, whereupon it was order'd, That a Bill be brought in to oblige Mr. Edward Pauncefort, to discover how he dispos'd the Monies paid into his Hands, Relating to the Army, and for punishing him, in case he should not make such Discovery, and that Mr. Tracy Pauncefort, Mr. James Craggs, and Mr. Richard Harnage, be included in the said Bill. Not many days after Mr Harnage was also (*h*) A-<sup>(h)</sup> order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House.

About

**A. C.** About the same time a loud Out-cry of **Bribery** was rais'd against the Commissioners for Licensing Hackney-Coaches, and the House of Commons having appointed a Committee to examine the Matter, upon the 8th of March they made Report to the House, That several of the Commissioners for Licensing Hackney Coaches had, by receiving Bribes, and by other undue Means, acted corruptly and arbitrarily, contrary to the Authority and Trust repos'd in them, by Act of Parliament. Thereupon the House order'd the Committee to distinguish the Commissioners, which they accordingly did; and by their Report of the 20th of the same Month, *Henry Ashurst*, and *Walter Overbury* Esqs; two of the Commissioners, were honourably clear'd; and the others, viz. *Henry Killebrew*, *Henry Villers* and *Richard Gee* Esquires, declar'd Guilty, upon which the House Resolv'd, That an Address be made to his Majesty, to remove them from the Commission for Licensing Hackney-Coaches, which was accordingly done, and they were remov'd.

From these small Beginnings a common Murmur arose, that an Universal Corruption had over-spread the Nation; That Court, Camp and City, nay, the very Parliament it self, were infected. Awaken'd by this Alarm, the House of Commons began to reflect upon the Wisdom of their Ancestors, and to consider what Measures they had taken upon the like Occasions, to check an Evil which so manifestly tended to the Overthrow of the Constitution, and the Ruin of the free Government of this Nation; and resolv'd to search into the Bottom of this reigning Contagion. Accordingly upon the 7th of March the House appointed *Paul Foley* Esq; *Sir Richard Onslow*, *John Pollexfen* Esq; *Sir John Thoson Foot*, *Onslow* Esq; *Thomas Pelham* Esq; *Sir Samuel Bernardiston*, *Thomas Wharton* Esq; and *Francis Gwin* Esq; as a Committee to inspect the Books of the *East-India Company*, and of the Chamberlain of *London*, and impower'd them to send for Persons and Papers.

On the 12th of March Mr. Foley reported from the C. A. said Committee, That as soon as they came to the 1695. East-India House they call'd for an Account of all Monies paid for the special Service of the Company, upon Perusal of which observing, That the greatest Payment was in the Yeat 1693: They search'd for the Orders for the issuing of that Money, the chief of which were, one dated the 13th of April 1693, another dated the 24th of November 1693, and another the 22d of January 1693, in pursuance of which, the Sums of 22275 l. 24983 l. and 30000 l. were severally paid out of the Cash, amounting in all to 77258 l. Besides several smaller Sums, amounting in the whole to 10144 l. Which with the former Sum, makes 87402 l. All issued in the Year 1693, while Sir Thomas Cooke was Governor, and Francis Tyssen Esquire, Deputy Governor, for the special Service of the House, and obtaining a new Charter. That they found by Examination of most of the Persons present at the Committees of the East-India Company, where the said Orders were made: That the Governor in the said Committees did only, in general, inform what Sums he had disbursed, without naming the Particulars to whom, or to what Service; which several of them said was a new Course, since Sir Thomas Cook came to be Deputy-Governor, or Governor. That in a State of the Company's Cash, dated at the East-India House the 7th of March 1694, and drawn up by several Members of the Company empower'd for that purpose, near all the aforesaid Sums were observ'd to be paid, and placed to the Company's Account of Charges general, paid out of Cash, viz. In 1688 and 1689, Sir Benjamin Bathurst Governor, and Sir Josiah Child Deputy Governor, 2230 l. 14 s. In 1690 and 1691, Sir Joseph Herne Governor, and Sir Thomas Cooke Deputy Governor, 13532 l. 9 s. In 1692 and 1693, Sir Tho. Cooke Governor, and Mr. Tyssen Deputy Governor 87402 l. 12 s. in the whole 103165 l. 15 s. That upon Examination of the Company's Cash-Book, having found the Ballance the 31st of October 1694, was 124249 l. they demanded of Mr. Portman's the Cashier, if he had the same in Cash?

A. C. That he replied, he had not, but instead thereof,  
 1695. laid before them in Writing, that 90000*l.* was lent  
 upon Sir Thomas Cooke's Notes, (which he produc'd)  
 with other Particulars, which made up the above-  
 mention'd Ballance. That in his Note Sir Thomas  
 Cooke own'd the Receipt of 90000*l.* which he had  
 disburs'd and paid for 99197 Pounds Stock in the *East-*  
*India* Company for their Account ; tho' they did  
 not find any Warrant for the said Sum, or any of  
 that Stock transferr'd in the Company's Books for  
 their Account, exceeding 18300*l.* Stock the 16th  
 of January 1694. The Committee of the House of  
 Commons further reported, That they found a Con-  
 tract dated the 26th of February 1693. for 200 Tun  
 of Salt Petre, to be brought home in the Ship *Sey-*  
*mour*, from *India* to pay 12000*l.* for the same, and  
 25*l.* Freight per Tun, besides all Charges here. That  
 2000*l.*, which was the Sum sent out to purchase  
 the said Salt Petre, was actually paid out of the  
 Company's Cash, and that a Bond for the remaining  
 10000*l.* was given under the Seal of the Company,  
 payable the 31st of March 1695, whether the Ship  
 arrived in safety or not ; with this Limitation only,  
 That if 200 Tun of Salt-Petre be not laden upon  
 the said Ship, than to repay in proportion to the  
 want thereof ; so that the Result of this Contract was,  
 That the Company ran the Adventure of 12000*l.*  
 for that which cost only 2000*l.* and must conse-  
 quently lose 1200*l.* if the Ship miscarried. And on  
 the contrary, the Seller, on the other hand, got Ten  
 Thousand Pound clear, without disbursing or run-  
 ing the hazard of one Penny ; and what is yet more,  
 a certain loss of 9 or 10000*l.* would attend it, if the  
 Ship arriv'd in Safety. That the Committee having  
 examin'd the Members of the Company concerning  
 this Contract, they own'd it to be true ; That the  
 2000*l.* was paid, and the 10000*l.* Bond given to  
 Mr. Tho. Colston. That about the same time this  
 Contract was made, so many of the Interlopers as  
 would sell their Shares in the Interlopers to the *East-*  
*India* Company, were allow'd their first Cost, and  
 25*l.* per Cent Advance ; which was done by giving  
 them Credit for so much in the *East-India* Books.  
 That

## WILLIAM the Third.

19

That the Committee found Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Sir *John Fleet*, *John Perry Esq*; Sir *Joseph Herne*, and Sir *Tho. Cooke*, were present at the Court of Committees, when the Orders abovementioned were made, but they being all Members of the House of Commons, the Committee did not think fit to examine them. That the rest of the Committees, who were present at making those Orders, and most of whom had been examin'd, could give no Account of the Disposal of the Money issued out during the time of Sir *Joseph Herne*, and Sir *Tho. Cooke's* Government; but only that the same was paid for special Service; and that a great part thereof was put into the Hands of Sir *Basil Firebrace*: That one of them, *vix.* Sir *Benjamin Bathurst* said, Sir *Joseph Herne* had the min<sup>in</sup> Ba- greatest part of the 13932*l.* 9*s.* to dispose of; and thurst<sup>'s</sup> Ex- Sir *Benjamin Bathurst* would have call'd for an Ac- <sup>amination</sup> count thereof, but Sir *Tho. Cooke* desir'd he would <sup>and upright</sup> Dealing. not; That the Company's Committee of Nine, had often call'd upon Sir *Tho. Cooke* to give an Account to whom he had distributed the Money he receiv'd, which he had some time promis'd, and afterwards declin'd to do: So that the Secret of that Service, and the placing of that Money, lay principally with Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and Sir *Joseph Herne*. That Sir *Benjamin Bathurst* finding so great a Sum as 30000*l.* charg'd for secret Services, he had some warm Discourse with Sir *Tho. Cooke* about it, to know how it was dis- burst: But Sir *Thomas* refus'd to give him any Particu- lars, and told him, he should remember he was bound by his Oath to the Company to keep their Secrets; To which Sir *Benjamin* replied, *He was under the same Obligation, to be true to the Interest of the Company*; Sir *Benjamin Bathurst* further said, That about April 1694, understanding that they were in want of Money, he look'd into the Cash-Book; which cast- ing up, he found a considerable Sum in Cash, and taking some Persons with him, discours'd Sir *Tho. Cooke* about it, who said, *The 90000 l. he had rec'd, was to gratify some Persons in case the Bill should pass.* As for the Contract about Salt Petre, Sir *Benjamin Bathurst* said, that it was made by Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and

Ccc 2

Sir

A C.  
1695.

*The Reign of King*

Sir *Basil Firebrass*, but he knew nothing of it till it came into Court.

The Committee likewise reported, That Sir *Basil Firebrass* being examin'd, own'd he had receiv'd upwards of 16000*l.* which was for buying Shares of Stocks, and of which the Company had allow'd : But said he knew no ground the Committee of Nine had to say, that a great Part of the other Sums were put into his Hands. He confessed he invited several Persons to come into the Company ; and offer'd to lay down Money for several; and that if they liked it not at the Years end, he would then take it off their Hands, which Offer he made to *Members of the House of Commons, among others*; and gave an account to the Company of his doing so, who promis'd to indemnify him. That concerning the Accommodation with the *Interlopers*, the Company had a Letter from the Lord Nottingham, *That it was the King's Pleasure, that they should come to an Agreement with the Interlopers.* That the Proposal to them was 25 per cent. for bringing in their Stock to the Company, and one half of the Profit besides; which one half of the *Interlopers* accepted ; but Mr. Godfrey, and some others, standing upon 30 per Cent. Mr. Colston went off with them, and did not come into the Company. That Mr. Ward said it was agreed by the *Interlopers*, that only 2000*l.* should be employ'd in buying of Salt-Petre ; That Mr. Colston was to have the advantage of it; which he believ'd, was not for Mr. Colston himself, but for some other Gentlemen; and lastly, that the original inducement to the leave of the *Interlopers* going out, was that Agreement with Mr. Colston.

*Report of  
the same  
Committee  
relating to  
the Cham-  
berlain of  
London.*

The same Committee of the House of Commons reported, That having inspected the Chamberlain of London's Books ; they found an Order made by a Committee of the Common-Council, for the City of London, (appointed to consider of Ways and Means for satisfying the Debts due to the Orphans of the said City) and dated the 12th of February 1693, by which Mr. Chamberlain was directed to pay to Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, the Sum of 1000 Guineas, so soon as a Bill were pass'd into

A. C.  
1695.

into an Act of Parliament, for satisfying the Debts of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the said City, which Sum was paid and deliver'd to Sir *John Trevor*, on the 22d of June 1694, in the presence of Sir *Robert Clayton*, and Sir *James Houbton*. That they observ'd, that the Order of the Committee of the Common-Council, which now stood dated the 12th of February, was at first dated the 13th of February, and that the Person named therein, was put in a different Hand: That examining who first writ the Warrant, Mr. *Borrett*, the City Sollicitor, own'd it was his Hand-Writing; and at first said, that he believ'd the Blank at first left therein, was fill'd up with the Speakers Name before the Committee sign'd it, because he believ'd they would not set their Hands to a Blank: But all the Committee who sign'd it, and who appear'd upon Summons, declar'd most of them positively, that there was a Blank for the Person's Name, when they sign'd it, and the rest being doubtful, Mr. *Borret* then said the Blank might be fill'd up afterwards, tho' he could not tell the time; however he own'd he fill'd it up with another Pen. That they found another Order of the said Committee dated the 26th of April 1693, directing the Chamberlain to pay to *Paul Jodrell Esq*; the Sum of 100 Guineas, for his Pains and Service in assisting the Orphans Bill to pass in Parliament; which Sum was paid him the 22d of June 1694. That in the Chamberlain's Books were enter'd several Sums paid to Mr. *Borret*, to defray the Charge of drawing the Bill, making Copies thereof, and of the Petitions and Orders relating to the same; amongst which Payments they found 5 Guineas paid to Mr. Sollicitor General, for his Advice therein, 5 Guineas to Mr. *Harcourt*, 20 Guineas to Mr. *Hungerford*, Chairmen of the Grand Committee, for his Pains and Service, and 60*l 9 s.* to Mr. *Jodrell*. That they understood, that the Orphans for the procuring of this Bill, had given Bond to Mr. *Smith*, and Mr. *Charles Nois*, to allow them 12*d.* in the Pound, when the Bill was pass'd, for their Pains and Charges in that matter, which Contract being made void in that Bill, the Court of Aldermen

A. C. dermen were impower'd to satisfy them their real Expences. That upon this *Smith* and *Nois* applied themselves to the Court of Aldermen, and got a Petition to be signed by many of the Orphans, that they were willing, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament, they should be allowed 12 d. in the Pound. That the said *Nois* and *Smith* brought in a Bill to the Committee of the Common-Council, of their Charges, amounting to 3457 l. 16 s. but as was alledg'd they pretended to be more than ten thousand Pounds out of Purse; by which Argument they got Subscriptions to the said Petition; in which Bill there was charg'd 1650 l. paid to Mr. *George Finch*, for carrying on the Act. That Mr. *Nois* and Mr. *Smith* being examin'd, they did utterly deny that they had given any Money to any Member of Parliament on the Account of the said Bill, or knew of any to be given, but they were willing to get what they could, having taken a great deal of Pains in long Solliciting the same; and that they did say, that notwithstanding they charg'd 1650 l. to be paid Mr. *George Finch*, yet they had not paid him any Money; but having deliver'd up his Bond for the 12 d. in the Pound, they valued his Share of the Orphans Debt to amount to that Sum. That Mr. *George Finch* being examin'd, did deny to have receiv'd any thing from Mr. *Nois* and Mr. *Smith*, or his paying any Money to any Member of Parliament: But wavering in his Discourse, and being again ask'd if he ever did distribute, or knew of any Money distributed on account of the Orphans Bill, he said, *it was a hard thing to be ask'd such Questions*; That however he own'd, that upon Suggestion, that there were Obstructions to the Bill, which must be remov'd by Money, he applied himself to several of the Orphans, and did receive 100 l. from Mr. *John Chadwick*, 100 l. from Mr. *Harvey*, 100 l. from Mr. *Scott*, 50 l. of Mr. *Herne*, and had a Promise of 100 l. from Sir *John Smith*, which was not yet paid. And lastly, they reported, that Mr. *Chadwick* and Mr. *Herne*, prov'd the Payment of the Money to Mr. *George Finch*, but could give no Account what he had done with it.

The

The Commons having debated and weigh'd these A. C. Reports came to this Resolution : That Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House, receiving a Gratuity of 1000 Guineas, from the City of London, after passing of Sir John the Orphans Bill, was Guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour.

Sir John Trevor absenting himself from the House, the Commons on the 14th of March resolv'd to proceed to the Election of a new Speaker ; and Sir Thomas Littleton, and Paul Foley Esq ; were propos'd. Paul Foley. The Majority enclin'd to chuse the former, but Mr. Ley chosen Wharton, Comptroller of the King's Household, having spoken in his Behalf, the Commons did from thence presume that Sir Thomas Littleton was altogether in the Court Interest, and thereupon Elected Mr. Foley, whose Choice the Majority approv'd the next day.

On the 16th of March the Commons proceeded Sir J. Tre- upon the forementioned Reports, and resolved, vor ex- That Sir John Trevor, their late Speaker, being Guilty pell'd the of a high Crime and Misdemeanor, &c. be expelled House of the House. Two Days after they passed another Commons; Vote, That Whoever should discover any Money or other Gratuity given to any Member of the House, for Matters transacted in the House relating to the Orphans Bill, or the East-India Company, should have the Indemnity of the House for such Gift ; and ordered, That Mr. Charles Nois and several others should attend the House the next day. Mr. Nois attended accordingly, and being examined, it was resolv'd, <sup>Proceedings against Mr.</sup> That he having, to several Persons, pretended he was out of Purse, or engaged to give great Sums of Money to several Members of the House, in order to pass the Orphans Bill, which on his Examination he denied to have given or promised, had been an occasion of Scandal to the House, and the Members thereof. And thereupon it was ordered that the said Mr. Nois be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House.

On the 26th of March, it was resolved by the Commons, That Mr. Hungerford, one of their Members, having received 20 Guineas for his Pains and Service as Chairman of the Committee of the House, to whom

A. C. whom the Orphans Bill was committed, was Guilty of a high Crime und Misdemeanor ; and that he be expellid the House. The same day, it was ordered, As also a That Sir Tho. Cooke, a Member of the House, do give an account how the 87402 l. mentioned in the Report, Thomas Cooke. was distributed ; which refusing to do, he was thereupon committed Prisoner to the Tower of London ; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in, to oblige him to make the said Discovery. On the 28th of March, the Bill was presented, received and read the first time ; the Cashier to the East India Company ordered to produce the Warrants for the Sums mentioned in the Report to be paid for Special Service or Charges General ; and the Contract for Salt Petre, offered to the House by Mr. Colfson, read and examin'd. The next day the Bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committe of the whole House, and the Cashier of the East India produc'd the Warrants according to Order. On the 30th of March Sir Bazil Fire-brass delivered in an Account of Moneys by him paid, upon Account of the East-India Company, which was examined, and Sir Tho. Cooke petition'd the House that he might be heard by Counsel, before the Bill against him should pass, which was granted.

Upon the 2d. of April the Commons, in a Grand Committee, went thro' the Bill, to oblige Sir Thomas Cooke to account ; made several Amendments to it, and order'd it to be reported the next day. Accordingly on the 3d. of April, Mr. Bridges reported the Amendments made to that Bill, which were agreed unto, and the Bill so amended order'd to be engros'd. Upon the 6th of the same Month, Sir Tho. Cooke's Counsel having been heard, the Bill against him was read the third time, and pass'd ; and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

<sup>† He was Marquis of Carmarthen, and was made a Duke the 30th of April 1694.</sup> At the first Reading of this Bill in the House of Lords, the Duke <sup>†</sup> of Leeds, President of His Majesty's Privy-Council, spoke vehemently against it, having introduced his Discourse by a solemn Protestation of his own Innocence, and Disinterestedness in this Matter ; which anticipated Apology for himself, together with the abhorrence of so necessary a Law, began to raire great Suspicions a-

gainst

A. C.  
1695.

gainst his Grace. On the 13th of April their Lordships sent a Message to the House of Commons, to desire them, that Sir Tho. Cooke, a Member of their House, and now a Prisoner in the Tower, might be permitted and order'd to appear at the Bar of the Lords; whereupon the Commons order'd that he should attend their Lordships, as desired. Sir Thomas Cooke being brought upon his Petition to the Bar of the Lords, he declared himself ready and very willing to make full Discovery, and said, he would have done it before in the House of Commons, if he could have obtained there an indemnifying Vote. Thereupon it being demanded of him what he would be indemnified from? He answer'd, All Actions and Suits, except from the East-India Company, whom if he had injured, he would be bound to undergo the greatest Rigour; and from *Scandalum Magnatum*.

Sir Thomas Cooke being withdrawn, the Duke of Leeds stood up, and declared, "He was very glad that Gentleman was come to such a Temper, as to be willing to discover, whereby that Bill was prevented, which his Grace esteemed of so pernicious a Nature. His Grace minded their Lordships, how the Commons took care of the Reputation of their House, in asking Sir Tho. Cooke, Whether he had distributed any Money among any of their Members? Who purged them by a solemn Protestation, that he had not; His Grace therefore thought it seasonable the Lords should have some regard to themselves, and moved, that Sir Tho. Cooke might be called in, and asked, Whether he were willing upon Oath to purge all that sat there? This Motion being rejected, the Lords resolv'd, that the Bill sent up from the Commons against Sir Tho. Cooke, should not be proceeded upon, but appointed a Committee to draw up a Bill to indemnifie him.

That Committee being withdrawn, and having made some Progress, notice came from Sir Tho. Cooke, that he was afraid he might be misapprehended as to what he said concerning a Discove-

A. C. ry, in that he said he was *willing and ready*; for 1695. by *ready*, he only meant *willing*: and that he should need at least four Months to make the Discovery he promised. This was highly resented by some of the Lords of the Committee, who immediately moved that the Committee might rise and report to the House this fresh Matter, and the Trifling of Sir Tho. Cooke, so that the Bill designed to oblige him to give an Account might now proceed; but some Lords mollified this, and Sir Tho. Cooke, begging a favourable Treatment, and engaging to discover within Seven Days, the Committee went on with the Bill to *Indemnify him from Actions which he might be liable to, by reason of his Discovery, to whom he distributed several Sums of Money therein mentioned, &c.* which having past both Houses by the 19th of April, received the Royal Assent on the 22d of the same Month. At the same time, His Majesty confirmed several \* other publick Acts were

- Acts past April 22.*
- \* *The Publick Acts were*
1. An Act for enabling such Persons as had Estates for Life in Annuities payable by several Acts therein mentioned, to purchase and obtain further or more certain Interests in such Annuities; and in default thereof, for admitting other Persons to purchase or obtain the same, or raising Moneys to carry on the War.
  2. An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births and Burials, and upon Batchelors, and Widowers, for the Term of Five Years.
  3. An Act for granting to His Majesty several additional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Spices, towards Satisfaction of the Debts due for Transport-Service, for the Reduction of Ireland.
  4. An Act for the more effectual suppressing profane Cursing and Swearing.
  5. An Act for continuing two former Acts for punishing Officers and Soldiers, &c.
  6. An Act for explaining and regulating several Doubts, Duties and Penalties in the late Act for granting several Duties upon Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and for ascertaining the Admeasurement of the Tunnage of Ships.
  7. An Act for raising the Militia of the Kingdom, for the Year 1695. and for repealing the Statute of the 2d and 3d Years of King Edward the VIth, intituled, *An Act for Shooting in Hail-shot*.
  8. An Act for continuing several Laws therein mentioned.
  9. An Act for the better Admeasurement of Keels, and Keel-Boats, in the Port of New-Castle, and the Members thereunto belonging.
  10. And an Act for making Salt-water flesh.

publick and private Bills, and then took this Occasion to tell both Houses, that the Season of the Year was so far advanced, and the Circumstances of Affairs were so pressing, that he very earnestly recommended to The King's them the speedy dispatching such Business as they thought of most Importance for the Publick Good, before both Houses, cause he must put an end to this Session in a few Days.

A. C. 1695.  
As soon as the Act to Indemnifie Sir Tho. Cooke was past, the Lords, by a Message, acquainted the House of Commons, That they had resolved to nominate Twelve of their House to be of the Committee of Lords and Commons appointed by the said Act, whereupon the Commons resolv'd, That Twenty four of their House should be of that Committee, and order'd that Sir Tho. Cooke should attend the said Committee the next day.

On the 23d of April Sir Tho. Cooke appeared before the Committee, and being Sworn, he delivered to them in Writing his Discovery of the Disposal and Application of the Sums of 67000 £: and 90000 £. In the Account of the 67000 £. the Sum of 10000 £. was mentioned to be deliver'd to Francis Tyssen, Esq; 12000 £. to Mr. Richard Adon; 338 £. to Mr. Nathaniel Molineux; 220 £. to Sir John Chardin; 350 £. to Paul Dominicque, Esq; 382 £. to Captain John Germain; 1000 Guineas to Colonel Fitz-Patrick; 545 £. to Charles Bates, Esq; and 40000 £. to Sir Bazil Firebrass; all which forementioned Sums were said to be paid for special Service of the East-India Company, to defray the Charges, and acknowledge the Pains and Services of the aforementioned Persons, and their Friends, on solliciting to prevent a new Settlement of the East-India Company; and to endeavour the Establishment of the Old; or in consideration of Losses they had by the East-India Stock. Besides 500 Guineas paid to the Attorney General, 200 to the Sollicitor General, and 200 more to Mr. Sam-  
*brook*

A. C. brook, for their great Trouble and Charges in passing the Charters, and other Affairs relating to the Company. As for the Sum of 90000*l.* mentioned in the Bill, the same was said to be laid out in buying *East-India* Stock of several Persons, for Account of the *East India* Company.

The Original being read by Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and the Committee conceiving it to be imperfect, and not such as the Act required, they acquainted him, that they expected a more particular Account of those Matters. Whereupon Sir *Tbg. Cooke* said,

' That as to the first Sum of 10000*l.* the same was paid to Mr. *Tyssen*, in Tallies, in November 1692.

' That he gave him no Directions how it should be disposed, but it was in Expectation to have the Charter of the *East-India* Company confirmed, and new Regulations thereto made. That it was intended for the Service of the King;

' That he could not say the King had it; but believed Mr. *Tyssen* told him, that he deliver'd it to Sir *Zosiah Child*, who deliver'd it to his Majesty; adding, that 'twas a *Customary Present*, and that in King *Charles's*, and other former Reigns, the like had been done for several Years; which by the Books of the Company might appear.

' That as to the 12000*l.* next mentioned in the Account, that Sum was paid to Mr. *Richard Acton*, about the same time, who declared, *He had several Friends capable of doing great Service to the Company's Affairs, and several of them would speak with Parliament-Men.* That he could not particularize who they were, but the End aim'd at was to get an Act of Parliament. That he knew no Man besides Mr. *Acton*, who could give an Account who had that Money; that he entrusted it wholly with Mr. *Acton*, with the Privity of Sir *Zosiah Child*, who recommended *Acton* as an honest and able Man, and a Person capable of doing the Company Service; the Court having given him Power, as he conceived, to dispose of the Money by another Hand, as well as by his own. That the Inducements for giving this Money, were fears of the Interlopers going out, and Subscriptions

tions for a New-Company going on ; by which they apprehended the Company would be ruin'd. That there was a Bill at that time for another East-India Company, and that the King had sent a Message to the House of Commons to settle the East-India Trade. That 10000 £. was advanced by *Acton* himself, and not repaid him in some Months after ; which Money he believed *Acton* paid away the same Session, and that the other 2000 £. to *Acton* was for Interest, and his Pains and Ex-pences, which were great. That *Acton* did say, *He could tell some Persons impolv'd in that Affair* ; That he did understand that this Money was to be laid out for promoting their Affairs in Parliament ; That he could not say to whom it was given, but understood it went no further than the House of Commons ; And that he found no good Fruit by such Distribution. As to the 338 £. paid to Mr. *Molineux*, Sir Tho. *Cooke* said, that Mr. *Molineux* told him this Money was to be dispos'd of to the Lord *Rivers* ; but since his Confinement *Molineux* had told him, that my Lord never had it, and he had made use of it himself. As to the 1000 Guineas paid to Mr. *Fitz-Patrick* deceas'd, That *Fitz-Patrick* told him, he had a great Interest with the Lord *Nottingham*, that he would try what he could do, and he did not doubt but he might accomplish great Services, provided he might have such a Sum of Money ; That he believed *Fitz-Patrick* kept the Money himself ; and that there was a promise of a farther Sum, if the intended Act of Parliament did not pass. That the 545 £. was to be paid to Mr. *Charles Bates* when the Charter was settled, and was paid accordingly in October 1693. That he himself had no Acquaintance with him ; but Sir *Basil Firebrass* told him, that *Bates* had Acquaintance with several Lords, and named the Marquis of Carmarthen, now Duke of *Leeds*. That as to the first Ten thousand Pound, paid to Sir *Basil Firebrass*, it was paid him about November 1693. That it was always his apprehension, that Sir *Basil Firebrass* kept it for himself, to recompense his Losses in the Interloping Trade, and

A. C. and as to the several other Sums, which compleat  
 1695. the further Sum of Thirty thousand Pound, paid  
 to Sir *Basil*, that they were paid at one time ;  
 tho' depending upon several Contracts, and that  
 the Reason why the Thirty thousand Pound was  
 in ten several Contracts, might be because Sir *Basil*  
 might have occasion to distribute it to several Per-  
 sons. That as the Sums paid to Sir *John Chardin*,  
 and Mr. *Dominicque*, he believ'd they were expen-  
 ded in the Company's Service; and as to the three  
 hundred eighty two Pound to Captain *Germain*,  
 that it was paid him to bring him off from the *Inter-  
 lopers*, and engage him in the *East-India Company's*  
 Interest. Lastly, as to the Ninety thousand Pound  
 Sir *Thomas Cooke* declar'd, that it was 99197 Stocks  
 bought for Ninety thousand Pound of several Per-  
 sons, for the use of the Company, to make good  
 the Contracts with Sir *Basil*, if he should chuse to  
 accept Stock : That the Stock was transferr'd to  
 several Persons to the Company's use; that he was  
 accountable for it; that they had his own Obliga-  
 tion for the same; that part of the Stock was trans-  
 ferr'd to the Company; and that the other part  
 was sold to their Uses, and they had the Money.

\* April  
24<sup>th</sup>.

Mr. *Comptroller* having \* reported this Examina-  
 tion to the House of Commons, some Debates arose a-  
 bout the same, and one of the Members inform'd  
 the House, that the Earl of *Rivers* protested he ne-  
 ver receiv'd a Penny; and tho' he was now of ano-  
 ther House, he had the same Esteem for the Com-  
 mons as heretofore, and that according to his Lord-  
 ship's Motion, the Lords had sent for Mr. *Molineux*  
 to be examin'd. Another Member observ'd, that as  
 to all the little Sums, Sir Tho: *Cooke* knew well to  
 whom they were given; but he could never learn  
 to whom Sir *Basil Firebrass* distributed the Monies  
 he receiv'd: For Sir *Basil* would not give him an  
 account of that matter, tho' often ask'd by him to  
 do it; That on the other Hand, *Acton* would have  
 told Sir *Thomas*, but he would not hear him. A  
 third Member said that Sir Tho. *Cooke's* Account con-  
 tain'd nothing but Generals; not one Date, not one  
 Time, &c. That as to the Ten thousand Pound

to Mr. Acton, he offer'd to tell him the Particulars, and A. C. he was unwilling to hear him, but did not doubt but 1695. Acton would give a particular and satisfactory Account of all distributed by him; And yet, in the same moment being ask'd where, and in what Condition this Acton was, he declar'd; he was a Distracted Man; and not able to give the House any Account at all. A fourth Member said; No Man is innocent, if every Man be Guilty; We cannot be innocent if we do not lay our Hands on these Men, that have betray'd us, and the Company; and, I hope themselves, let us go as far as we can, and then we shall not be in Fault: And mov'd that Firebrass and Acton be order'd to attend the House the next day. Another Member seconded the Motion, and moreover mov'd, that they forget not a Member of their own, who was accus'd for receiving a considerable Sum.

In the middle of these Debates there came a Message from the Lords, desiring a Conference, which was immediately had: And there the Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had sent for Mr. Acton and several others, in order to have them examin'd; That they had intimation that Sir Basil Firebrass was near at hand, and would appear; and that their Lordships were of Opinion, that all future Examinations of any of the Persons mention'd in the Report of Sir Tho. Cooke's Account, be had before the Committee of both Houses, appointed to receive Sir Tho. Cooke's Examination; to which the Commons agreed. Accordingly the Committee met the same day in the Exchequer-Chamber, and Sir Basil Firebrass being interrogated, touching his Receipt of Ten thousand Pound, and of Thirty thousand Pound charg'd on him by Sir Tho. Cooke, and touching the Distribution thereof, he depos'd; That the first Ten thousand Pound were given to him as a Gratuity of his Losses, some time before the Charter for the deposition. Sir Basil East India Company pass'd; That the Sum of Ten thousand Pound was receiv'd by him, by Virtue of a Contract with Sir Tho. Cooke, for Favours and Services done; That the Stock at the time of the Contract, valued at 150*l. per Cent* falling afterwards to 100*l. per Cent*, the difference was Thirty thousand

A. C.

1695.

' thousand Pound, which they made up to him.  
 ' That the Reason of the Fall of the Stock, was the  
 ' Ships not coming in ; and that if that had not  
 ' happen'd, he had gain'd as much as the Thirty  
 ' thousand Pound paid him. That he was positive  
 ' the Ten thousand Pound and Thirty thousand  
 ' Pound were for himself ; and for the use of no other  
 ' Person whatsoever, except 500*l.* paid to Mr.  
 ' Powel, because he had good Interest amongst the In-  
 ' terlopers, and was instrumental in reconciling  
 ' Differences. That he paid no part of the said  
 ' Sums towards a Charter, or *Act of Parliament*, nor  
 ' made any Promise so to do ; tho' he had seve-  
 ' ral Discourses with Sir Tho. Cooke about using  
 ' his Endeavours to procure a new Charter, it being  
 ' his Interest so to do, after the Contracts were  
 ' made. That he believ'd Sir Tho. Cooke, might de-  
 ' fire him to acquaint him, how he dispos'd of the Mo-  
 ' ney, but that the Deponent told him, it was not  
 ' fair, but contrary to Agreement, and that Sir Tho.  
 ' mas was not to ask him what he did with his own.  
 ' Afterwards the Committee ask'd Sir Basil what  
 ' particular service he did, or was to do for procu-  
 ' ring a new Charter ? To which he said, that he was  
 ' unwilling to take too much upon himself ; that he  
 ' thought he did great service to the Company in  
 ' sollicitation ; but wish'd he might answer to that  
 ' at some other time, being then much indispos'd, as  
 ' to his Health.

The next day Sir Basil Firebras being again ex-  
 amin'd, further depos'd : That having had a Treas-  
 ' ty with Mr. Bates, whom he thought able to do  
 ' service in passing the Charter, and to have Ac-  
 ' quaintance with several Persons of Honour ; he  
 ' gave two Notes for 5500 Guineas to Mr. Atwell,  
 ' payable to Mr. Bates, or Bearer ; That one Note  
 ' was for Three thousand Pound, and the other for  
 ' 2500 Guineas : That he put the Notes into Bates's  
 ' Hands, who told the Deponent, that he would  
 ' deal with him for himself, and if the Busines were  
 ' done he would keep the Notes, else deliver them a-  
 ' gain. That the 2500 Guineas were paid after the  
 ' Charter for Restoring the *East-India Company*  
 ' pay'd:

• paf'd, the other for Thirty thousand Guineas after  
 • the Charter for Regulation paffed. That he had  
 • these Notes from Sir Tho. Cooke, and was accounta-  
 • ble to him for the fame. That he believ'd Sir  
 • Tho. Cooke did know how these Notes were to be  
 • dispos'd of ; and that he told Sir Tho. Cooke, that  
 • Mr. Bates had Acquaintance with several Lords,  
 • naming the Lord *President*, and others. That the  
 • Deponent could not tell who this Money was de-  
 • sign'd for, or what Bates did with it; for that Bates  
 • would not deal on such Terms of *Telling Names* :  
 • That Bates did introduce him several times to the  
 • Lord *President*, who made some Scruples in point  
 • of Law, which were remov'd by the Attorney Ge-  
 • neral. That one day last Week the Five thouſand  
 • Guineas were offer'd by Bates back again to him ;  
 • Bates saying, that this might make a Noife ; that  
 • if Sir Tho. Cooke thought it too much, he would  
 • give it him again ; that on Tuesday last 4400 Guineas  
 • were brought to this Deponent, and that the other  
 • 500 Guineas were ſtill in Bates's Hands. That  
 • Sir Tho. Cooke did ſcruple to take back his Money  
 • at first, but afterwards did consent to it, the Morn-  
 • ing when he was brought up before this Commit-  
 • tee. That he believ'd Sir Thomas had a double Ac-  
 • count, the one was made up with this Sum, the  
 • other without it. That Bates would have paid  
 • back the whole, but Sir Tho. Cooke ſaid, the Ac-  
 • count would not be even if the 500 Guineas were  
 • brought into that Account. That this was no part  
 • of the Forty thouſand Pound before mention'd to  
 • be paid to this Deponent ; which Sum, he ſaid, he  
 • always understood to be wholly for his own Use  
 • and Benefit. That they found great Stops in the  
 • Charters, which they apprehended proceeded ſome-  
 • times from my Lord Nottingham, and ſometimes  
 • from others. That Colonel Fitz-Patrick receiv'd  
 • a Thouſand Guineas on the ſame Terms as was  
 • with others, if the Charter paf'd : That he preten-  
 • ded great Interest with the Lord Nottingham, and  
 • that he could get Information from the Lady Der-  
 • by, how the Queen's Pleasure was : That Colonel  
 • Fitz-Patrick ſaid, he would try to prevail with the

A. C. 'Lord Nottingham, for Five thousand Guineas upon  
 1695. passing the Charter, and Five thousand Pound on  
 the Act of Parliament, but that the Earl of Notting-  
 ham absolutely refus'd to take it. That the Depo-  
 nent heard a Note, sign'd by Sir Josiah Child, and  
 Sir Ibo. Cooke, for Fifty thousand Pound, was lod-  
 ged in Tyssen's Hands for about a Year, to be paid  
 in case the Act passed; and that it was refus'd, as  
 he understood, by my Lord Portland, to whom  
 Tyssen had offer'd it.

*Mr. At-  
on's De-  
position.* 'Mr. Richard Atton being examin'd before the  
 same Committee depos'd, That he receiv'd the  
 Sums of Ten thousand and Two thousand Pound  
 of Sir Thomas Cooke, That he told Sir Thomas, he  
 had Friends who would take pains to do the Com-  
 pany service, but they would have Ten thousand  
 Pound. That he had Two thousand Pound for his  
 trouble, in attending two Sessions, and that if the  
 Bill for a new Company had pass'd, he was to have  
 had nothing. That he did not distribute the Ten  
 thousand Pound to Members, but to those who had  
 Interest with Members. That some of them to  
 whom he gave Money to be distributed were Mr.  
 Craggs, with whom this Deponent was concern'd in  
 Clothing the Army, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Domi-  
 nicque, &c. and that Colonel Goldwell, and Colonel  
 Dean, who were since Dead, were the only Per-  
 sons which he himself gave Money to.

\* April  
 26th. *Mr.  
 Bates's De-  
 position.* The next \* day the Committee of both Houses  
 proceeded upon the Examination of the rest of the  
 Persons mention'd in their Report, and Mr. Bates  
 being Sworn, depos'd, 'That Sir Basil Firebrace  
 did apply himself to him, to use his Interest for  
 obtaining a Charter for the East-India Company,  
 the old Charter being forfeited, and told him they  
 would be grateful: That the Deponent did use  
 his Interest with the Lord President, who said, he  
 would do what service he could. That the Lord Pre-  
 sident had deliver'd his Opinion publickly for con-  
 firming the Charter, and thought the Forfeiture an  
 Hardship. That having receiv'd Notes for Five  
 thousand five hundred Guineas, he told the Lord  
 President what Sum he had, and would have pa-  
 sed.

fed it upon my Lord, but he refus'd it. That thereupon in regard, he could not very well tell Money himself, he did ask leave of my Lord that his Servant might tell the Money; to which my Lord answer'd, *He gave leave,* and accordingly Monsieur Robart did receive the Money. That after Monsieur Robart had receiv'd it, he brought the same to the Deponent, in whose Possession it remain'd till he paid 4400 Guineas thereof back again to Sir Basil. That as to the 600 Guineas remaining of the 5000, he said he had spent some of them; That the Reason he paid back the 4400 Guineas, was the Noise that it made, and that People might think that he did not deserve them; and that the whole 5500 Guineas were for his own private use. However being soon after re-examin'd, he own'd, that the 4400 Guineas which he paid back were brought to him by Monsieur Robart.

Sir Basil Firebrass being once more examin'd, despos'd, that Sir Tho Cooke, and others, observing him active, and to have Interest among Noblemen, applied themselves to him to endeavour the procuring a new Charter. That Sir Tho. Cooke was apprehensive, that it stuck with the Duke of Leeds, and told the Deponent that some way must be found out to the Duke. That he thereupon applied himself to Mr. Bates, who would not pretend to talk with the Duke; but said, the Deponent must tell him what the Company would do. That he told Mr. Bates he thought a Present might be made of 2 or 3000*l.* That Mr. Bates told him he went to St. James's, and said, he had spoke with his Friend, and that more had been offer'd him by the other side; and that at another time Bates said that 5000*l.* had been offer'd him by another Hand on the same side. That it was at last agreed, that if the Duke did act in favour of the Company, he should have 2 and 3000 Guineas, and Bates 500 Guineas to himself. That from the time the Notes for the 5500 Guineas were given to Bates, they had free Access to my Lord President, and found him easy and willing to give the Company his Assistance. That Mr. Bates was shy, and call'd it his Friend at St.

A. C. 'James's. That the Condition of one Draught of a Counter-Note, which Mr. Bates brought, was worded, *In case the Lord President did not assist the Company in passing the Charter*, to which this Deponent made an Alteration, by putting out my Lord's Name, and making it not payable in case the Charter should not pass. That about a Week before the Money was brought back again, this Deponent went to Bates about it, who then told him, *it was all for himself*. That the Deponent did intend a Distribution of the abovementioned Sum of Thirty Thousand Pound in manner following, to Sir Edward Seymour, Sir John Trevor, and Mr. Guy Ten thousand Pound, in case the Charter and Act of Parliament passed; to the Merchants *Interlopers* Ten thousand Pound, and to himself Ten thousand Pound; That as to Five Thousand Pound part of the said Thirty thousand Pound he did design one third thereof to Sir Edward Seymour, one third to Sir John Trevor, and one third to Mr. Guy; That Mr. Guy, to whom he made the Proposal told him, they did not desire to meddle with the Stock, but would do any service they could to promote getting the Charter. That Sir Edward Seymour afterwards meeting this Deponent, chid him for making that Proposal, and told him, *He would never have any thing to do with him, if he ever made any such Offers*. That the Deponent thought himself oblig'd in Honour, to pay two thirds of the Five thousand Pound, when receiv'd, to Sir John Trevor, and Mr. Guy, and intended to keep the other third, (which Sir Edward Seymour refus'd) for himself, and that Sir John Trevor did sometime afterwards give him some hints of his Expectation.

Sir Josiah Child being examin'd, said, 'He never dispos'd of 10 l. of the East-India Company's: That Child's Examination. he did recommend it, that a Present of Fifty thousand Pound should be made to the King, if his Majesty would so far wave his Prerogative, that an Act of Parliament might be pass'd for settling the Company, but that Mr. Tyffen told him, *the King would not meddle in that Matter*, as he had been inform'd from my Lord Portland.

The

These Examinations being † reported to the House of Commons, one of the Members stood up, and urg'd the necessity of searching this Matter to the bottom; and to provide Laws for the future, to prevent the Members of the House taking Money. <sup>the 27th</sup>

That Ten thousand Pound had been pretended to be given to the King; and Fifty thousand Pound offered to buy an Act of Parliament, or gain their Charter. That the Facts prov'd themselves; and that Mr. Bates appear'd an unfortunate Person, whom the Care of his Friend (the Duke of Leeds) and the Sense of his Oath, had caus'd to make such Contradictions. Another Member said, that there were never greater, and more general Instances of Corruption; he insisted on the necessity of a speedy Remedy, and that it was very fit the House should let the World see that they were in earnest; He put them in mind of the Practices and Arts that had been us'd to stop their Discovery, so that what they had, was got, as it were, by the utmost Force and Constraint; at which they could not wonder, when they now found so great a Man at the Bottom; But there is, added he, no Person in a Post so bigh, that this House cannot reach; no Man's Practice, or Art, so deep, that this House cannot discover. Here have been all imaginable Endeavours us'd to obstruc the Enquiry. First, His Majesty's Name was made use of at the Committees, with hopes, perhaps, that that might stop any further search; and if it were made use of there, you may reasonably expect they were made use of else where. But that appear'd to be so far from being a matter of Reflection on the King, that Sir Jo-siah Child, often complain'd of it, as a Rudeness to his Majesty, that what other Kings had Yearly as a Present, they had not offer'd to his Majesty in three Years; it was indeed, if not a matter of a Right, a matter of Custom. As for the Earl of Portland, who may be nam'd for his Honour upon this Occasion, when the great Sum of Fifty thousand Pound was press'd upon him, he did absolutely refuse it, and told them, He would for ever be their Enemy and Opposer, if they offer'd any such thing to him. Having thus mention'd the innocent. I must, continued he, say somewhats of the Guilty; a

A. C. 1695. stop having been put, the Duke of Leeds must be applied to: Certainly there never was a more notorious Bribery, and that in a Person, whom we might have expected to have been free from such a Crime, if you respect either the greatness of his Place, or of his former Obligation. It is fit to speak plainly on such occasions, the House ought to endeavour to remove such a Person from the King's Council and Presence. What Security can the Nation have when we are Bought and Sold to one another? We have seen our Designs defeated, our Attempts betrayed, and what wonder is it? Can any Man think it more strange that our Counsels, should be sold abroad, than that Charters should be Sold at Home? Certainly a Man may reasonably believe, that he who will Sell the Subjects, will Sell the Kingdom, if he can have a sufficient Bribe. What Prince can be safe in such Counsels which are given for private Advantage? Several Proposals, said he in the Conclusion, may here be offer'd for Remedy. One that this House shouold Address His Majesty to remove the Duke of Leeds; but, with Submission, an Address is too mean, too low a thing for this House to do at this Time, and upon such an Occasion; I therefore move we may lodge an Impeachment.

Tho' this Speech was approved in the main, yet some Expressions in it were thought too reflecting, and another Member stood up and said, He wondered the Gentleman who spoke last should say that, which he hop'd, he did not believe, that, that Lord should have sold our Counsels to France. Thereupon the other rose again: And said, It was with some uneasiness he stood up, for he did not take Pleasure to rake in a Dunghill. That he was far from saying the Duke had betrayed our Counsels; but argued only from Possibility; that it was as reasonable to believe one as the other; and that when Honour and Justice were not the Rule of Men's Actions, there was nothing incredible that might be for their Disadvantage.

Several Members seconded the Motion for an Impeachment, adding, That such Actions as these were a Blemish, if not a Scandal to the Revolution it self. And it being demanded, By what Law it was a Crime to take Money at Court? It was answer'd,

That

## WILLIAM the Third.

39  
A. C.  
1695.

That if there was not a Law, it was time there should be a Law to prevent it ; that the Law of God was against the Duke, and that there were Parliaments to punish such Crimes. It was again suggested, that it seem'd ~~The Duke~~ doubtful whether there was Matter in this Report of Leeds for an Impeachment ; and therefore before the ~~House~~ went to an Impeachment, they ought to ~~be im-~~ put the Question upon the Report, and see whether it be a Crime ? Thereupon some of the Duke's Friends objected, That there was no Law, and so no Transgression, and mov'd for excusing him : But the Question being put, that there did appear, that there was in the Report made from the Committee of both Houses sufficient Matter to Impeach Thomas Duke of Leeds, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, it was carried in the Affirmative, and Mr. Comptroller was order'd to go up to the Lords, and at their Bar, in the Name of the House, and of all the Commons of England, to lodge the said Impeachment, which in due time they would make good.

About the same time that Mr. Comptroller made the Report to the Commons from the Committee of both Houses, the Lord Privy Seal made the Report to the Lords; after the hearing of which, the Duke of Leeds said, 'That as he had formerly protested himself to be clear in this Matter ; so he still denied upon his Faith and Honour, <sup>The Duke</sup> Speech to that he was Guilty of any such Corruptions as the Lords. were suggested against him, and that if the whole Truth were laid open, it would tend to his Honour and Advantage. That he would be very free in telling their Lordships now before hand, all that passed, in which he was any ways concerned. That Mr. Bates introduc'd Sir Basil Firebrace to him, and that he had Conferences with Sir Basil upon the Subject of the East-India Company, which Firebrace was concern'd for. That some time after, Mr. Bates inform'd him, that he was to have a Sum of Money of Sir Basil Firebrace, and desired his Lordship to lend him one of his Servants, (Mr. Bates keeping but a Foorman) to receive the Money ; and so he lent him Monsieur Robars. That he knew nothing of

A. C. 1695. 'the Sum, but afterwards Mr. Bates came to him and told him, he had received 5000 Guineas, and that in acknowledgment of the many Favours he had received from his Lordship's Hands, he humbly desir'd him to accept the same ; which he refusing, Mr. Bates pressed him earnestly to take one half, or a quarter ; which he still refused, declaring he would not touch a Penny of them ; that however he told him, since he had taken them he thought there was no need of returning them ; that they were his own, and wish'd him good Luck with them. And thus, concluded his Grace, I was but a Shadow to Mr. Bates.'

The Duke of Leeds had scarce ended his Speech, when private Notice came to the House of Lords, that the Commons were proceeding to an Impeachment against him ; whereupon he left the House in great haste, and going to the Door of the House of Commons, desir'd to be admitted to be Heard. This being granted, and a Chair placed for him within the Bar, his Grace sat down, put on his Hat ; then rose, uncovered himself, and made a Speech to the House, wherein in the first place, *His Speech to the House of Commons*, He thank'd them heartily for this Favour of hearing him ; and then proceeded, declaring his Innocence, and that he had attended sooner if he had had the least Intimation what the House was upon. That the occasion of his coming, was from the two Votes upon the Report from the Committee of both Houses ; That he had done all he could to be inform'd of the Particulars, but could not. That hearing of a Report, a *monstruous long Report*, and finding himself concern'd, he was earnest to be heard, to the end he might not lie under the Displeasure, of either, or both Houses. He said, it is a bold Word, but 'tis a Truth, *This House had not now been Sitting but for me.* He added, 'That he was formerly pursued by this House in two Points : For being for the French Interest, and for Popery ; That he had then, if he might have been heard, justified himself, and hop'd he had since, and would by all the Actions of his Life, *That one Firebrand, by the means*

## WILLIAM the Third.

41

A. C.  
1695.

of Mr. Bates, was introduced to him; That he had long known Mr. Bates, and if he was not much deceived in him, he could not believe that Gentleman would have transacted such a Matter, if put upon it. That the Evidence was but an Hear-say, and he hoped they would not Condemn on Hear-say. That as well as a Money-Part, there was also a Treaty-Part; That as to the Money-part much of it was false, and what was true he made no Secret; that he could and did say, upon his Faith and Honour, that neither directly nor indirectly, *He never touched one Penny of the Money.* That he observ'd a great deal of Pains had been taken to hook in this Matter by a side Wind; that this *Firebrace* thought his Merit would deserve 10000*l.* and 30000*l.* that this 5500 Guineas was no part of the 40000*l.* That the Witnesses were called in by the Committee; but that *Firebrace*, after his first Hearing, desir'd to be called in again himself, contrary to all Rules; which shew'd him at least a very willing Witness. That he had a Thread which he hoped to spin finer; and make it appear, that this was a Design laid against him long before the naming this Committee; that Warning was given him some time since; *That this Matter would be improved against him;* and that *Firebrace* had been told, *He should be Excus'd if he should Charge the Duke.* His Grace in the Conclusion said, He ask'd no Favour, but their favourable Justice; and that no severe Sense might be put on what would bear a Candid one. That if it might be the House would *reconsider* what was done; or at least preserve him from Cruelty, and not let him lie on the Rack, and be blasted until a Parliament should sit again; and that if they would not *reconsider*, that then he might have speedy Justice; for he had rather want Counsel, want Time, or want any Thing, than lie under their, or the Nation's Displeasure.

This Speech being ended, and the Duke withdrawn, Mr. Comptroller, attended by many Members, went up to the Lords with the Impeachment; *The Duke is impeached.*

and

A. C. and at the same time, it was propos'd in the Hou  
1695. that the Articles should be forthwith drawn up  
and thereupon the Committee, which were jo'ne  
with the Lords, were ordered to withdraw and pre  
pare the same.

*Debates  
about his  
Speech.*

Afterwards the House of Commons took the Duke's Speech into Consideration, and one of the Members, stood up and said, *That by this Noble Lord's Speech the Point was now, whether the House would Arraign the Committee of both Houses, or go on with their Impeachment?* ' That the Duke when he came to the Matter, would not enter into Particulars, but pass'd it over with Excuse of wanting of time; ' That he made no Excuse as to the Facts; That his Argument of a Contrivance was, that the 5000 Guineas charg'd on him, was no part of the 40000 l. *Firebrass* was to account for; That this was rather an Aggravation of the Crime; for Sir Tho. Cooke had a double Account, one with, and another without the 5000 Guineas; which was an Indication, that if there was a Contrivance, it was not by the Committee, but with Sir Thomas Cooke, to stifle the Inquiry, and conceal the Corruption. That the speedy Justice of the House was to be wish'd and desir'd; and that if there was such a Contrivance, such a Thread as was mentioned by that noble Lord, 'twas not to be doubted, but that House where he was impeached would clear him. Another Member moved, that a Committee might be appointed to withdraw, to consider what was to be done in order to gratifie that Noble Lord by speedy Justice; and observ'd, that his Friend Mr. Bates's contradicting himself, was more than the Evidence of *Firebrass*. That Monsieur Robart was a Servant of my Lord President's, and was fled; that Mr. Bates said he kept the Money in his House; that sometimes he had spent it, sometimes it was in his Closet: That he did own the Money was not in his House on Sunday, but on Tuesday Morning Monsieur Robart brought it to him, but he would never declare from whom he brought it.

In the middle of these Debates, a Message was sent from the Lords, to acquaint the House of Commons, that it was the Opinion of their Lordships, that the Discovery made by Sir Tho. Cooke was not Satisfactory, nor so full as to entitle him to the Benefit of the Act to Indemnifie him, and that their Lordships desired the Concurrence of the Commons. They thereupon past a Vote, as the Lords had done, and sent it up by the Lord Coningsby.

On Monday the 29th of April the Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had past a Bill, intituled, *An Act for imprisoning Sir Tho. Cooke, Sir Basil Firebrace, Charles Bates, Esq; and James Craggs, and restraining them from alienating their Estates, to which they desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons.* After the reading of this Bill, Mr. Comptroller reported the Articles of Impeachment against the Duke of Leeds, *For Contracting and Agreeing with the Merchants Trading to the East Indies, or their Agents, for 5500 Guineas to procure them a Charter of Confirmation, and a Charter of Regulations, which Sum was actually received by the said Duke of Leeds, or by his Agents and Servants, with his Privity and Consent.* These Articles being agreed to by the Commons, and by their Order sent to the Upper House, and read, the Duke of Leeds repeated several things to the same Purpose as formerly, adding, ‘ That this Storm which was now fallen upon him, was some time a-gathering ; and it was promoted by a Faction, and a Party who had only a Pique against him ; and that the King’s Business had been delayed on purpose. That he had an Original Letter which gave him an Account of this some time before it broke out, and it appeared only levelled against him, because none else were prosecuted ; that there appeared a Joy they could catch at this, for then they stopt ; and that Sir Basil Firebrace was treated with to discover only this Part, and so he should be excused from any further Discovery. His Grace concluded, praying a Copy of the Articles of Impeachment, and of the Report of the Committee of both Houses, which was readily granted.

The

44  
A. C.  
1695.

## The Reign of King

The next Day, the Commons were acquainted by a Message from the Lords, that the Duke of *Leeds* had put in his Answer to the Articles exhibited against him, of which their Lordships had sent a Copy to them: Whereupon the House of Commons ordered, That the Committee who were appointed to prepare the Articles against the Duke, should consider of, and prepare a Replication to his Answer.

Upon the first of May, the Commons read a third time and passed the Ingrossed Bill from the Lords, for Imprisoning Sir Tho. Cooke, &c. and sent it up to the Lords by Sir Herbert Crofts, who was order'd to acquaint their Lordships that they had agreed thereto with some Amendments. On the other hand, the Lords acquainted the Commons, that they thought themselves oblig'd in Justice to put the House in mind of the Impeachment against the Duke of *Leeds*, to which the Duke's Answer having been transmitted to them, the Lords desired to know when the Commons could be ready with their Articles, to the end, a certain day might be appointed by the Lords for that Purpose. Thereupon the Commons ordered that the Duke's Answer might be referred to the Consideration of the Committee, and that they likewise consider, what was to be done in that Matter, according to the Course of Parliaments.

The Duke upon the 2d of May, complained to the Lords of the Delay of the House of Commons in not replying to his Answer, alledging, That the Impeachment was only to load him with Disgrace, and that they never intended to try him; That the Party us'd great Partiality towards him, and did not intend to inquire after others; and that they shew'd their Partiality and Spleen, in their Amendment to the Bill for Imprisoning Sir Thomas Cooke, Sir Basil Firebrace, and the others, whereby Sir Basil was to be Bailed, because he was the Witness against his Lordship. The same Day the Commons resolv'd, That the offer of any Money, or other Advantage, to any Member of Parliament for the promoting of any Matter whatsoever, depending, or to be trans-

## WILLIAM the Third.

45

A. C.  
1695:

transacted in Parliament, was a high Crime and Misdemeanor, and tended to the subversion of the English Constitution. Afterwards Mr. Comptroller reported from the Committee of the House of Commons, that Monsieur Robart, who was a material Witness for making good the Articles against the Duke of Leeds, had been Summon'd to attend the Committee, but could not be found; and it not being yet known where he was, they were of Opinion not to make any further Progress in the Matter to them referred, until they had the farther Direction of the House. This Resolution was agreed unto by the House; and an Order made that Monsieur Robart should attend the House forthwith, and that he be Summon'd by the Serjeant at Arms.

Upon Friday the 3d of May, a Motion being made in the House of Lords, to read the Bill for granting to the King a Duty upon Glass, &c. The Duke of Leeds rose up, and told the Lords; 'That it grieved him, that he, who was as much as any Man for the Dispatch of the Money Bills, and never opposed any, should now do it; but he hoped the Lords would consider his Case, not only as his, but the Case of any of their Lordships; for it was in the Power of a Tinker to accuse at the end of a Session, and one might lie under it without Remedy: And since the Commons, by Mismanagement, had delay'd this Money Bill for Six Weeks, it would not be of mighty ill Consequence it should lie a day or two longer; and his Grace press'd very earnestly, that if the House of Commons did not reply, the Impeachment might be discharged; for, if it were not, he might lie under the Reproach thereof all his Life: Adding, he believed the Commons would do nothing in it, for tho' they had appointed a Committee to meet, yet they met but once, and that for Form.

The same day the Speaker of the Commons acquainted them, that the Serjeant at Arms had informed him, that his Messenger had been at the Duke of Leeds, and enquired for Monsieur Robart, who was not to be found, and had not been seen in his

A. C. his Grace's House in three days past. Whereupon  
 1695. the Commons desired a Conference with the Lords, which being agreed to, their Managers delivered a Paper to the Lords, importing, That the Commons would make good the Charge against the Duke of Leeds, and were desirous that Justice be done without any manner of delay; but that in the Preparation of the Evidence against the Duke, their Committee met with an Obstruction; That Monsieur Robart, who appeared by the Depositions before the Committee of both Houses to be a material Witness, was withdrawn since the Impeachment was carried up; which had been the Reason the Commons had not yet acquainted their Lordships when they could be ready to make good the said Impeachment.

This Paper being read in the House of Lords, it was moved and agreed without any Debate, or any Opposition made by the Duke of Leeds; That an Address should be made to the King to Issue a Proclamation for stopping the Ports, and seizing Monsieur Robart; which was accordingly done, tho' the Proclamation was not published till about Nine Days afterwards.

The Duke, who by Robart's flight, had now a fair Opportunity of triumphing over his Accusers, rose up, and blam'd the Commons for doing an unheard of, and unprecedent'd thing, 'To Charge a Man with Crimes, before they had all the Evidence to make it good; that it was strange they should say they wanted a material Witness, and lay it upon him to produce this Witness: As if a Person were oblig'd more to produce Evidence to accuse himself, than to answer such Questions by which he accuses himself. His Grace then acquainted their Lordships, that in Truth, he had sent Monsieur Robart to see his Daughter Leinster, and order'd him to call at Minns, to see his Daughter Plimouth, where the Messenger of the House of Commons might have known he was gone, if he had ask'd. That his Grace sent a Messenger on purpose for Robart; that Robart return'd about Two of the Clock on Sunday Morning, but being inform'd that his Lord

was

was Impeached, and Mr. Bates in Prison, he thereupon was frighted, and went towards Harwich, designing for his own Country Switzerland, thro' Holland. That his Grace knew by the Temper of the Man, and by a particular Knowledge he had of him, and of the thing, that he would not be seen here again in haste; So that my Lords, said his Grace, if this Man be insisted upon as a material Evidence, and that my Trial is to be delay'd till this Person is forthcoming, when am I likely to be tried? I humbly move your Lordships that you will come to some Resolution, that if this Matter be not immediately proceeded upon, so that I may be try'd before the ending of this Session, that the Impeachment shall fall. To which some few Lords cry'd, Well moved; but however their Lordships read and passed, the Bill for the Duty upon Glass-Wares, Stone and Earthen Bottles, &c.

The same day the House of Commons having read the Report from the Committee of both Houses, proceeded to Impeach other Persons therein mention'd, and in particular Sir John Trevor; but they were interrupted by the Black-Rod, and commanded to attend the King in the Lord's House. His Majesty gave the Royal Assent, to an *Act for a Duty on Glass, &c.* An *Act to prevent Counterfeiting and Clipping the Coin of this Kingdom*; An *Act for Imprisoning Sir Thomas Cooke, Sir Basil Firebrats, Bates and Craggs, &c.* An *Act for Reversing the Attainder of Jacob Leissler, and others*, And an *Act for the King's most Gracious and Free Pardon*, but with the Exception among others, of all Persons who had been or should be impeached in Parliament during the present Session. After which, His Majesty told both Houses, That he was come to give them Thanks for the Supplies provided for carrying on the War, and at the same to conclude this Session, which could not be continued longer without manifest Prejudice to the ends for which those Supplies were given; the Season of the Year making it so necessary for him to be Abroad, that it were to be wish'd the Business at home would have allow'd him to have been there sooner. That he would

*Act past  
May 3d.*

A. C. 1695. would take Care to place the Administration of Affairs during his Absence, in such Persons, on whose Care and Fidelity he could entirely depend ; and that he doubted not but every one of the Lords, and the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in their several Stations, would be assiting to them ; which was what he requir'd of them, and that they should be more than ordinarily Vigilant in preserving the Publick Peace. This Speech being ended, the Lord Keeper, by His Majesty's Command, Prorogued the Parliament to the 18th of June.

*Parliament prorogued.*

*Debates about the Fleet.*

To give the Reader a full and continued Prospect of the Proceedings of both Houses against Bribery and Corruption, I have purposely over-looked several other Passages in Parliament, on which it is necessary we should now cast our view. The sending the Fleet to the *Straights* was certainly most advantageous to the Confederates Interest ; yet nevertheless, some Members of the Upper House, under the plausible Pretence of Good-Will towards the present Government, tho' perhaps otherwise affected, endeavour'd to shew the Danger and Inconvenience of it. But, however, the major part of that *August* Assembly entertained far different Sentiments, as appeared by their Address of Thanks to his Majesty for so ordering it ; and it happen'd very luckily, in Confirmation of their Lordships Judgments, that News came soon after, that the *Plymouth*, *Carlisle*, *Newcastle*, *Southampton*, *Falmouth*, and *Adventure* Frigats had fought and \* taken in the Channel of *Malta*, not far from *Messina*, two French Men of War, one of 70 Guns, call'd the *Content*, and the other the *Trident*, of 60 Guns.

*Two French Men of War taken.*

\* Jan. 28.

N. S.

*The Commons Address against the Army.*

On the 20th of April Mr. Harley, from the Commissioners for Taking and Stating the Publick Ac-compts, reported to the House of Commons, the Matter upon the Petition of the Inn-keepers and Victuallers of the City of Coventry ; and also, upon several Petitions and Complaints touching the *Irish* Arrears due to the Army ; whereupon the Com-mons resolv'd, That an Address be presented to the King, that he would be pleas'd to give Directions, that

that the Colonels and other Officers of the Army, A. C. employed for the Reduction of Ireland, might spee-  
dily account with, and satisfie their Inferior Officers,  
and Soldiers, as they had receiv'd Money from his  
Majesty ; which Address having been Presented ac-  
cordingly, his Majesty Answer'd, *That he had al-* The King's  
*ready given Orders, as well in Flanders, as in England,* Answer.  
*for the doing what was mention'd in it; and that some*  
*Officers who neglected to comply with the Directions, had*  
*been Cashier'd; however, that he would give those Orders*  
*under the severest Penalties to such as should disobey them.*

Besides the forementioned Grievances, which re- Bad state  
quired the Wisdom and Application of the Parlia- of the Coin.  
ment for their Redress; another difficulty lay at <sup>†</sup> March  
this time most heavy upon the Nation : The Cur- <sup>12th.</sup>  
rent Silver-Coin of this Kingdom had many years  
began to be Clipp'd and Adulterated ; a Mischief  
which of late had been industriously promoted, and  
secretly carried on by the Enemies of the Govern-  
ment; and the dangerous Consequences of it being  
either not heeded, or wilfully neglected, our Mo-  
ney was so far diminish'd and debas'd, that Five  
Pounds in Silver Specie was scarce worth Forty Shil-  
lings, according to the Standard ; and not one piece  
in four that was not either Iron, Brass or Copper  
Wash'd over or Plated. The Nation suffered un-  
speakably by this Evil, both in carrying on the War,  
as well as Trade, and as the Cure of it could no  
longer be delayed without apparent and inevitable  
Ruin, the House of Commons on the 8th of Janua-  
ry appointed a Committee to receive Proposals  
to prevent Clipping of the Coin of this Kingdom, \* March  
for the future, and the Exportation of Silver. This <sup>19th.</sup>  
Committee having sat several times, Mr. Scobell Re-  
ported their Opinion, ' 1. That the best way to pre-  
vent Clipping the Silver Coin was to new Coin the  
same into Mill'd Money. 2. That 1000000 l. was  
a sufficient Sum to make good the Deficiency of  
the present Clipp'd Coin of this Kingdom. 3. That  
the Money hereafter to be Coin'd should be of the  
present Weight and Fineness. 4. That the Crown  
Piece should go for 5 s. 6 d. and the Half-Crown  
for 2 s. 9 d. 5. That all Money to be Coin'd un-  
der

*The Reign of King*

A. C. der the Denomination of the Half-Crown, should  
 1695. have a Remedy of Six Pence in the Ounce.  
 6. That for as much of the present Coin as any  
 Person brought into the Mint, he should have  
 Weight for Weight, and the Overplus by a Bill  
 or Ticket, at — per Cent. on a Fund to be ap-  
 propriated for that purpose. 7. That the present  
 Laws against Clipping be enforced by some  
 Additions. 8. That all Persons whose Professions  
 require such like Tools or Engines as may be  
 made use of for Coining or Clipping, be obliged  
 to Register their Names and Places of Abode;  
 and that it should be Penal on such as should neg-  
 lect to do the same. 9. That it be Penal on all  
 such Persons on whom Clippings are found;  
 10. That it be Penal on all such Persons as give  
 more for any Silver Coin, than it ought to go for  
 by Law. 11. That no Presses, such as are used  
 for Coining, be in any other Place, than his Ma-  
 jesty's Mint. 12. That it be Penal in all such Per-  
 sons as should Import any Clip'd or Counterfeit  
 Money. 13. That it be Penal in any Person to  
 Export English Bullion, and the Proof to lie up-  
 on the Exporter. 14. And lastly, that it be Pe-  
 nal on any Person to Counterfeit any Foreign  
 Mark upon Bullion. This Report lay some time  
 neglected in the House of Commons, till the Lords  
 having Pass'd an Act to Prevent the Counterfeiting and  
 Clipping the Current Coin of this Kingdom, \* and sent it  
 down to the Commons for their Concurrence : \* The  
 Resolutions of the said Committee were taken into  
 Consideration, and out of some of them several A-  
 mendments \* inserted in the Lords Bill. Their  
 Lordships agreed \* to the Amendments made by  
 Commons, and so the Act receiv'd the Royal San-  
 ction.

March  
 19th.

† April  
 10th. and

11th.

\* April  
 25th.

\* April  
 27th.

*Address of the Com-  
 mmons about  
 the Allies.*

Upon the 18th of April the Commons taking in-  
 to Consideration the great Expences of the Nation,  
 towards the carrying on the War, and Support of  
 the Grand Confederacy, Resolv'd, that an Address  
 be Presented to the King, that his Majesty in his  
 great Wisdom, would please to take care for  
 the future, that this Kingdom be put upon an  
 equal

## WILLIAM the Third.

51

equal Foot and Proportion with the Allies, in C. A.  
bearing the Charge of the present War. An Ad- 1695  
dress to that purpose having been presented to the King, his Majesties Answer was, *That in this, as in every thing else, he should always endeavour to have a due Regard to the Interest and to the Honour of this Nation.*

The Rigour and Length of the Winter Season, the Scarcity of Seamen, by reason of the Fleet being in the Streights, and the Coal-ships wanting Convoys, to secure them from the French Privateers, which at this time very much infested the Narrow Seas; all these, I say, having rais'd Coals to an exorbitant Price, whereby the poorer sort were reduc'd to a Starving condition; the Commons did unanimously \* Vote <sup>The Com-</sup> an Address, to desire the King that he would please <sup>mons Ad-</sup> to Issue his Royal Proclamation, That the Lord <sup>dress above</sup> Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, should <sup>Coals. A-</sup> forthwith put in Execution the Laws for Regulating <sup>pril 6th.</sup> the Prices and Measures of Coals; and that his Majesty would Order Convoys for the Coal-ships: And at the same time they Ordered a Bill to be brought in, to Enforce and make more effectual the said Laws relating to Coals. His Majesty caus'd his Proclamation to be Issued out three Days after; but as for the Bill it lay neglected after it had been Read a Second time, and so lost.

Several other Bills were set on foot in this Session <sup>Bills left</sup> of Parliament, namely a Bill touching Free and Impartial Proceedings in Parliament; which was begun in the House of Commons, and there rejected after the third Reading; A Bill for Regulating Trials in Cases of High Treason; which having past the Lower House; was amended by the Lords, and occasion'd several further Conferences and Debates between both Houses; Another Bill for Registering Memorials of Deeds, Conveyances and Wills, which was obstructed by the Lawyers in the House of Commons, as tending to Abridge Law-suits; and therefore spoiling their Trade. A Fourth, for the Encouragement of Privateers; A Fifth, for the Encouragement of Seamen; A Sixth to disable Persons from Voting in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, who should refuse to take

A. C. take the Oaths to the Government, which never came to a Second Reading ; A Seventh, for the better discovery of Bankrupt Estates, which was only Read twice ; An Eighth, to Vest the Forfeited Estates's in Ireland in his Majesty, wherein as little Progress was made. A Ninth, to Regulate Printing Presses ; A Tenth, Requiring certain Persons to take the Oaths to his Majesty ; which having Pass'd the Upper House, and been sent down to the Commons, was by them Rejected, after the Second Reading ; An Eleventh sent down also by the Lords, for Naturalizing Foreign Seamen ; which the Commons refus'd to Pass ; A Twelfth, to ascertain the Assize of Bread ; A Thirteenth, to oblige James Crags and Richard Harnage, to discover how some of the Moneys for Clothing the Army had been dispos'd of ; And lastly, A Bill for Punishing Tracy Pauncefort, and his Brother Edward Pauncefort, for Corrupt Practices ; which having been Read Three times by the Commons, was Ordered to lie upon the Table.

The French  
Refugees  
Petition  
the Com-  
mons, A-  
pril 9: h.

*Address to  
the King  
in their  
favour.*

*The King's  
Answer.*

Dr. Ten-  
nison  
made  
Archbishop  
of Canter-  
bury.

The Distressed French Exiles upon account of Religion, having lost their best Support by the Death of the Queen, and Sollicited the Court to little purpose † implor'd at last the Intercession of the Commons, and humbly besought them, that their deplorable Condition might be taken into consideration ; whereupon the Commons, out of a Generous and Christian Tenderness, Presented an Address to the King, That his Majesty would be pleas'd to take the Poor French Refugees into his Princely Consideration, and vouchsafe them some Relief ; to which Address his Majesty Answered, That he was desirous to have it complied with, and would direct the Lords of the Treasury to Consider, and Report to him, the Fund wherein to place that Charity. Thus much for this Session of Parliament.

On the 16th of January the Election of Dr. Tennison, late Bishop of Lincoln, to be Archbishop of Canterbury, was Confirm'd in the Church of St. Mary le-Bow, London, the Commissioners present for that purpose, being the Lord Bishop of London, Durham, Winchester, Coventry and Litchfield, Rochester, Exeter, Salisbury, Bangor and Ely. His Grace was promoted

ted to that Supream Station in the Church of *England* by the Recommendation of Dr. *Tillotson*, the late Archbishop; for whilst both he and Queen *Mary* were yet alive, their Majesties desir'd to know of him, who was the fittest Person to fill up the Archiepiscopal See of *Dublin*, which at that time happened to be vacant: Dr. *Tillotson*, without hesitation, nam'd the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as a Person for whom he had the greatest Esteem, on account of his mild Principles, which were agreeable to his own. Dr. *Tillotson* dying soon after, the King immediately cast his Eyes upon Dr. *Tennison* to succeed him; Concluding, that since he was fit for the Archbischoprick of *Dublin*, he might as well deserve that of *Canterbury*. However, this Choice rais'd no small Discontents; for the Bishop of *London's Friends*, who both by that worthy Prelate's Sation, and his having been so great an Instrument in the late Revolution, did justly look upon the Archiepiscopal Dignity as his due, and therefore had made some steps in his Favour, could not but be piqued to see another preferr'd; Not to mention the Fears which many of the inferior Clergy began to conceive, from Dr. *Tennison's* Forbearance towards the Dissenters. As for the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, it was bestowed on Dr. *Gardiner*, Sub Dean of that See.

The same day the Parliament was Prorogu'd, the *Seven* King Declar'd in Council, That he had appointed *Lord Ju-*  
*bury*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sir *John Sommers* *Lord Sti-*  
*kes*, *ap-* *keeper of the Great Seal*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, *Lord pointed,*  
*Privy Seal*, the Duke of *Devonshire* *Lord Steward* *May 3d.*  
*of his Majesties Household*, \* the Duke of *Shrewsbu.* \* *They were*  
*bury*, One of his Majesties Principal Secretaries of *both made*  
*State*, the Earl of *Dorset* *Lord Chamberlain of his Dukes*, *A-*  
*Houshold*; and the Lord *Godolphin* first Commissio-*pril 30th.*  
*ner of the Treasury*, to be Lords Justices of *En-**1694. be-*  
*gland*, for the Administration of the Government, du-*ing but*  
*ring his Majesties Absence*; and at the same time *Earls be-*  
*fore*. Sir *William Trumbal*, was Constituted One of his *Places dis-*  
*Majesties Principal Secretaries of State*, in the room *posed of*  
*of Sir John Trenchard*, lately Deceas'd. The next  
*Day the Lord Henry Capel* was appointed Lord *De-*  
*puty of Ireland*; and on the 8th of the same Month, his

C. A. Majesty Created *William de Nassau Seigneur de Zulestein*, a Baron, Viscount, and Earl of this Kingdom, by the Name and Stile of *William Zulestein*, Baron of *Enfield*, and Earl of *Rockford*; and the Lord *Grey of Werke*, was also made a Viscount and Earl of this Kingdom, by the Stile of Viscount *Glen-dale*, and Earl of *Tankerville*. Four Days after the King went from *Kensington* to *Gravesend*, and about Six in the Evening Embark'd aboard the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Essex* and *Portland*, and other Persons of Quality; but there being little Wind, the Yachts got not farther that Night than the Buoy in the Nore. The next Morning they joyn'd their Convoy, under the Command of Sir *George Rooke*, and on the 14th *The King* his Majesty safely Landed at *Oranie Polder*, and Arrives in riv'd in the Evening at the *Hague*, where he was Holland, receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy; and where May 14<sup>th</sup>. we are forc'd to leave him for a while, to attend the Affairs of *Scotland*.

*Affairs of Scotland.* The King having thought fit to call a Parliament in that Kingdom, they met according to their Summons on the Ninth of May; the Marquis of *Tweed-mont there dale*, his Majesties High Commissioner went thither, meets May attended in the usual manner, and his Commission 9<sup>th</sup>. being Read, his Majesties Letter to the Lords Temporal, and Commissioners of the Shires, and Burghs, Assembled in Parliament, was Read also, setting forth: 'That the Continuation of the War still hindred him from pursuing his Resolution of being amongst them in Person, and so oblig'd him to call them together, once more in his Absence. That therefore he had appointed the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, to be his Commissioner, and to represent his Person and Authority among them; That the Marquis had given Proofs of his Capacity and Experience in Business, as well as of his Fidelity and Zeal, by his many and long Services to the Crown and Nation, particularly since his being Lord Chancellor, which would render him very acceptable to them. That his Majesty had fully entrusted him with his Mind, and given him Powers to pass all such Laws for the good of that his Maje-

*The King's Letter to them.*

Majesties ancient Kingdom, as had been Proposed to his Majesty at this time. That the Marquis was to ask nothing of them in his Majesties Name, but that which the Interest of the Country made necessary to be done ; that therefore his Majesty need not mention to them that the Subsidies for Paying the Forces were now Expired ; and that their Peace and Safety requir'd the Renewing of them during the War. That his Majesty was glad of any Appearances of a Disposition to Moderation and Union about Church-matters ; and he hop'd they would Encourage it, and Promote it, by removing the Subjects of differences as much as they could. That he was not unmindful of the Letter to him in the close of the last Session ; That the known Interruptions he had had in Business this Winter, had been a great hindrance to him, but he was resolv'd to do whatsoever might be for the Security of the Government, and the Satisfaction of his good Subjects. In the Conclusion, his Majesty recommended to them Calmness and Unanimity in their Proceedings ; not doubting but they would Act suitably to the Confidence he had put in them, in calling them again in his absence.

This Letter was back'd by the High Commissioner's Speech, who told that great Assembly ; ' That his Majesties tender Care and Concern for their Safety and Welfare, did evidently appear, in minding every thing that might contribute thereto ; Particularly as to the Church, that all differences might be compos'd ; it being his Majesties purpose, to maintain Presbyterian Government in the Church of Scotland, and that the Peace and Security of the Kingdom against Foreign Invasion, and Intestine Commotion be provided for : That if they found it would tend to the Advancement of Trade, that an Act be Passed for the Encouragement of such as should Acquire and Establish a Plantation in Africa, or America, or any other part of the World, where Plantations might be lawfully acquired, his Majesty was willing to declare, that he would grant to the Subjects of this Kingdom, in favour of these Plantations, such Rights and Privileges, as

A. C. he granted in like Cases, to the Subjects of his other  
 1695. Dominions. And that the Judicatories higher and  
 Subaltern be so Regulated in their Proceedings,  
 as that Justice might be administred with the  
 greatest Dispatch, and least Charge to the People.  
 That these things had taken up some part of his  
 Majesties Time and Thoughts these Moaths past,  
 and had been frequently discours'd by him; and then  
 put in the Method of Instructions and Directions  
 for his Grace's Behaviour. That therefore it only  
 remain'd for them to take these Weighty Affairs  
 into consideration, and to consult of the best Ways  
 and Means to enable his Majesty to perfect so  
 good designs; by Granting him Supplies for main-  
 taining the present Land-Forces, and for Providing  
 and Entertaining a competent Naval Force, for the  
 Defence of the Coast, and Securing of Trade:  
 In order to which his Majesty had Granted a Com-  
 mission of Admiralty for managing the Affairs there-  
 of; not omitting to take care for the other unavoid-  
 able Contingencies of the Government, wherein  
 the Civil List came short. Concluding, that the  
 Dispatch of these great Affairs with Cheerfulness  
 and Alacrity, would perfect a good understanding,  
 and perpetuate a Confidence between the King and  
 them. The Earl of Annandale, Lord President  
 of the Parliament, made likewise a Speech to them,  
 on this occasion. He acknowledg'd his Majesties graci-  
 ous Letter, wherein he ask'd nothing for himself,  
 but only prevented their necessary Cares for the  
 Peace, Welfare and Advantage of this Kingdom;  
 he took notice of the fresh Assurances they had of  
 his Majesties firm Resolutions, to ' maintain the  
 Presbyterian Government, of this Church; and said,  
 he hop'd the moderation and calmness that should  
 at this time appear in all their Proceedings in  
 Church Matters, would satisfie the World, that  
 this is the Government most agreeable to the Tem-  
 per and Inclination of this People; and most suitable  
 for the Interest and Support of their King, the Civil  
 Government, and Peace of this Kingdom. And in the  
 Conclusion, he Enforc'd all that had been said,  
 by one thing which did justly challenge a more  
 than

A. C.  
1695.

than ordinary Zeal and Vivour in their Duty at this time, which was the sad and irreparable Loss they had sustained of the best of Queens; wishing they might all of them make this use of it, that as now the whole Sovereignty was lodg'd in his Majesty, it might appear by their Actions, that they had doubled their forwardness and endeavours to serve him; which was the only way now left them to shew their just Sence of their inexpressible Loss, and to make it, in some measure, more Supportable by his Majesty.

These Speeches had the desir'd Effect; the Parliament order'd an Answer to his Majesty's Letter, and an *good Law* <sup>Several</sup> Address of Condoleance for the Death of the Queen <sup>made in</sup> Scotland, to be drawn up, and sent to his Majesty. And appointed a Committee for the security of the Kingdom, and another for Trade. The first of these Committees having made their Report concerning the Supplies to be given to the King, it was unanimously resolv'd, that the Sum of 1440000 Pounds Scots be granted for Maintenance of the Land Forces, and for providing and maintaining Cruisers and Convoys for Defence of the Coasts and Trade; towards the raising of which sum they made an Act for a General Poll, another for a Supply of six Months Cess, out of the Land Rents; and a third for an additional Excise, and a fourth for three Months Cess more. The other Committee after several sittings, prepar'd an Act for settling a Trade in the Western Plantations, which was approved and pass'd. Several other good Laws were made by this Parliament, as an Act against Popish Parents making Deeds, or Dispositions, in prejudice of their Heirs who turn Protestants. An Act in favour of the Linnen Manufactory. An Act for obviating the Frauds of apparent Heirs. An Act for a Manufactory of Paper. An Act for settling the Post-stages within the Kingdom of Scotland. An Act for the sale of Bankrupt Estates, for the use of their Creditors. An Act for the Regulation of the Mint. An Act against Intruders into Churches without a Legal Call and Admission. An Act against Blasphemy. Another against Prophaneness. Another against irregular Baptisms

A. C.  
1695.

Baptisms and Marriages. And another concerning the Church. An Act to raise 1000 Men Yearly to recruit the Scotch Regiments now abroad. An Act for burying in Scotch Linnen. And lastly, An Act for Erecting a publick Bank in this Kingdom.

*The Slaughter of the Glencoe Men inquir'd into.* But this Session of the Scotch Parliament is chiefly remarkable in this piece of History, for their strict Inquiry into a Passage that made a great noise in the World. In January 1692, the King sent Instructions to the Commanders of his Forces in Scotland, touching the Highland Rebels, who did not in due time accept of the Benefit of his Majesty's Indemnity; and which contained a Warrant of Mercy to all, without Exception, who should offer to take the Oath of Allegiance, and come in upon Mercy, tho' the first day of January 1692, prefixt by the Proclamation of Indemnity was past. Contrary to his Majesty's Intentions, 38 of the Inhabitants of Glencoe, a Town in the North of Scotland, after they had laid down their Arms, were inhumanly butcher'd in their Beds, their Houses plunder'd, and their Cattle carried away in February 1692; Which piece of Barbarity having given the King's Enemies a seemingly just Occasion of Reflecting on his Government, the Committee for security of the Kingdom made a Motion for inquiring into that Matter. Thereupon his Majesty's Commissioner acquainted the Parliament, that the King had given Commission to several Persons to make inquiry into that Affair, which Commission being produc'd, read, and agreed to, it was unanimously Voted, that the high Commissioner should be desired to transmit their humble Thanks to his Majesty for his Care to vindicate the Honour of the Government, and the Justice of the Nation, by granting such a Commission.

The Commissioners appointed by the King to enquire into the Slaughter of the Glencoe Men, having spent some Weeks in that Affair, \* presented to the Parliament the private Articles agreed in July 1691, between the Earl of Brodabine, and Major General Buchan, with several of the Highland Clans; as also the Depositions of the Laird of Glenegarie and Colonel Hill, containing Informations of High Treason

\* June the  
20th.

son against the said Earl of Brodabine, which being A. C. Read, after some Debate, an Order was made for his <sup>1695.</sup> Prosecution before the Parliament, and for his Commitment to the Castle of Edinburgh: † A Fort<sup>n</sup> June night after the Report of the Commissioners was <sup>24th.</sup> communicated to the House, and the same being Read; with the Depositions of Wimessies, the King's Instructions, and several Letters from the Master of Stairs, Secretary of State, it was Voted by unanimous Consent, that *his Majesties Instructions to Sir Thomas Levingstone, and Colonel Hill,* contain'd no Warrant for the Execution of the Glencoe Men; that the said Execution was a Murder; that the Master of Stairs's Letters did exceed the King's Instructions. † and That Sir Thomas Levingstone, had Reason to give the orders he had given. On the Second of July the Parliament went upon the same Affair; and Colonel Hill, and Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton were call'd; the first appear'd, was Examin'd and Clear'd; but the latter not appearing, was Order'd to be Apprehended; † and afterwards Voted Guilty of the Murder of the Glencoe Men. Then the House Proceeded against the other Persons that were Actors therein; and agreed upon an Address to his Majesty, that he would send them home to be Prosecuted, or not, as his Majesty should think fit; and that he would take into his Princely Consideration the Case of the Glencoe-Men. This Address was \* two days after recommended to the King's Commissioner, to be transmitted to his Majesty, with Duplicates of his Majesties Instructions, and the Master of Stair's Letters; at the same time his Majesties Commissioners receiv'd the unanimous Thanks of the Parliament, for laying the Discovery of the Matter of Glencoe before them, and for their careful Procedure in their Commission; And a new Protection was Granted to the Glencoe-Men.

On the First of July, the Earl of Brodabine being brought to the Bar of the Parliament, in order to his Tryal, deliver'd in a Petition, Praying, he might be allowed some competent time for bringing of Witnesses from remote Places, and for recovery of such Documents, as he was to make use of for his Proceedings against the Earl of Brodabine.

A.C. his Vindication, both from the Secretaries Office at London, and his House in the Country. The Advocates on both sides, having been heard upon this

Petition, it was put to the Vote, whether the Day for his Lordship to give in his Defence should be the 8th or 15th of the Current Month; and it was carried the 15th; and that in the mean time he might raise Letters of Exculpation. Then the Indictment against him was Read, and he Remanded to Prison. The same Day the Process of Treason, at the instance of the King's Advocate, against the Earl of Melfort, and others in France, being call'd, the King's Advocate produc'd his Warrant from the Privy Council, for raising this Process against them, and desired that it might be Recorded. Afterwards the Indictment was Read, and the King's Advocate declar'd he insisted at that time only against the Earls of Middleton and Melfort, and Sir Adam Blair, and on that part of the Indictment which recited, That by the Act of Parliament 1693, it was Declar'd Treason to be in France, after the 1st of August 1693, and therefore craved the Indictment might be found to be good in Law; which being put to the Vote, it was carried in the Affirmative. The next Day the House Pass'd Sentence against the Earls of Middleton and Melfort, and Sir Adam Blair, to forfeit Life and Fortune; and Ordered the rest who adhered to his Majesties Enemies, and were then in France, to be prosecuted before the Lords of the Justiciary.

On the 15th of July, the Earl of Bredalbene, being again brought to the Bar, begg'd more time to make his Defence, which was granted him till the 25th of the same Month; but all the Publick Affairs being happily concluded by the 17th, it was mov'd and agreed to, that the Process of Treason against him should be continued till the next Session of Parliament: After which his Majesties Commissioner gave the Parliament Thanks for their Real and Hearty Compliance with his Majesties Demands; Recommended to them the Preservation of the Publick Peace in their several Countries, and Adjourned them till the Seventh of November next.

*The Parliament Ad-  
journ'd.*

*Whilst*

*And againſt the  
Earl of  
Middleton and  
Melfort,  
and Sir  
Adam  
Blair.*

Whilst the Parliament of Scotland was Sitting, Mr. Craven, Mr. Burnet, and Mr. Thompson, three of the Ministers in the Synod of Aberdeen, who protested against the Commission of the late General Assembly, were call'd before the House, and Examin'd. After some Debate the Churches of the said Ministers were declar'd to be vacant; <sup>† July 1st.</sup> and they debarr'd from the Exercise of their ministerial Function, until they had qualified themselves by taking the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty; <sup>Proceedings against three Ministers testing Min-</sup> and Subscribing the Assurance; and Imprison'd till they gave caution not to go on the North-side of the River Forth, under the Penalty of 100*l.* Sterling. However, the said Ministers were Four Days after set at Liberty, upon their single Promise not to go beyond that River.

Having takeh a Prospect of the Civil Affairs at home, let us now give our Attention to the Military <sup>Campaign in Flan-</sup> abroad; and consider how Matters stood on both ders.

When the King of France saw in 1691. his Majesty of Great Britain disingag'd from the Irish War, and the following Year, the Elector of Bavaria possess'd of the Government of the Spanish Netherlands, his most Christian Majesty bent the Stres of his Arms that way, in order to break their Measures; and in two successive Campaigns made himself Master of the Important Places of Mons and Namur, before those two Princes could gather a sufficient Force to prevent it. But the two next Campaigns the French met with more Difficulties, and a stronger Opposition than they expected from the Allies. King William early Possessing himself of the Camp of Park, in 1693. dissipated the Golden Dreams of their Court, defeated their Designs upon Brabant, and forc'd their King to a speedy Return to Versailles; and the Victory they obtain'd the same Year at Landen, stood them in so much, that by it they lost in 1694. the Superiority they had the preceeding Years over the Allies. And tho' this last Campaign was wholly spent in observing one another, like Enemies whose Forces being almost equal, endeavour to over-match the opposite Party by the Advantage of the

A. C. the Ground, yet it was concluded to the Honour of  
 1695. the Confederates by the Retaking of *Huy*; a Place  
 which, in time, prov'd of more Importance than it  
 was at first apprehended.

King *William* being sensible that the Power of *France* was in its Wane, and that the Allies on the other hand encreased daily in Strength, Resolv'd to form some considerable Enterprize the following Year, either in *Flanders*, or on the *Maeſe*, according as the Enemy would give him Opportunity to put it in Execution on either side. In order to this, before his Majesty left *Holland*, he gave Directions for the setting up and Storing of great Magazines in several Places, and for the making all other necessary Preparations; and order'd two Armies to be early in the Field, to keep the *French* in Awe on both sides, and draw their whole Strength on that for which their Jealousie should be greatest, and afterwards fall on the other with more Probability of Success. A Siege in *Flanders* seem'd to be attended with less difficulty than on the *Maeſe*, where the only Place that could be attempted was *Namur*, the strongest of all the *Low-Countries*; and therefore as most People look'd upon such an Undertaking as altogether impossible, so the *French* themselves turn'd their greatest Precautions towards *Flanders*, where they drew a New Line from the *Lys* to the *Scheld*, before the Allies could form a Body of Troops to oppose them. By these Motions of the Enemy, and their not increasing their Forces, 'twas easie to Judge that they would content themselves to act defensively this Summer. Not to mention the Loss of their best General, the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, who dyed towards the Beginning of this Year; and whose Place was but ill supplied by the Marshal *de Villeroy*.

Whilst the *French* were perfecting their Lines, the Confederates, who were superior to them by near 20000 Men, formed two great Armies in *Flanders* and *Brabant*. The first which consisted of 70 Battalions of Foot, and 82 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most *English* and *Scotch*, and the rest *Dutch*, encamped at *Aerseel*, *Caneghem*, and *Wouterghem*, betwixt *Thieldt* and *Deynje*, and was to be

com<sub>s</sub>

commanded by the King in Person, and under him, by the Old Prince of *Vaudemont*, to whom His Majesty had given last Winter the Command in Chief of his Infantry. The Lieutenant Generals of the Foot were, Count de *Nassau*, Sir *Henry Bellasye*, and Count de *Noyelles*; and the Major Generals were Colonel *Churchill*, *Ramsey*, *La Meloniere*, and the Marquis de *Miremont*. Monsieur *Overkirk* was General of the Horse, having the Marquis de la *Forrest* Lieutenant General, and Major General *Eppinger* under him; Colonel *Goor* commanded the English Artillery; Quarter Master General *Dopff* was to attend the King's Person; and the General Officers who had accompanied His Majesty from *England*, were likewise to serve in this Army; which upon occasion, was to be reinforc'd by Twenty Battalions and Ten Squadrons, that lay near *Dixmuyde*, under the Command of Major General *Ellemburg*. The other Army consisting of 36 Battalions of Foot, and 130 Squadrons of Horse, of the Troops of *Spain*, *Holland* and *Bavaria*, encamped at *Zellich* and *Ham*, on the Road from *Brussels* to *Dendermond*, and was to be headed by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and under him, by the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*, the Spanish and Bavarian Generals, the Earl of *Athlone*, General of the Dutch Horse, and Monsieur *Tetteau*, General of the Ordnance. There was also another little Army, which was called the Body of the Maeſe, which lay encamped towards *Bref* and *Falais* on the *Mehaigne*. This Body consisted of 18 Battalions of Brandenburgers, and Seven Dutch; and of 17 Squadrons of Brandenburg, and 15 of *Liege*, the whole commanded by the Baron de *Heyden*, Lieutenant General of Brandenburg, and Count de *Berlo* General of the *Liege* Cavalry; who were to be joined by the rest of the Brandenburg Horse, which came down along the *Rhine*. On the other hand, the Marshal de *Villeroy*, who commanded the French Forces in Chief, had drawn his Army together at *Leuze*, between *Condé*, *Tournay* and *Aeth*; Marshal de *Boufflers*, and Count *Guisard* with a Body of about 12000 Horse and Foot lay encamped about the *Sambre*; and Monsieur *Montal* with another small

A. C. small Body lay between *Ipres*, and the Fort *La Kenoque*, to observe Major General *Ellemberg*.  
1695.

*This was the Posture both Parties were in when the King left *Loo*, and came to *Breda*, in his way to *Ghent*; where His Majesty was \* received both by the Governor and the Burghers, with the like Respects that are usually paid to a King of *Spain*.*

*June 5th*  
*N. S.*

*The King arrives at *Ghent*. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen* waited upon His Majesty at his arrival, being come to *Ghent* some Hours before from their Army, which by this time had march'd to *Ninove*; and the same Evening His Majesty went to his Army at *Aersele*. Two days after, upon intelligence that Marshal *de Boufflers* had pass'd the *Sambre*, and that the Duke *de Villeroi* was come to *Escanaffe* on the *Schelde*, to destroy the Forage on this side; the King sent Orders to the Earl of *Atblone* to march with 40 Squadrons from the Duke of *Bavaria's* Camp at *Ninove*, to observe *Boufflers*, who was now advanced to *Flerus*; and having bestowed the three following Days upon the Review of his Forces, which he found in very good Condition, his Majesty detach'd on the 11th of June (N. S.) three Brigades of Horse commanded by the Marquis *de la Forest* to reinforce the Elector of *Bavaria*; and the next day decamped himself from *Aersele*, and marched his Army to *Rouselaer*, having sent all the heavy Baggage to *Bruges*. On the 13th the Royal Army continued their March three Leagues further, and encamped at *Becelaer*, from whence a Party was sent out, that routed two of the Enemies Parties, and pursued them to the very Walls of *Ipres*. Marshal *de Villeroi* marched at the same time from *Escanaffe*, and retired behind the Lines between *Menin* and *Ipres*; having detached Ten Thousand Men to reinforce *Boufflers*, who was advanced to *Pont Espierre*. The same Day in the*

*\* Evening the King went to view the Enemies Lines, and found the main Body of their Army encamped within them, standing to their Arms, as expecting to be attack'd; but tho' there was little Probability of Success in attempting to force their Lines, yet it was highly convenient for His Majesty*

Majesty's Project, to give the French such Umbrage, as to oblige them to bring all their Forces to defend them. Therefore the Body of the *Maeſe* advanced towards Namur, and the Elector of Bavaria marched the 12th from Ninove; passed the Scheld on the 16th, posted himself at Kerkboven near Hausterive, facing the new Lines, and forced Marshal Boufflers to retreat within them.

The King, being informed of the Elector of Bavaria's arrival at Kerkboven, \* detach'd Major General Churchill with Eight Battalions, to join Major General Ellemburg; and the Duke of Württemberg <sup>\* June 17.</sup> marched in the Night with Colonel Goor, Colonel Brown, 10 Pontons and 800 Pioneers to take upon him the Command of that Army, and to make an Attempt upon the Fort Kenoque, to encrease the Enemies jealousie for Flanders, and draw their Forces more and more on that side. The same day the Elector of Bavaria made a Feint of attacking the new Line, and his Majesty went to an Eminence to view the Enemy; and it being confirmed on all Hands, that all their Forces were within their Lines, His Majesty sent Orders to the Baron de Heyden, to advance towards Flanders, with the Troops under his Command. Upon these Motions the Marshall de Villeroy detached two Brigades from his Army; one towards Courtray, the other towards the Fort Kenoque, in the attacking which Prince Württembergh met with great Difficulties; and at the same time His Britannick Majesty sent fresh Orders to the Earl of Athlone, and the Baron de Heyden to confer together, and concert Measures towards the Siege his Majesty had in his Thoughts; which stopt the March of the latter towards Flanders.

Hitherto the King had not declared his Design, but had cunningly pursued his Stratagem of drawing all the Enemies Forces on one side, that he might attack the other with less Opposition. This having succeeded according to his Wishes, his Majesty directed the Earl of Athlone and the Baron de Heyden to invest Namur; and by an Express communicated the whole Scheme of the Siege to the

A. C. Duke of Bavaria, who highly applatid the same  
 1695. According to his Majesties Orders, the Earl of *Athlone* being join'd by the Brandenburgh Troops, led  
 June a good Body of Horse at *Falise*, and marched wit  
 28. N. S. the rest towards *Charleroy*. At the same time th  
 King having marched back his Army to *Rousseloe* left them there under the Command of Prince *Vaudemont*; and attended by a strong Guard advanc'd himself towards the *Maeſe*. These Motions, together with the great Preparations which were making at *Maaſtricht*, *Liege*, and *Huy*, put the French in suspence whether the Confederates design'd to attack *Namur*, or *Charleroy*; and the Marquis *de Harcourt* who had past the *Maeſe* near *Dinant*, and who fear'd most for *Charleroy*, reinforc'd the Garrison of that Place with a Body of Dragoons. But the Earl of *Athlone* having passed the *Sambre* at *Chasselot*, below *Charleroy*, marched again down that River towards *Namur*; so that his Lordship being by this time reinforced by a Body of Horse and Dragoons, from the Elector of *Bavaria's* Army, commanded by Count *Tilly*, Lieutenant General, he took all the Posts from the *Sambre* to the *Maeſe* of the Town-side the *Falise*; whilst the Baron *de Heyden* with the Brandenburgh and Dutch Forces invested the Place between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*. Another Detachment was ordered to surround *Namur* on the *Condroy* side, but their not coming in time, by Reason of the difficulty of the Ground, and the vast extent of the Circumvallation, gave Marshal *Boufflers*, who had made incredible Diligence, an Opportunity to throw himself into the Place with several Regiments of Dragoons, a great many Volunteers, and Monsieur *Megrigny* at the Head of several Ingineers Miners, and Gunners; insomuch that with this Reinforcement the Garrison consisted of near 1500 Men; and most of them the best Troops of *France*. The King came to the Castle of *Falise* on the Second of July (N. S.) and the next day the Elector of *Bavaria* having brought up the rest of his Army with wonderful Celerity, the Town and Castle of *Namur* were intirely invested; and his Majesty disposed the Troops into their respective Quarters and

*Namur  
invested,  
July 3.  
N. S.*

and assigned each General his Post. The *Sambre* A. C. and the *Maeſe* did naturally divide the Army into three General Quarters, which were subdivided into several others. The King's Quarters reached from the *Sambre* to the *Maeſe* towards Brabant, and here encamped 23 Battalions, and 120 Squadrons under the Command of the Duke of Holstein-Ploen, the Earl of Athlone, Baron Obdam, Monsieur Tetteau, Count de Tilly, the Marquis de la Forest, and Messieurs Warfuzey, Hubert, Ittersum, Salisch and Fagel; his Electoral Highness was posted between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, with 24 Battalions, 20 Squadrons, the Spanish and Bavarian Generals, General Coehorn, and a Major General of Brandenburgh; and in the *Condroy* along the *Maeſe*, both above and below the Town were incamped, the Baron de Heyden, with the other Brandenburgh Generals, and Count de Berlo, General of the Cavalry of Liege, having 10 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons under them. For the Communication of these Quarters three Bridges were immediately laid, one on the *Sambre*, and two on the *Maeſe*; and of these one was above, the other below Namur. The same day the King receiv'd Intelligence, That Marshal de Villeroy had sent some Detachments towards the *Maeſe*; That Prince Wirtemberg having amused the French for some time, and finding at length it was impossible to hinder the Communication of Kenoque, with the Body, under Monsieur Montal, was retir'd from before that Fort with 11 Battalions of Foot, and one Regiment of Horse, and had join'd Prince Vaudemont; That the latter being thus reinforc'd, had detached Major General Ramsey with 14 Battalions to attend his Majesty; That Count de Nassau, Lieutenant General, was gone the same way with Eight Battalions more; and that he would be followed by the Lord Cutts with Ten others. The next day his Majesty viewed the Avenues to the Town, and ordered abundance of Trees to be cut down in the Forest of Marlagne, to stop the Passages on that side, and cover the Retrenchment made on the Road. The 5th and 6th of July, both Horse and Foot being encamped, the Besiegers

A. C. work'd on the Circumvallation, under the Directi<sup>s</sup> 1695. of General Coehorn; And the Earl of Arblone having repassed the *Maeſe* with a Hundred Squadrons of Horse, marched towards *Picton*, in Order to consume the Forage there, and observe the Motions of the Enemy. The Count de Berlo followed him with the Horse of *Liege*; so that there remain'd but little Cavalry before the Place.

*Difficulties of this Siege.* On the other hand, the French prepared themselves for a vigorous Resistance, and having been lately so considerably reinfor'd, expected no les than to defeat all the Attempts of the Besiegers. And indeed, we must be obliged to confess, that their Presumption was not altogether groundleſs, if we observe, that *Namur* has ever been accounted one of the strongest Towns in the Low-Countries, both by the Advantage of its Situation, and the Addition of its Fortifications, which give it the Command over two great Rivers, and make it the best Bulwark of *Brabant*. Over and above all this, the Place had very much changed Conditions, since it fell into the hands of a Monarch, who never spar'd Charges to put his Frontiers and conquer'd Cities into the best Defence they are capable to receive from Art

*Strength of and Nature.* The Town then, was quite over-looked by a steep Hill, from the *Porte de Fer*, (or Iron-Gate) to *Porte St. Nicholas*, (*St. Nicholas-Gate*.) So that the French, having the Liberty to bring down their Batteries at first to the descent of that Hill, and to open their Trenches at the foot of it, near the *Maeſe*, they made themselves Masters of it in five or six Days. But now, to add a very considerable strength to this weak part of the Town, the French had made a detach'd Bastion, on the Ascent of the Hill before *St. Nicholas-Gate*, all of Stone-Work, with a Casemate upon it Bomb-proof; the Counterscarp of Free-Stone, as also the Cover'd-way which pointed just upon the top of the Hill; so that no Cannon from the Plain could bear upon this Work; and the Allies were necessitated to batter it in Reverse from the other side of the *Maeſe*. This was not all: For upon the Right, towards the Iron-Gate, the besieged had made three

detach'd

A. C.

1695.

Detach'd Bastions of the same Work, just upon the Brow of the Hill, and at the Foot of the same, before the Gate; and betwen the Hill and the Brook of Werderen, they had a Fourth which hindered the Avenues between the Hills to this Gate. The Plain upon these Hills was fortified with a double Cover'd-way, both palissado'd, to defend these detach'd Bastions towards the Village of Bouge: And when the Allies began to invest the Place, the French were Working at a Third, nearer to the Brow of the Hill, just before these Works; so that the Town, which before was but weak, was now by the new Fortifications rendered so strong, that it held out longer than the Castle.

This Castle, the Principal Strength of Namur, is <sup>Strength of</sup> the Castle, built upon an Hill in an Angle form'd by the Confluence of the Sambre and the Maese, and consists of an irregular Fortification, such as the Ground could admit of, divided into the Old and New Castle or Terra Nova, and Coeborn, or William's Fort; and this likewise received such Additions from the French, as to leave it almost unattackable the same way they took it before. Coeborn Fort fell into their Hands by carrying their Trenches round it along the bottom, between it and Terra Nova; which Work being thus embraced, and all manner of Communication cut off, was soon forc'd to surrender. To prevent the like for the future, the French built a strong Stone Redoubt, just upon the top of the Hill, between the Coeborn and Terra-Nova, with a Casemate upon it Bomb-proof; and as this Redoubt commands all the bottom to the Sambre; so it had likewise a good Cover'd way, palisado'd from the Angle of the Gorge of the Coeborn to the Brink of the Hill upon the Maese; Add to this, a very good Half-Moon they had raised before the Curtain of the Horn-work of the Terra Nova; besides their Fortifying the Devil's House, that flanks the sides of the Coeborn towards the Maese, with a strong Stone Redoubt; which Place, when the Spaniards had it, had but a simple Retrenchment about it, and yet it held out four or five Days. From the upper part of the

## The Reign of King

70

A. C. Cochorn on the side of the *Maeſe*, they had made a good Cover'd-way which embraced the before mentioned Redoubt, to the edge of the Hill upon the *Maeſe*; and had undertaken a prodigious Line cut into the Rock all along the top of the Hill, near an *English* Mile in length, terminating upon the edge of the Hill towards the *Sambre*, with two Redoubts at each end. The Line was finish'd, and the Redoubt towards the *Maeſe* very forward; but that towards the *Sambre* being but just begun, they made it up with Fascines, upon the arrival of the Allies before the Place. In short, the Castle was so well fortified on the top of the Hill, that it would have been a very tedious piece of Work to have attackt it this way; but the weak side of it and Cochorn Fort was towards the *Sambre* and the Town, which the French had not so much regard'd; being so confident of the impregnableness of the Place, that they had set up this Inscription on one of the Gates; *Reddi quidem, sed vinci non posseſt*; intimating as if this Town, might indeed be restor'd, but not retaken.

Namur being thus fortified, and provided besides with all Necessaries for many Months; with a good store of Ammunition, a Hundred Pieces of Cannon, Twelve Mortars, Ten Thousand Muskets to spare, and a Garrison of 12000 Men, command'd by the Governor equally esteem'd by his King, and beloved by his Soldiers, seem'd to defie the Attempts of the best appointed and most numerous Army; but when Marshal *de Boufflers* had thrown himself into it, with Seven chosen Regiments of Dragoons, a great number of Volunteers, Major General *Mcgrigny*, another *Vauban*, followed by the most Skilful Ingeniers, Gunners, Miners and Bombardiers of France; when, I say, that General had compos'd an Army to defend those Ramparts which were thought impenetrable, 'twas then that the French, and their Favourers, look'd upon his Britanick Majesty's Enterprize as an unparalleled Temerity; and doubted not but Namur would be the Rock on which the Grand Confederacy should split. But all these great, and, in appearance, invincible

Vincible, Obstacles, were not able to shake King A. C. William's Resolution ; they serv'd only to keep his Fortitude, Prudence, and Vigilance upon the Bent, and to make him concert effectual Measures to surmount all Difficulties ; which he did to his Immortal Glory, the Astonishment of his Enemies, and the Admiration of all Europe;

To come to Particulars, the Lines of Circumvallation being finish'd, the King, attended by the Elector of Bavaria, went, on the 10th of July, early in the Morning, to the Baron *de Heyden*'s Quarters : Here he was met by all the General Officers, with whom having view'd the Place, all were of his Majesty's Opinion, that the Attack upon the Town ought to be made against St. *Nicholas* Gate ; and therefore it was resolv'd that the Trenches should be open'd on the Hill *de Bouge*, and below along the *Hermitage*, as also that in the *Condroz* side between the Hill *St. Barbe* and the River ; and that to favour the opening of the Trenches, the Baron *de Heyden* should raise a Battery of Ten Pieces of Cannon to batter in Reverse the Cover'd-way and detach'd Bastion before St. *Nickolas* Gate, which fac'd the Attack. Accordingly, the heavy Cannon being come up, the Trenches were open'd the next day without any great Disturbance from the Enemy ; and the same day the Lord *Cuts* arriv'd in the Camp with six Battalions of Foot. The 12th the Batteries began to play, and the Trenches were successfully carried on. On the 13th Prince *Vaudemont* inform'd the King, that the French seem'd to have some Design in Flanders, and that *Aeth* was most in Danger. The next day, upon Advice that the Marquis *d'Harcourt* and Lieutenant General *Ximenes* were in Motion, and might easily fall upon our Convoys on the side of the *Condroz* and *Liege*, which was unguarded, his Majesty detached 20 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons towards the Plain of St. *Severin*, between *Huy* and *Liege*, to observe the Enemy ; and in the Afternoon a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon was raised from the Eminence of *Bouge*, against the old Tower of *Coquelet*, which very much incommoded the Besiegers.

A. C.  
1695.

The same day the King received two Letters from Prince *Vaudemont*: By the first he was informed that Marshal *de Villeroi* had past the *Lys* at *Courtray* and *Harlebeck*, and that according to common Report, he marched against his Highness; and by the Second, that the French General was advanced as far as the River *Mandel*, and that the Head of his Army having been discover'd towards the Mill of *Dentreghem*, the Prince of *Vaudemont* had drawn his Forces in Battalia, posted his Left near *Grammen*, the Right towards *Aerseel* and *Caneghem*, and began to fortifie his Camp. The imminent Danger that Prince found himself in on this Occasion, and the admirable Conduct with which he extricated himself out of it, are Passages too remarkable to be past over in silence, and will therefore justify the following Digression.

His Highnes was informed on the 12th of July at Night, by a Signal from the Governor of *Oudenaard*, that the Head of the Enemies Army bent their March towards *Cordes*, which was confirm'd to him by an Express from the Governor of *Aetb*; and almost at the same time he received Advice from *Courtray*, that the day before the French had laid Bridges over the *Lys*, both above and below that Town. On the 13th, early in the Morning he had positive Intelligence, that they were actually passing that River; and on the other hand the Commanders of the Castles, which that Prince had Garrison'd on the River *Mandel*, gave him Notice that the Enemy marched directly against him. These Advices, tho' different, were yet both true: For Twelve Thousand of the Enemies Horse made towards *Cordes*, while the rest of their Army passed the *Lys*, and advanced towards *Mandel*.

Upon these Informations the Prince of *Vaudemont* gave Orders to his Army to be in readiness, by a Signal of two Guns. But before he made any Motion, his Highness resolv'd to have a Confirmation of the Designs of the Enemy. For as their marching towards *Cordes* with the greatest Part of their Forces, might be in order to relieve *Namur*, whilst another Body advanced towards the River *Mandel*,

only

Only to amuse him; so if their whole Army march'd in one Body, there were two Inconveniences to be fear'd: To wit, either that they should fall on the Maritime Towns of Flanders, in Case his Highness march'd to the Left, to prevent the Relief of Namur; or that they should gain two Days March before him in their way to Namur; if he made too quick a Motion to the Right to cover the Places of Flanders. These Reflections obliged him to spend the whole Day, being the 13th of July, in observing the Enemy: He suffer'd them to attack the Castles of Ingelmunster and Mullenbeck; which were, each of them, defended by 140 Men, who necessitated the Enemy to bring down Connon, before they would surrender; which made the latter lose time, and gave the Prince reason to judge that their whole Army marched to attack him: Their Vanguard appearing in the Evening at Dernbem, where his Right was posted, confirmed him in that Opinion. Whereupon his Highness thought fit immediately to change the Disposition of his Camp, placing his Right at Aersele, and his Left at Grammen next the Lys; and at the same time order'd Retrenchments to be made on both sides. The Count de Noyelles who had the Command of these Works for the Center, and the whole Left Wing, caused the General's Orders to be executed with such extraordinary Diligence, that on the 14th by break of Day, he had made a very defensible Line; the rising Grounds upon the Right of Aersele, were also fortified by Ten of the Clock in the Morning; which done, the Artillery was placed in the Right Flank, and in the whole Front of the Line.

In this Posture, with 50 Battalions of Foot, and 51 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, Prince Vaudemont resolv'd to expect the Mareschal de Villeroi, tho' the latter had double the number, with which he was marching on the 14th of July towards him, and came up early enough to have attack'd him. But whether it was that he found the Prince's Camp so strongly Fortified, or that he would not hazard a Battel, till Montal had taken his Post in the Rear of the Prince's Right, to fall upon him there, at the

A. C.

1695.

*Prince  
Vaudemont's  
fine Re-  
treat.*

July 14<sup>th</sup>  
*N. S.*

the same time that the French Army should break u against the Front, he remain'd in Sight of the Allies that Evening, expecting to have attack'd them early in the Morning, and in a manner to have caught them in a Net, by invironing them on all sides. The Prince of *Vaudemont* being inform'd of *Montal's* Motion, and finding he had already pass'd the *Thielet*, wisely chang'd his Resolution of Fighting, and thought it high time to provide for a Retreat. Thereupon with great Presence of Judgment, he Order'd the Intrenchments to be perfected every where; Some advanc'd Houses to be set on fire, left the French should posses themselves of them in their March against him; and the Cannon of the Left continually to play upon the Enemy, to give them occasion to think, that his Thoughts were rather upon Fighting than Retreating. At the same time his Highness Order'd the Cannon of the Right, and the Front to be drawn off, and to march towards *Deynse*; which was done with that Secrecy that the Enemy did not perceive it; for he had cunningly order'd the Artillery to be moving from the Batteries all the Afternoon, so that when it went clear off, the Enemy thought it had been but the ordinary Motion. Then march'd the two Lines of Foot upon the Left along the Retrenchments, to cover which his Highness Oder'd a Body of Horse to go and post themselves in the Retrencments, as they were quitted by the Foot; the latter Marching out at the same time with their Pikes and Colours Trailing, to conceal their going off. Neither did the Enemy perceive this Motion, till the Cavalry mounted again, and abandon'd the Retrenchments, by which Time the Infantry was got into the Bottom, between *Aerseele* and *Wouterghem*, marching towards *Deynse*. While the Foot was thus filing off from the Retrenchments the Prince order'd Monsieur *Overkerke*, with the Right Wing of the Horse, interlin'd with *Collier's* Brigade of Foot, to make a line falling towards *Caneghem*, and extend himself from the Wind-mill of *Aerseele*, towards *Wink*, in order to make *Montal* believe that this Line was design'd to oppofe his attempt upon the Rear of the Prince's Right; but his secret Orders were, to march

March off by *Wink*, to *Nivelle*, and so to *Ghent*. At A. C. the same time the Foot march'd by *Wouerghem*, to *Deynse*, the Earl of *Rochford*, who was Posted with the Left Wing of Horse, and Two Battalions of Foot towards the *Lys*, made the Rear Guard towards the Left, with a Line of Foot on the one side, and three Squadrons of *Eppinger's* Horse upon the other. All this was so contriv'd by the Prince from the Right to the Left, that his Army disappear'd all at once; and still to impose the better upon the French, the Prince of *Vaudemont* himself, and the Duke of *Wirtembergh*, with some other Generals, kept in the Camp, forming with their own Domesticks and Attendants, a small Body of Horse, with which they follow'd the Army, as soon as it was all got off. The French finding themselves thus strangely baffled, did what they could to fall upon the Rear of the Allies; and particularly *Montal* endeavour'd to attack that Body which was Commanded by Monsieur *Overkerk*, whom he overtook with some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons: but the Defilees being advantagious, and Brigadier *Collier* having order'd all the Grenadiers of his Brigade to the Rear of all, to face the Enemy, from time to time, as they approach'd; the Grenadiers with their Fire, kept the French at a distance, and made good the Retreat. Nor had the Enemy a much better success in their Attempt upon the Rear of the Body of Foot, Commanded by the Count *de Noyelles*. However, two Squadrons of their Dragoons, putting green Boughs in their Hats, which was the Confederates distinguishing Mark in a day of Battle, and speaking some French, some English, as if they had been some of their own Rear Guard, did by that Stratagem, towards Evening, come up close to their Rear, and march'd along with them a little way, till they came to a convenient place, when they fir'd upon them first, and then fell in amongst them with their Swords, which put the first Battalion, that was set upon, in some disorder; but the other facing about immediately constrain'd them, to retire, after they had kill'd a few Men. A Loss altogether inconsiderable for a Retreat which is scarce to be pararell'd in Story; and for which, the King of Great Britain in his Letter to Prince *Vaudemont*,

A. C. own'd himself oblig'd to his Highness, adding, that he had given greater Marks of a General Consummate in the Art of War, than if he had won a Battle. However, as every one was willing to allow the Prince his just Praise for coming off so gloriously, so there were not wanting others, who blam'd him for venturing himself in a place, from whence he could never have retreated, if he had had to deal with a General of equal Prudence and Experience with himself.

The Prince of *Vaudemont* having reach'd *Deyns* towards the close of the Evening, left it in a Garrison under Brigadeer *O-Farel*, and then march'd as far as the Plain of *Oyendonck*, in his way to *Ghent*; resolving at first to have rested his Army there all Night; but having halted a while, and then as he himself afterwards said, calling to mind a Maxim of that great General, Charles IV. Duke of *Lorrain*, his Father, That when an Army is upon the Retreat, it must be sure to retreat out of the Enemie's reach, His Highness decamp'd again, and by Nine of the Clock next Morning, the whole Army were advanc'd to *Marykerk*, under the Walls of *Ghent*, from whence Lieutenant-General *Bellafysé*, and the Marquis of *Miremont*, Major-General, were detach'd with Twelve Battalions, and Twelve pieces of Canon, to secure *Newport*, and the Canal of *Pasquendal*. Their diligence, and the Prince of *Wittemberg*'s coming up to sustain them with Twelye other Battalions, and 38 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, quite broke the Measures of Marshal *Villeroy*, and the Prince of *Conti*'s, who had already taken Quarters in sight of that Place, in order to invest it. *Villeroy*, finding the Attack of *Newport* too difficult, bent his march towards *Dix myde*, which was garrison'd by Eight Battalions of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons, under Major-General *Ellenberg*.

*The Siege  
of Namur  
continu'd.*

In the mean time the Attacks against the Town of *Namur* were carried on with great Application; and two or three small Sallies of the Besieg'd having had no Success, they resolv'd to make another on the 18th of July, (N. S.) about three in the Afternoon, with 1200 Horse, and Four Squadrons of Dragoons. After they had cross'd the *Maese*; they attempted the Trenches on the Right hand of the Bridge belonging to that Ri-

Ver, took a Redoubt that was unfinish'd, and only A. C. stuff'd with Sacks of Wooll, fell upon the Besiegers 1695. both in Front and Flank, and forc'd them at first to give way ; but the latter taking fresh Courage, and being timely supported by some Brandenburgh Horse, the French were beaten back, with the loss of 200 of their Men ; nor was this Encounter less Bloody to the Besiegers. However, the King finding, that very Day, that the Trenches were advanc'd within Fuzee Shot of the Counterscarp, He resolv'd to storm the advanc'd Works and Traverses that Evening, an Hour before Sun-set, to hinder the Enemy from fortifying themselves any more ; and for that purpose his Majesty order'd, that the Battalions that reliev'd the Trenches should begin the Attack, and that those that were reliev'd should support them. Accordingly, Major General *Ramsey*, and the Lord *Cuts* at the Head of Five Battalions of the Foot-Guards, both English, Scotch and Dutch, began the Onset on the Right, being sustain'd by Six English Battalions, commanded by Brigadier-General *Fitz-Patrick*; and at the same time Major-General *Salisb*, with Eight Dutch and other Regiments, and 9000 Pioneers, Insulted the Enemy on the Left, from the Redoubt to the ruin'd Tower of Coquelet ; and was to be Seconded by Major-General *Heukelom*, with some Dutch Battalions. The Horse Guard was doubled, and all the Troops on that side had Orders to be in readiness to support the whole Attack in case of necessity ; which Precaution prov'd altogether needless, by reason of the extraordinary Valor and Intrepidity the Assaillants shew'd on this occasion. However, the Besieged having brought out Eight Battalions, a great Detachment of Dragoons, and all the Granadiers to defend their Retrenchments, the Dispute was obstinate for Two Hours, but at last the French were beaten back, and pursued to the very Gates of the Town. The King, who according to his Custom, remain'd upon the Place, during the whole Action, was so well pleas'd with the Bravery and excellent Order of his Men, that laying his hand over the Duke of Bavaria's Shoulder, he told him several times with Transport ; *See my brave English ! See my brave English !* And indeed it must be

A. C. be remembred to their Immortal Honour, that with  
 1695. out any Shelter they advanc'd boldly, and Undistur-  
 bed, amidst Showers of great and small Shot, Bombs  
 and Hand Granadoes; which by the Effect of Mines  
 and Fougades, open'd Graves for them in several  
 Places, towards an Enemy secur'd by Retrench-  
 ments, well pallisadoed. The Confederates Loss  
 in this Action amounted to 1200, either Kill'd or  
 Wounded; and that of the French to about as many.

After this Success the Besiegers carried on their Trenches to the Village of *Bouge*, towards St. *Nicholas* Gate; the same being done also on that side, near the *Maeſe*; as well above as below, with a design to draw two Parallels, along the River, on that side next the Suburbs of *Jambe*, and opposite to the Castle-Bridge; but the French being apprehensive of the Design, they set Fire to the Suburbs, which somewhat retarded the Approaches that General *Coehorn* had begun. On the 21st of July, a Battery was finish'd on that side next St. *Nicholas* Gate, and the Trenches advanc'd 100 Paces towards the Rivulet, that runs into the Bottom, which the French had swell'd with Water, and which was secur'd by a kind of a Half-Moon. Next day they began to play upon a Bastion, and the Works before St. *Nicholas* Gate, from a Battery of 18 Pieces of Cannon, and on the 23d. the *Brandenburgers* batter'd the Water-stop, in order to drain the Moat; yet with little effect, because it was lin'd with large Free-stone. The great Rains which fell about this time, very much incommoded the Besiegers, and interrupted their Approaches: However, on the 25th they plyed their Batteries with Success, rais'd new ones, let on Miners to the Redoubt of *Balart*, near St. *Nicholas* Gate, and the next day forc'd the Captain that commanded in it to surrender at discretion. On the 24th the King went into the Trenches, and perceiving the Batteries had made great Breaches in St. *Nicholas* Bastion, the demy Bastion of St. *Roch*, and t the end of the Counter-scarp of the Town, his Majesty dispos'd all things for the general Attack of the first Counter-scarp, which was perform'd towards Five a Clock that Afternoon, in this manner: The English and

*Scotch*

Scotch commanded by Major-General *Ramsey*, and Brigadier *George Hamilton* came out of the Trenches to the Right, and attack'd the Point of the foremost Counterscarp, which enclosed the *Sluys*, or Water-stop; the Enemy receiv'd them with a furious Discharge, which however did not hinder them to go on briskly; and maugre the dismal Eruption of 3 or Fougades of Bombs, that lay buried in the Glacis, which put them at first into some disorder, they return'd more animated to the Charge, and drove the Enemy from that Counterscarp. But it unluckily fell out, that whilst the Workmen were making a Lodgment, some Sacks of Wool took Fire whereby part of the Lodgment was consum'd, and the *English* expos'd to the Shot of the Counterguard, and demi-Bastion of St. *Roch*: which they sustain'd and answered, with incredible Resolution, till the Fire was extinguis'h'd and some Traverses cast up. On the other hand, the *Hollanders* seeing the *English* in so hot a Place, immediately went up along the *Maeſe* towards the Breach of the Counter-guard, and so vigorously attack'd the Enemy with their Hand-Granadoes, that the latter thought it safer to retreat than to defend themselves, which very much eas'd the *English*. Thereupon the *Dutch* lodged themselves upon the Counterguard, and thus both they, and the *English*, preserved the foremost Covered-way, before St. *Nicholas* Gate, from the *Maeſe* to the Water-stop; with part of the Counterguard. The Valour and Firmness of the Confederates Infantry in this Action is scarce to be parallel'd: And it must be also acknowledged, that the *French* Officers behaved themselves like Men of true Courage, exposing themselves on the Glacis of the Counterscarp, and on the Breach of the Counterguard, with their Swords in their Hands, in order to encourage their Soldiers. The Enemy did not throw many Bombs, but they fir'd incessantly into the Trenches with five or six Pieces of Cannon, which killed several Persons about his Majesty; particularly, Mr. *Godfrey*, Deputy Governor of the Bank of *England*, who being come into the Camp to wait on the King, about Money for the Payment of the Army had

*A. C.*  
1695; had the Curiosity to see this Attack ; and sought his Death, where he should have only minded hi Profit.

While this was doing on the Town-side, the Elector of *Bavaria* was not idle between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, but commanded an Attack to be made towards the Abbey of *Salfines*, where he design'd to post himself. This was perform'd with so much Vigour, that he not only forc'd the Retrenchments next the *Sambre*, but made himſelf Master of the Fort of *la Balance* at the Head of those Infrenchments ; repuls'd four Squadrons of Horse that camt out of the Castle ; laid a Bridge over the *Sambre* ; paſſed that River amidst the Enemy's continual Fire, and posſeſſed himſelf of the Abbey of *Salfines*, a Post of great Importance, and which fauour'd the Attack of *Vauban's Line*, that surrounded the Works of the Castle.

On the 28th the King view'd the ſeveral Posts and Lodgments, and finding all in good Order, and that the Miners were already at Work on the Ditch of the Cover'd-way, and on the Water-stop, in order to drain both, his Maſteſty order'd ſome new Batteries to be ſet up, particularly one on the *Glacis* of the Redoubt, in order to ruin the Ravellin. The ſame day 60 Granadiers, and as many Muſqueteers were commanded out of every Regiment to make an Attack near the Iron-Gate ; which the *French* at firſt ſustain'd with great Courage, but were at laſt forc'd to retire ; And in the Evening they were likewife driven from the Line of Communication near the Suburbs of *Jambe*, ſo that they were no longer in a Condition to make Sallies on that ſide.

On the other hand, the Elector of *Bavaria* to ſignalize his Conduct and Bravery, refolv'd to Storm the Line of the Castle, and order'd General *Coeborn* to diſpoſe all things for that purpoſe towards *Salfines*, and General *Fleming* to do the ſame on the other ſide of the *Maeſe*. On the 30th of July, by break of Day, his Electoral Highneſſ with the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Generals, and General *Coeborn*, began the Attack towards *Salfines*, and assault-

**A. C.** **1695.**

ed the Retrenchment in Flank with about 3000 Foot, sustain'd by some Battalions, and 1000 Spanish and ~~Bavarian~~ Horse. Major-General Swerin attack'd the Line in Front, with 500 Grenadiers, as many Musketeers, and 1000 Pioneers; And the Brandenburgh Generals with 500 Grenadiers, Supported by 2000 Foot, and their Grand Musketeers, Gensdarmes, and Horse Grenadiers insulted the Enemis Flank on the Maes side. The Besieged at first made some Resistance, by the Favour of a Line of Communication, of one Redoubt and two Trenches, but being assaill'd on all sides, and that too with extraordinary Bravery, they were driven to the Counterscarp of Coehorn-Fort. Animated by this Success, the Besiegers pursued the Runaways as far as the Devil's House, where the French had several Canon laden with Cartouchies, and about 900 Men laid flat upon their Bellies; who now standing up on the sudden, pour'd in Volleys of Shot upon the Assailants. The latter receiv'd the Fire with incredible Undauntedness, forc'd the French to quit the Counterscarp of the Fort, and made themselves Masters of it; However, it being impossible for them to lodge themselves there, they retired in pretty good Order. By this brave Action, at the Expence of about 200 Men Kill'd or Wounded, the Besiegers gain'd a Lined Redoubt, some advanc'd Batteries, and Vauban's Retrenchment from the Sambre to the Maes, which with immense Labour the French had cut thro' the Rock, and which they boasted would cost the Allies 5000 Men before they should take it. This Attack on the Castle side where the King was present, being over, his Majesty went to view the Trenches on the Town side; and finding that a Mine had been sprung, which had overturn'd a good part of the Water-stop into the Ditch, whereby the Water was lower by two Foot, He order'd the Miners to work on, in order to drain the Moat; and all things to be ready to make a Lodgment on the Detni-Bastion. The two following days the Besiegers batter'd the Works before St. Nicholas Gate with great Fury, and threw many Bombs, which did considerable Execution; and particularly one fir'd by Lieutenant Colonel Brown,

A. C. which set on fire the Enemies Magazine in the Demi-Bastion. On the Second of August, towards Evening, my Lord *Cuis* with 200 English Grenadiers; and Brigadier *Dedem*, with a like number of Dutch, both which were to be Sustain'd by the Battalions in the Trenches, were order'd to attack the *Saillant-Angle*, and the other the Demi-Bastion, which they perform'd with great Bravery, and after some Resistance, Lodg'd themselves on the second Counterscarp. The Cannon having by this time widened the Breaches, and all things being ready for a General Assault, Count *Guiscard* the Governor, demanded to Capitulate for the Town, which being readily granted, the Articles were agreed upon, and Sign'd on the Fourth of August, by the Elector of *Bavaria* for the Allies, and by Count *Guiscard* for the Besieged. The same day the Iron-Gate was deliver'd to the Besiegers, and on the 6th the French evacuated the Town, and retired into the Castle.

*The Town of Namur Surrendred Aug. 4th.*

Whilst Batteries are raising against the Fortress, let us make a short Digression, and observe the Motions of the French Army under *Villeroy*. After the Mareschal had fail'd in his design upon Prince *Vaudemont*, as also against *Newport*, he march'd towards *Dixmuyde*, and order'd *Montal* to lay Siege to it. The Town was indeed but Weak; but considering the Strength of the Garrison, it might have held out a Fortnight, or at least have Surrendred with less Ignominy; but Major General *Ellemberg*, the Governor, being a Soldier of Fortune, who had merited his Preferment merely by his blunt Courage in the open Field, was presently dispirited, and at a loss what to do, when he saw himself coopt up in a Place, surrounded by a Royal Army; Insomuch that after a slight Resistance of 36 Hours, he yielded himself, and his whole Garrison Prisoners of War. *Deynse* follow'd the Example of *Dixmuyde*, and surrender'd to the French at Discretion, without Firing a Gun; which tho' it was against the Rules of Martial Discipline, yet Colonel *O-Farrell* was so far more excusable than *Ellemberg*, as that *Deynse* was far less defensible than *Dixmuyde*. After the Surrender of these

*Dix-muyde and Deynse Surrendred to the French at Discretion.*

these two Places, the Prince of *Vaudemont* did not A. C. doubt but that the French would advance towards *Namur*; and therefore he desir'd to be reinforc'd, that he might be able to observe them. Thereupon his Majesty sent to his Highness *Montigny's* English Brigade of Horse; and the two Dutch Brigades of *Dompire* and *Rboe*, march'd towards *Brussel*s, whither the Brigade of St. *Paul* was gone before, with orders to joyn the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who design'd to form an Army on that side.

The Duke *de Villeroi* having order'd the Fortifications of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynse* to be raz'd, pass'd the River *Lys* at *Wacker*, and march'd up the Lines to the *Scheld*; which he also crost at *Escanaffe*, in order to continue his March to *Ninove*, giving out that he was going to the relief of *Namur*. Upon advice of this Motion, the Prince of *Vaudemont* decamp'd on *August 4.* from *Ghent*, and passing the Canal at *Vilvoerd*, and the *Burnt Bridge*, pitch'd his Camp at *Dighem*, having his own Quarters at the Castle of *Beaulieu*. His Highness sent to the French to demand the Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynse*, according to the Agreements about the Exchange of Prisoners; but the Marshal *de Villeroi*, upon frivolous pretences, refus'd to send them back; and contrary to the Cartel, most of the Soldiers were forc'd to list themselves in the French Service, or were sent to *Catalonia*, and other remote Parts.

At the same time that the English signaliz'd their <sup>St. Malo</sup> Valour in King *William's* Presence before *Namur*; His Majesties Fleet Commanded by the Lord *Berkley* was spreading Terror and Confusion all along the Coasts of France. St. *Malo*, that Nest of Privateers, which of all others, had most infested the Channel, and molested our Merchants, was the first Town that felt the Fury of an English Bombardment \* this <sup>July</sup> <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> <sup>1695.</sup> Summer. But the Loss they sustain'd on Land, was <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> <sup>1695.</sup> no way answerable for the mischief they had done at Sea during this War. Colonel *Richards* and Captain *Bembow*, who had the direction of the Bomb-ketches were more successful before <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> <sup>July</sup> <sup>1695.</sup> *Granville*, a little Town on the Sea-shore, which they set on fire in several Places; but fail'd in their Attempts upon *Dunkirk*, and Burnt but some few Houses at *Calais*.

A. C. These repeated Insults could not but be resented by the King of France, who thereupon sent Orders to Mareschal *Villeroy* to bombard Brussels. Upon the French Marching to Enghien, with a great number of Waggon Laden with Bombs and Fire-works, Prince *Vaudemont* immediately guess'd their Design; which could not be prevented, unless the Confederate Army, which might be reinforc'd by the Detachments under the Earl of *Athlone*, and Count *Nassau*, should advance and incamp in the Plain of *Gigot*, and *St. Ann Pee*; but because this could not be done neither, without giving *Villeroy* an opportunity to post himself between the Prince's Army and *Namur*, whereby he might have been able to raise that Important Siege; His Highness did prudently leave the Earl of *Athlone* and Count *Nassau*, with the Forces under their Command, between *Waterloo* and *Genap*, whether the King had sent them, to oppose the Enemies Passage at *Braine le Chateau*. In the mean time his Highness posted his Infantry on the Eminences about Brussels, between Fort *Montere*, and the Counterscarp of *Ixel*, whereby he maintain'd the Communication with the Forces at *Waterloo*; Order'd several Battalions to the Outworks, before the Gates of *Flanders* and *Anderleek*, to secure the City; and extended his Horse and Dragoons along the Canal, to hinder the Enemy from passing it.

\* August 11th. \* After several Marches and Countermarches the French \* appear'd before Brussels, and Mareschal de Villeroy having taken his Quarters at *Anderleek*, writ a Letter to the Prince of *Bergben* the Governor, to acquaint him: ' That the King his Master, seeing the Prince of Orange sent his Fleet upon the Coasts of France, to bombard his Sea-port Towns, and endeavour to ruin them, without getting any other Advantage by it, had thought that he could not put a stop to such Disorders, but by using Re-prisals; which was the Reason that his Master had sent him an Order to bombard Brussels; and at the same time to declare, that 'twas with Reluctancy his Majesty had put himself upon it; and that as soon as he should be assur'd, that the Sea-Ports of France should be no more bombarded, the King his

his Master likewise would not Bombard any Places belonging to the Princes against whom he was at War ; reserving nevertheless the Liberty on both sides, to do it in such Places as should be Besieg'd. That his Majesty had resolv'd upon the Bombarding of *Brussels*, with so much the more Pain, that the Electress of *Bavaria* was there. That if the Governor would let him know in what part of the Town she was, the King his Master had commanded him not to Fire there. Concluding, that he should stay for his Answer till Five of the Clock in the Evening; after which time he should obey his Orders without delay. The Prince of *Bergen* after having communicated this Letter to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was come in great haste to *Brussels* upon this occasion, sent an Answer to Monsieur *Villeroy*; ' That the Reason the King of France assign'd for his Orders to the Marechal to Bombard *Brussels*, did solely regard the King of Great Britain, who was before the Castle of *Namur*; That his Electoral Highness would acquaint the King with it, to have an Answer in 24 Hours; if Monsieur *Villeroy* would agree to it. And that as for the Consideration his most Christian Majesty had for the Electress, that she was at the Royal Palace. It soon after appear'd, that *Villeroy's* Message was but an insignificant Compliment, for instead of allowing the Governor Time to get his Britannick Majesty's Answer to the French King's Proposal, he began that very Evening to Fire upon *Brussels* the City with 25 Mortar-pieces, and 18 Pieces of Cannon, that Shot red-hot Bullets. It was not long before the Fire broke out in several Places, especially about the Town-House. The Enemy continued Firing without intermission all that Night, the Day following, and the Night after that; during which arose a high Wind, which would have spread the Conflagration throughout the whole City, if the Inhabitants had not wisely blown up several Houses, on the 15th of August; The same Day about Noon the French gave over Firing, and soon after drew off towards *Enghien*. The Lower Town suffer'd the most by the Enemies Bombs, and several Houses near

A. C. the Market-place were quite laid in Rubbish ; and  
 1695. as for the Electress of *Bavaria*, tho' she was remov'd to the Suburbs, beyond the Reach of Cannon; yet she was so frighted with its continual Roaring, that she miscarried upon it.

The King having receiv'd Advice of the Motions of the French Army, his Majesty march'd the 10th of August early in the Morning, with two Troops of Horse-Guards, the Troop of Horse Granadeers, and several Squadrons of Brandenburghers, leaving the Duke of *Bavaria* to command the Siege. The same Evening his Majesty reach'd *Waterlo*, and joyn'd the Troops commanded by the Earl of *Athlone*, Count *de Nassau*, and the Marquis *de la Forest*; and having had an Interview with Prince *Vaudemont*, return'd on the 12th to his Camp before the Castle of *Namur*, where immediately after his Arrival the Besiegers broke Ground, and carried on their Trenches about 150 Paces before the *Cochern Fort*, towards the *Sambre*, and made a good Lodgment.

*The Siege of the Castle of Namur carried on.* Besides the Batteries already erected between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*, some others were order'd to be raised, both of Cannon and Mortars, as well in the Ramparts, as in the Gardens of the City, in order to batter *Terra-nova*, and *Fort Coehorn* all at once. On the 13th the Besiegers began to play from no less than Twelve Batteries, when one of their Bombs falling upon the Magazine of the *Devil's-House*, blew up above a 1000 Granadoes charg'd, ruin'd a great quantity of Arms, and kill'd and wounded several Persons. The Trenches were carried on with great Success, tho' the Enemy endeavour'd in the Night Time, both with their great and small Shot, to disturb the Workmen. But their Batteries were soon silenc'd by those of the *English*; which it is confess'd on all Hands made such Firing, as was never seen since Gun-powder was first Invented. The Cannon and Mortars answer'd one another in Time, and form'd a dismal Tremendous Harmony; Clouds of Smoke, and Flashes of Sooty Flame fill'd the Air, as if Hell it self had Vomited its kindled Brimstone; and the Showers of red-hot Bullets, and Bombs, that pour'd continually

A. C.  
1695.

sally on the Castle, so scar'd the Enemy, that none of them durst peep out of their Shelters under-ground, but such as were oblidg'd to be upon Duty. *Boufflers* himself being unus'd to this unequal Way of Fighting, began to wish himself in the open Field, and form'd a design to break thro' the Confederates Camp with his Cavalry; but the King having notice of it, order'd strong Guards to be plac'd at all Places where the *Sambre* could be pass'd; and the same being done all along the *Maeze* by General *Fleming*, the Mareschal must now share the Fate of his Garrison. However, on the 18th towards midnight they made a Sally with 200 Dragoons mounted, and 500 Granadeers: Of the latter 150 made the Attack on the right Hand, but were repulsed by the Count *de Rivera*, and the rest on the left, where my Lord *Cuts* had just posted the Advanc'd Guards to secure the Workmen; The Dragoons fell upon Lieutenant Colonel *Sutton*, who being posted in the Plain of *Salfine*, with about Forty Fuzileers, let them come on till they were very near him, then gave them a round Volley, and retreated to his Body; but the Dragoons pressing upon him, he commanded his Men to fire upon them. The *French* being little daunted at it, advanc'd boldly on, and had their Granadeers charg'd at the same time; they would undoubtedly have caus'd a great Confusion in the Trenches; but the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Horse, who were near at hand, fell upon the Enemy with so much Vigour, that they drove them to the very Par-lisadoes of the Castle, killing some and making others Prisoners.

After the Bombardment of *Brussels* the Mareschal *de Villeroi* being considerably reinforc'd with all the Troops that could be spared out of the Garrisons, and the Forces from the Sea-Coasts, march'd directly towards *Namur*, with an Army, as the *French* themselves gave out, of no less than of Ninety thousand Men, and with which they confidently boast-ed to raise the Siege of the Castle. Upon the Enemies advancing from *Enghien* to *Soignes*; Prince *Vaudemont*, in Conjunction with the Earl of *Athlon*, and a Reinforcement of 10 Battalions and 18 Squadrongs,

A. C. drons, which the brave Prince of Hesse-Cassel had brought up from the Rhine, posseſſ'd himſelf of the strong Camp of Mayy, within 5 Englifh Miles of Namur. The French Army being in the mean while come as far as Flerus, they gave the Besieged a Signal of their Approach by the discharge of 90 Piaces of Cannon, which was answer'd by a great Light ſet on the highest part of the Castle: This oblig'd the King to leave the Care of the Siege to the Elector of Bavaria, and the Duke of Holſtein Piaan; and to repair to the Army, with a Resolution to oppose the French, who ſeem'd now fully bent to attack him; being lately reinforc'd by a Detachment from Germany, and other Troops, under the command of the Marquis de Harcourt. On the 29th of August the Mareſchal de Villeroy advanc'd towards the Confederates, then ſtill encamp'd near Mayy, but found them ſo well poſted, that he thought fit to retire in the Night without noise. The next day he mov'd along the Mebaigne, extending his Right to Perwys, and his Left to the Abbey of Bonneſſe; whereupon his Britannick Maſteſty cauſ'd his Army to move towards Oſtin and Long-Champ, to obſerve them; and ſent orders to the Marquis de la Foreſt, who com-manded a Body of reſerve in the Plain of Bonneſſe, to return to the main Army. The Enemy perceiving that the Confederates had made a halt on the Hill behind Long-champ, ſent ſeveral Squadrions of the French King's Houſhold over the Mebaigne, in order to charge the Marquis de la Foreſt, between whom and the French there happen'd a ſmall Skirmiſh, as far as a Defilee, which being ſecur'd by the Dragoons of Doyſt, the Enemy went no further, but repaſſ'd the Mebaigne in great haſte. All theſe Marches and Countermarches of Mareſchal de Vil-leroy, did not hinder the King from detaching the day before, 3000 Grenadeers from his Army, to be em-ploied in the general Aſſault of the Castle, which his Maſteſty had concert'd with Prince Khudenev, the Elector of Bavaria, and other general Officers.

On the 30th of Auguft, (N. S.) the day appointed for this memorable Action, the Besiegers began ear-ly to batter the Breaches of Cochern-Forc, and Tora-

1695.  
† August  
8: b.

\* August  
26: b.

*Nova*, and continued till Eleven of the Clock, when A. C. his Electoral Highness sent Count *de Horn*, accompanied by the Earl of *Portland* to summon the Besieged. The Batteries having given over Firing, Count *de Horn* call'd to the Enemy, and told Count *de Laumont*, Commander of the French Foot, who answer'd him from the next Bastion, attended by the Marquis of *Grammont* and St. *Hermine*, That the Mareschal *de Villeroi* after having been Three days in sight of the Confederate Army, had thought fit to retire towards the *Mehaigne* without Fighting; that the Garrison could not expect now to be reliev'd; And that his Electoral Highness being willing to spare the Lives of so many brave Men on both sides, had charg'd him to offer honourable Terms to Count *Guisard*, if he would surrend're; but that he gave him but a quarter of an Hour to deliberate upon the Proposals. Thereupon Count *Laumont* took upon him to acquaint Count *Guisard* and Mareschal *de Boufflers*, with Count *de Horn*'s Message; and promis'd to bring back a speedy Answer; but not returning in half an Hour, Count *de Horn* grew impatient, and told the Marquis *de Grammont* that he had already outstay'd his Time, and therefore desir'd him to send some body to the Governor for an immediate Answer. A Second Messenger was thereupon dispatch'd away; but he tarrying also above a quarter of an Hour, and several Officers of the Garrison being come to view the Breach of *Terra-nova*, the Earl of *Portland* did not think it convenient to wait any longer. Thus the Parley was broke, and the Batteries play'd incessantly against the Breaches, till between One and Two, when the General Assaut began in the following manner.

As soon as the Signal was given, my Lord *Cuts*, at the head of Three hundred Granadiers, rush'd out of the Trenches, of the second Line, which were 7 or 800 Paces distant from the Breach of *Terra-nova*, where he was commanded to lodge himself; and Colonel *Marstilly* march'd on his Right to posse himself of the Line of Communication next *Cochin-port*; Count *de Rivera*, Major General of the Bavarians, with 3000 Men, march'd out of the Trenches of

the

A. C.

1695.

the first Line in order to attack the Breaches of Coeborn Fort; Major General *la Cave* advanc'd to attempt the same Fort at the Point; and Major General *Swerin* march'd against the *Cafotte* with 2000 *Brandenburgers*. The English Granadeers under my Lord *Cuts*, born away by their own Native Ardour, and animated by the Example of their brave Leader, and of Colonel *Windsor*, Colonel *Stanhope*, Mr. *Thompson*, and several other English Gentlemen, who expos'd themselves as Volunteers, ran faster toward the Enemy, than they could be follow'd by the Battallions of *Coulthorp*, *Buchan*, *Hamilton* and *Mackay*, who mov'd from *Salsine* to support them. The Granadiers mount'd the Breach without opposition, the Enemy not excepting to be attack'd on that side, by reason of the great distance of the Trenches; but as soon as the French saw that those bold adventurers were not sustained, they brought down 2000 of their best Foot and Dragoons, into the space between the *Coeborn* and the *Terra nova*, to fall on the English in Flank and in Rear which oblig'd the latter to make a speedy Retreat. The Besieged made a shew of pursuing them, but by this time three of the foremention'd Regiments being come up to their Assistance, the French retired thro' the Breach of *Terra nova*; after having surpriz'd and defeated the 500 Men under Colonel *Mar-silly*. The Colonel himself being wounded was made Prisoner, and soon after kill'd by a Cannon Ball from the Besiegers Batteries, with the French Officer that carried him into the Castle. The English having born six several Discharges, had several kill'd and wounded; And among the latter was my Lord *Cuts* himself, who receiv'd a shot in his Head, which disabled him for some time.

Whilst this passed on the side of *Terra Nova*, Count *de Rivera*, with the *Bavarians*, instead of marching to the left of the Platform, went a little too much to the Right, towards the Cover'd way, which was well pallisado'd, and thick set with Musqueteers who made a terrible fire: Thro' this mistake, instead of Storming the two small Breaches of the Angle of the Platform, according to the Scheme made for this Attack, the *Bavarians* attempted to force the Cover'd way before the great Breach, whereby

they

## WILLIAM the Third.

91

A. C.  
1695.

hey remain'd exposed for two Hours to the Enemies double Fire; which killed them abundance of Men, and amongst them Count Rivera himself, with most of the Officers of the *Bavarian Guards*.

The Lord Cutt was scarce dress'd of his Wounds, when growing impatient to be idle, while others were still engag'd, he put himself again at the Head of his brave Countrymen; but finding the Assault of the *Terra-Nova* not possible to be retriev'd, and observing that the *Bavarians*, notwithstanding the loss of their Leader had fixed themselves upon the uttermost Retrenchment of the point of *Cochorn* next to the *Sambre*, and maintain'd that Post with a great deal of Obstinacy, but could not gain any more Ground; he thereupon resolv'd to make good their Attack. To effect this, he order'd that a Detachment of 200 Men should be made out of such as were most forward to signalize themselves, whom he still encouraged by Promises of distinguishing Rewards; That those should be sustain'd by the Regiment of *Mackay*; and that the other *English* Forces should rally, and follow as soon as possible. Being come to the Place of Action, his Lordship detach'd a Party of the forementioned chosen Men, headed by Lieutenant *Cockle* of *Mackay's* Regiment, whom he order'd to attack the Face of the *Saillant-Angle* next to the Breach Sword in Hand, without firing a Gun; to pass the Pallisadoes, and enter the Cover'd-way; and there to make a Lodgment if they found any Place capable of it: And at the same time his Lordship commanded the Ensigns of *Mackay's* Regiment to march straight to the Pallisadoes, and place their Colours upon them. All this was so well executed, that Lieutenant *Cockle* breaking thro' the Pallisadoes, beat the Enemy from the Cover'd-way; lodg'd himself in one of their Batteries, and then turn'd their own Cannon against themselves. On the other hand, whilst *Mackay's* Ensigns advanc'd to the Pallisadoes, the *Bavarians* repew'd their Attack with undaunted Vigour; and so this Post was made good. The Troops were already so fatigued by an Assault that had lasted several Hours, that the Besiegers contented themselves to have gain'd the Cover'd-way,

A. C.  
1695.

way, before the Breach of Coeborn, and the *Saillant Angle* towards the *Sambre*, and to make a Lodgment there, without any further Attempt upon the Breach. However this seasonable Reinforcement, which the Lord *Cuts* brought to the *Bavarians*, had this further good Effect, that it kept the Enemy employ'd in the Defence of this most important Post; which very much facilitated Major General *La Cave's* Enterprize upon the Cover'd-way before the Ravelin, and upper Point of the *Coeborn*, and so up towards the *Casotte*, where he lodg'd himself without any considerable Loss. On the other hand, Major General *Svorin*, who commanded the Right Attack of all before the *Casotte*, made up boldly towards the Cover'd-way and Retrenchment between the *Casotte* and the *Maeze*; overcame the Enemies Resistance; drove them from their Posts, secur'd all the Avenues, and made a very good Lodgment all along this Cover'd-way and Retrenchment, of about 300 Paces; which he extend'd to the Left, turning in towards the *Coeborn*, about 140 Paces more, to join it to that of Major General *La Cave*, that reach'd to the Ravelin of the *Coeborn*. Thus, altho', for want of a due Correspondence among the several Attacks, either by the failure or mistake of the Signals, the Besiegers miscarried in the great Design of this general Storm, which was to have taken the Castle, with all its prodigious Out-works all at once; yet, they were now Masters of one of the greatest Lodgments that ever was made in one Assault, being near an English Mile in extent. Such a vast Lodgment could not be done in a Moment; neither could the Assault which lasted till Evening be maintain'd without considerable Loss on both sides. The Besiegers, by their own Confession, had two Thousand Men killed or wounded, and among them many Persons of Note. Count *de Rivera* Major General, the Colonels *Goulthorp*, *Marilly*, *Lindroat*, the Baron *de Hekeren*, Lieutenant Colonel *Fabricius*, of *Du Theil's* Regiment; and Captain *Mitchel* of the English Guards were counted among the Slain; and among the Wounded were reckon'd, the Prince of *Holstein*.

*Holstei* *Norburgh*, and the Lord *Cuts*, *Brigadeers General*; the Prince of *Hesse-Homburgh*, *Eppingen*, *Zinzenburgh*, *Caunis*, *Horne*, Count *Dona*, *Luzelburgh*, *Melun*, Count *de Denhoff*, and *Hamilton*, all Nine Colonels; several Officers of his Majesties English Guards, particularly, Colonel *Windsor*, Colonel *Stanhope*, Colonel *Evans*, and Mr. *Thompson*; besides a great many Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains and Subaltern Officers of other Regiments. The Loss of the Besieged in this Action did not exceed 600 Men either killed or wounded. The Elector of *Bavaria* expos'd himself to a Degree not to be imagin'd, riding from Place to Place, and giving his Orders where the Dispute was most obstinate, insomuch that several Persons were killed and wounded about him. Neither was his Electoral Highness contented to encourage the Officers, and Soldiers by his own Example, but animated the First by extolling their Valor; and the latter by the more powerful Incentives of immediate Rewards, distributing handfuls of Gold amongst them. All the Troops of the several Nations behaved themselves with equal Intrepidity; however it may be said, that the *English* were the most bold and pushing; the *Bavarians*, the most firm; and the *Brandenburghers*, the most successful: In Acknowledgment of which Service his Majesty writ with his own Hand, the following Letter to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, now King of *Prussia*:

' Y O U Interes your self so far in the Publick King Wil-  
 ' Good, that you must needs receive a parti-liam's Let-  
 ' cular Satisfaction in hearing of the surrend<sup>r</sup> to the  
 ' the Castle of *Namur*, especially considering what  
 ' share you had in that Enterprize, which could  
 ' not possibly have succeeded without the Assistance  
 ' of your Troops, whom I cannot enough com-  
 ' mend; nor can be les pleas'd with the admira-  
 ' ble Conduct of your Generals. They have gain-  
 ' ed to themselves the greatest Glory and Reputa-  
 ' tion by this Action; And I assure you, 'tis impo-  
 ' sible for any one to be more sensible of an Ob-  
 ' ligation, than I am of that you have laid on me,  
 ' by

3d. Elector of Brandenburgh assed Sept. 3d.

A. C.

1695.

by assisting me in an Undertaking of such Consequence, which God has vouchsafed to bestow, and which, I hope, will be a considerable Advantage to all the Allies: And you may assure your Self, I shall omit no occasion of giving you effectual Proofs of my Gratitude.

The 31st of August (N. S.) was wholly spent by the Besiegers in perfecting the Lodgments they had made the day before; and in preparing all things for a second general Assault; but the next day, the Besieged having demanded a Ceſſation of Arms to bury their Dead, which was readily granted, the Count de Guiscard came upon the Breach a little before the Truce was over, and desir'd to speak with the Elector of Bavaria. His Electoral Highness having mounted the Breach, the Count offer'd to surrender the Coeborn-Fort: But the Elector answering, That if he would capitulate it must be for the Whole; Count Guiscard replied, That the Mareschal de Boufflers commanded in the Castle, and that he would let him know; and desir'd that in the mean while the Ceſſation of Arms might be continued; to which his Electoral Highness having agreed, Mareschal de Boufflers consented to treat for the Whole. Thereupon an Adjutant was immediately dispatch'd, to give the King an Account of it, at Oſtin; Which Express met his Majesty with the Prince of Vaudemont, then coming to the Siege, in his Coach, to give Directions concerning a further Attack. Upon his Majesty's Arrival, Hostages were exchang'd, and Propositions brought from the Castle, the Chief of which was, That they might have Ten Days to expect Succours. This being absolutely denied, the French, after some Debates amongst themselves, were contented to receive such Terms as the Elector, with his Majesty's Consent, would grant them, being such as are usual upon the Surrender of a strong Fortress, whose Garrison has made a gallant Defence. The Capitulation was agreed on that very Night, and sign'd the next Morning; and part of the Out-works were given up

*The Fort  
and Castle  
of Namur  
surrender'd.*

up presently after to the Allies; the Besieged having three Days more allow'd them to evacuate the Castle. 'Tis remarkable that the Count de Guiscard oblig'd the Mareschal de Boufflers to Sign the Articles, because he had commanded in the Castle during the Siege; whereas the Count had only commanded in the Coehorn, and the Out-works; and that perhaps, this was the first Capitulation that was ever sign'd by a Marshal of France; which was so much the more to the Honour of the Confederate Arms, that they took this almost impregnable Place in Sight of another Marshal of France, who was advanced to relieve it with 100000 Men, but was only a Spectator of Bravery of the former; and of the consummate Prudence of the King of Great Britain, under whose Conduct and Direction all was happily atchiev'd; it being universally acknowledg'd, that no Siege was ever carried on with more Regularity.

The 1st of September the two Armies observed one another, but the next day the Marshal de Villeroy being informed of the Surrender of the Castle of Namur, by a triple Discharge of all the Artillery, and three Salvoes in a running Fire along the Lines of the Confederate Army, he retired from his Camp at Gembours, and passed the Sambre near Charleroy with great Precipitation. Upon Advice of this Motion the King order'd several Brigades towards Salfines, and a Bridge to be laid over the Sambre, to oppose the Enemy in Case they should make any Attempt between the Sambre and the Maese, whilst the French Garrison was still in Possession of the Terra-Nova. But, it seems, Monsieur de Villeroy had quite laid aside all thoughts of fighting; for having sent 2000 Men to reinforce the Garrison of Dinant, he marched with the rest of his Army towards the Lines, near Mons.

On the 5th of September, the Day prefix'd for the French to evacuate the Castle, the Horse and Foot that were encamp'd between the Sambre and the Maese, were commanded to make a Lane on both sides, from the Breach of Terra-Nova, thro' which the Garrison was to march out up the Hill, and so down

A. C. 1695. down again to the Maese, to the way that leads to Givet, whether it was agreed, they should be safe conducted. About Ten of the Clock in the Morning the Garrison which from 14000, was reduced to 5538 Men, began their March. The Marshal de Boufflers's Guard du Corps went out first; then his Domesticks, and next himself, with Mr. de Guiscard, the Governor, at the Head of the King's and Alfeld's Dragoons, as many as were mounted, that is between 80 and 90 in all. The King was *Incognit* in a Coach, and the Elector of Bavaria, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Chief Officers of the Army on Horseback to see them pass, within 200 Paces of the *Breach*, and were saluted by the French Marshal and Count with their Swords. This Civility was hardly over, when Monsieur Dyckvelt, accosted Boufflers, with a Meflage which somewhat discompos'd his Countenance; and as they were riding up to the top of the Hill, Monsieur de L'Etang, Brigadier General of the Brigade of the Life Guards, made up boldly to the Marshal, with about twelve of the Gentlemen of the Life-Guard, and arrested him, in his Britannick Majesty's Name, by way of Reprisal for the Garrisons of Dixmuyde and Deynse, which were detain'd and ill treated by the French, contrary to the Cartel. The Marshal seem'd at first very much incensed, alledging, in a broken Speech, That the Laws and Customs of War, were violated, and particularly the Capitulation lately sign'd by the Duke of Bavaria, wherein he was expressly mentioned; that the King of France his Master, would resent this Treatment of a Man of his Character, and revenge it to the utmost of his Power; and that for his part, he had defended the Place like a Man of Honour, and did not deserve it. To this Monsieur Dyckvelt reply'd, 'That the French King his Master, by detaining the Garrisons of Dixmuyde and Deynse contrary to their Capitulation, by which they were made Prisoners of War, and consequently should have been discharged within the limited time, paying their Ransom, which was offer'd,) had forc'd his Britannick Majesty to that way of demanding Satisfaction for that infraction;

'That

That the Marshal's being Arrested, was not out  
 of any Disrespect to his Person, but rather the  
 contrary; for when it was proposed to the King  
 of Great Britain to detain the whole Garrison by  
 Way of Reprisal, his Majesty had express't so much  
 Value of his Person, that he look'd upon him as  
 a sufficient Caution to answer for 6000 Men, the  
 number of the two Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and  
*Deynse*; But that at the same time, he had his  
 Majesty's Order, to offer him his Liberty, if he  
 w<sup>ould</sup> pass his Word for sending back the said  
 Garrisons, or return himself a Prisoner, within a  
 Fortnight. To which *Boufflers* answer'd: *That he could not pass his Word of Honour in a Matter which he could not execute himself*; That if he were at the Head of 50000 Men, he would not suffer himself to be arrested, but now he must submit. Thereupon he put up his Sword, and went back with his Domesticks to *Namur*, where the Earl of *Portland* gave him a visit, and told him, as from himself, *That he made no doubt of his Release*: But the Marshal answer'd, *That in Regard he knew not the Reasons why his Master detain'd those Garrisons, he could not engage for any thing*. From *Namur*, he was conducted to *Maestriche*, and treated in both Places with all the Civility and Respect due to his Quality. His Confinement was not long; for upon the return of the Captain of his Guard, whom he sent to give the King of France an Account of what had happen'd; and the Marshal's engaging his Word that the Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynse* should be sent back, as soon as he himself should be set at Liberty, his *Britannick* <sup>and set as</sup> Majesty order'd the Governor of *Maestriche*, to re-Liberty, leave him, and give him a Guard to conduct him Sept. 13. safe to *Dinant*.

The News of the Surrender of the Castle of *Na-Reipings*, <sup>in Eng-</sup> *Namur* no sooner reach'd *England*, but it filled the <sup>land for</sup> Hearts of all the Well-affected to the present Go-<sup>the taking</sup> vernment with an unspeakable Joy; and King *Wil-* <sup>of Namur</sup> *liam's* expressing his just Resentment for the Affront lately put upon his Majesty, by the detaining the Gar-  
 rison of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynse*, was highly applaud-

A. C. ed by a Nation, which of all others, is impatiēt  
 1695. of Injuries, and jealous of the Honour of their So-  
 veraign. The Lords Justices having appointed  
 Day of Publick Thanksgiving for the Glorious Suc-  
 cess of his Majesty's Arms, the same was religi-  
 ously observ'd in London, and throughout all Eng-  
 land. On this Occasion † the Earl of Romney, Ma-  
 ster General of the Ordinance, order'd a Fire-work  
 to be prepared in St. James's Square, which being  
 fir'd to the general Satisfaction, his Lordship gave  
 a great Entertainment to several Persons of Quali-  
 ty: The Night ending with Bonfires, Illuminations  
 and Ringing of Bells. Amidst these Publick Re-  
 joicings the Disaffected remain'd, as it were, Thunder-struck: And indeed their Disappointment seem-  
 ed to allow their Concern; for not only their  
 Hopes, of seeing the Confederates Attempt upon  
 Namur baffled, were frustrated; but a great many  
 of them were totally ruin'd, by the Loss of con-  
 siderable Wagers they had laid upon it.

*King William leaves the Army.* In the mean time, the King having left the Com-  
 mand of the Army to the Elector of Bavaria, his  
 \* went to Dieren, and from thence to Loo,  
 his usual Recess for Diversion and Business; whilst  
 both Armies continued in the Field till the 25th  
 of September, and then began to separate. The  
 French King's Household returned into their Quarters,  
 and most of the rest of his Troops retir'd within the  
 Lines. As for the Allies, their Forces were distribu-  
 ted into several neighbouring Garrisons, except some  
 Detachments which marched towards Newport, un-  
 der the Command of the Prince of Württemberg, for  
 the security of that Place. And thus the Campaign  
 in Flanders ended on both sides, much about the  
 Close of the Month of September, (N. S.)

*Campaign in Catalonia.*

Whilst these things passed in the Low Countries, the Spaniards, who, all along, had been on the los-  
 ing hand in Catalonia, seemed now to grow supe-  
 rior to the French. For four Squadrons of Mique-  
 les receiving Advice that a Detachment of the E-  
 nemy were marching from Bagnoles to Gironne  
 they encountered them in the way, and gave them  
 a total Defeat. Flush'd with this Success, upon In-  
 for-

C. A.  
1695

formation that Monsieur St. sylvestre was upon his March with 8000 Men, and between three and four Hundred Mules laden with all sorts of Provisions to revictual Castle-Folet, they joined themselves to a Body of Spaniards; advanced towards the French, and attack'd them so vigorously, that they killed about 2000 of them upon the spot, and took near 500 Prisoners, besides all the Mules, except about Thirty, which escaped into the Castle during the heat of the Engagement, that lasted six Hours. This good Success was soon after attended with the Catalans and Miquelets Routing another Body of about 2000 French, who were marching to join the 8000 that were defeated before; so that if the Spaniards had gone on as they had begun, they might have recovered part of their former Losses. 'Tis true, that after this Action, they more closely blocked up Castle-Folet, with a Design to starve it, but after all, they could not hinder the Duke of Vendosme from putting Relief into the Place, and they were forced to retire from before it with loss. Neither had they any better Success before Palamós, tho' the Place was invested by Sea, by the English Fleet under the Command of Admiral Russel, as well as by Land by the Spanish Army, reinforce'd by near 5000 Men from on Board the Fleet. The French gave out, that the Duke of Vendosme marching to the relief of the Place the first time, found himself too weak; but being strengthened with more Troops for that Purpose, the Spaniards no sooner understood his Intentions, but they drew off their own Forces, and the English Reinforcement return'd to the Fleet. But the truth of the Matter was, that the Place must have been given up in a day or two, had not the English Admiral thought it convenient to bear away, upon Intelligence that Monsieur Tourville with the French Fleet was ready to come to Toulon, with a Design to sail for the Ocean: Tho' after all, it appear'd that this Report was industriously raised by the French, to make Admiral Russel quit his Hold.

A.C. By this Stratagem the French made a shift to play  
1693. a saving Game in Catalonia, but the Campaign  
 was less favourable to them in Italy, where  
 Campaign they lost the important Place of Casal. This For-  
 tress having been blocked up a long time by the  
 Confederate Forces to little purpose, the formal Be-  
 sieging of it was at length fully resolved upon,  
 and put in Execution about the latter end of June; when the Trenches were open'd before the Cittadel, as they were also, a little while after, before the Town. By the 5th of July the Imperialists and Piedmontese began to play with their Bombs upon the Cittadel and the Out works, while the Spaniards also on their side, plied the besieged with a Battery of great Mortars; so that in few days the Bombs and Carcasses had very much indamaged both the Town and the Out-works. At the same time, the Imperialists and Piedmontese sprung two Mines under the Glacis of the Counterscarp of the Cittadel, with that good Success, that they carry'd

\* July 8. \* the Pallisado's, the Counterscarp, and the Half-Moon by Storm. After this, there were Orders given to draw a Parallel Line thwart the Glacis of the Cittadel; and the Work was so effectually carried on, notwithstanding the continual Fire of the Besieged, that the latter finding the Besiegers ready to storm the Cover'd-way, they thought fit to

† July 9. † beat a Parley, and surrender the Place after thirteen Days of open Trenches. However the Allies had not made themselves so easily Masters of it, had it not been so remote from the French Dominions; or had not Mareschal de Catinat been oblig'd to send the greatest Part of his Forces to secure the Coasts of Provence, against any Invasion from the English Fleet; which at this time alarm'd all the Southern Parts of France. The Chief Articles of the Capitulation were, 'That all the Fortifications of the Town and Cittadel should be demolished, except the Old Wall of the Town; that none of the said Fortifications might be rebuilt during the present War; That the Out-works should be demolished at the Charge of the Allies, and the main Fortifications at the Charge of the French; who might

A. C.  
1695.

might take the Powder necessary for that purpose out of the Magazines. That the Garrison should continue in the Place till the demolishing of the said Fortifications was finish'd; when they were to march out with the usual Marks of Honour, Eight Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, having the French Arms on them, and be conducted to *Pignerol*; That the Town should be restored to the Duke of *Mantua*, and that all the Cannon, Mortars, Provision and Ammunition should appertain to the Duke of *Savoy*, and his Allies, except what the Garrison was to take with them. In the Execution of this Capitulation, it plainly appeared that the Duke of *Savoy* began to lean on the French side, for he not only suffer'd them to Work very slowly on the demolishing the Fortifications of *Cazal*, whereby the Forces of the Allies were hindred from entering upon some other considerable Enterprize; but also allowed them several things out of the publick Magazines, which, of right, belonged to the Confederates. The Lord *Gallway* who commanded his *Britannick Majesty's* Forces in *Piedmont* was so disgusted at these Proceedings, that having been left before *Cazal*, with several Battalions to see the Capitulation perform'd, he retir'd to *Turin* to make his Complaints to the Duke, nor could he be persuaded to go back, till he was assur'd by his Royal Highness, that no Wrong should be done to the Emperor, or any of his Allies.

There being nothing else of moment transacted *Campaign* on the side of *Italy* this Summer, we shall now pass *on the Rhine in* towards the *Rhine*, but here the Campaign was *considerable* so inconsiderable, that it is scarce worth mentioning. The *French* being at first superior to the Prince of *Baden*, would, indeed, have drawn him to an unequal Battle, but his Highness, till he was reinforced, kept close within his Retrenchments; and then, in his Turn did all he could to bring the *French* to an Engagement, but with the like ill Success.

Having dispatch'd the military Occurrences of this Year, as far as they relate to the Grand Confederacy,

A. C. federacy, let's now bestow our Attention on such civil Transactions as immediately concern *England*, and King *William*. On the 27th of *August* the Parliament of *Ireland* was open'd at *Dublin*, and the Lord Capel, being attended with all the usual Ceremonies, went to the Parliament House, and made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, "That many and great were the Obligations they owed to his Majesty. That his Majesty had appeared himself in their Cause, fought their Battles, and, at his own personal hazard, had restored them to their Religion and Estates; And that every thing might concur to make them Happy, his Majesty had now called them together in Parliament, that by reasonable and necessary Laws, they might prevent the like Dangers for the time to come, and secure themselves and their Posterity upon the best and surest Foundations. That he doubted not, but they would make suitable returns of Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty, by shewing a perfect and forward Zeal in such things as tended to his Honour, and their own Advantage.

His Excellency then acquainted them, "That his Majesty's Revenue had fallen short of the Establishment, which had occasion'd great Debts to the Civil and Military Lists; That it was with Difficulty and stopping of all manner of Payments, but what were absolutely necessary, that the Army had hitherto been subsisted; That there were also several other Debts due from the Crown, a State whereof he had order'd to be laid before the Commons, by which they would see, what Supplies were necessary for Discharge of those Debts, and for the Support of the Government. That for raising some part of this Money his Majesty has sent them a Bill for an Additional Duty of Excise, and he expected from the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, that they would consider of Ways and Means for raising such other Sums as were requisite for his Service; assuring them, that what Money they gave, should be applied to the Uses for which it was given.

He

A. C.  
1695.

He recommended to them, that they would take some care for the Rebuilding and Repairing of Churches in the several parts of their Country, that the People having decent publick Places of Worship, might be better instructed in their Duty to their God, and Obedience to their King. Urging, That it was a Tribute due to Almighty God, for their late Preservation and Deliverance, and that it would be one of the best Means they could think of, to preserve the true establish'd Religion, and to provide against future Rebellions.

He likewise informed them, that the Lords Justices of *England* had, with great Application and Dispatch, consider'd and retransmitted all the Bills sent to them; That some of these Bills had more effectually provided for their future Security, than had ever heretofore been done; That, in his Excellency's Opinion, the want of such Laws, had been one of the great Causes of their past Miseries; and it would be their Fault, as well as Misfortune, if they neglected to lay hold on the Opportunity now put into their Hands, by their great and gracious King, of making such a lasting Settlement, that it might never more be in the Power of their Enemies to bring the like calamities again upon them; or to put *England* to that vast Expence of Blood and Treasure it has so often been at, for securing this Kingdom to the Crown of *England*. Concluding with the usual Acknowledgment of his Unfitness for his great Station, and of the great Difficulties which attend it; and Assurance, that he would discharge his Trust with stedfast Loyalty to his Majesty's Interest and Service, and with a perfect Sincerity to theirs.

The Lords and Commons returned their Thanks in their Addresses to his Excellency for his Speech: And past this Vote, *That they would, to the utmost of their Power, stand by and assist his Majesty and his Government against all his Enemies, Foreign and Domestic.* After this, both Houses proceeded with great Unanimity and Dispatch, to the Consideration of the Matters before them; so that on the 6th of September

A. C.

1695.

*Act's past  
Sept. 6.*

tember, the Lord Deputy gave the Royal **Affent** to an *Act for an Additional Duty of Excise, upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors*; another, for taking away the *Writ de Heretico Comburendo*; a Third, Declaring all Attainders, and all other *Acts, made in the late pretended Parliament to be void*; a Fourth, To restrain Foreign Education, which was principally design'd to hinder the Growth of Popery; a Fifth, for the better securing the Government by disarming Papists; And a Sixth, for the better Settling of *Intestates Estates*. Three Days after the House of Commons, by unanimous Consent, granted to his Majesty a Supply of 163325*l.* to be rais'd partly by a Poll-Tax. And on the 18th of the same Month, having consider'd the State of the Nation, they resolv'd, That the great Interest and Countenance the Irish had in the Court of England during the two last Reigns, had been the Chief Cause of all the Miseries and Calamities that had since befallen this Kingdom. On the 12th of October the Commons proceeded upon the farther Consideration of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and having agreed upon a Computation of what the Excise and Poll-Tax might amount to, they past a Vote, That the Excise should be continued two Years longer, after Expiration of the present *Act*; and afterwards resolved to lay a Duty upon Tobacco, Old and New Drapery, Muffelins, Calicoes, and all sorts of Linnen, and on Wine, to compleat the Supply granted. Which done, both Houses adjourn'd themselves for some time.

*Rejoicings  
in Holland.*

Let's now step over to *Holland*, where we left his Majesty. The Thanksgiving for the taking of *Namur* was observed at the *Hague* towards the latter end of September (N.S.). On which day very fine Fireworks were let off, the great Guns discharged, and great Entertainments made for the States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, and the other Colleges of the Government. The Lord *Villiers*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, distinguish'd himself from all other Foreign Ministers, whom he entertain'd very splendidly, and caused Wine to run thro' artificial Conduits among

the People. About a Week after the King arriv'd A. C.  
at the *Hague* from *Loo*, and was receiv'd by all pos- 1695.  
sible Demonstrations of Joy, tho' not in that trium-  
phant manner, in which his Majesty was expected *The King*  
by the Burghers, and which his Majesty, who ever ~~com~~ <sup>was</sup> to  
was averse to Pageantry, as much as he was greedy *the Hague*  
of true Glory, had thought convenient to decline Octob.  
Upon Advice that Major General *Ellenberg* came <sup>7th.</sup> N. S.  
some days before to *Ghent*, but that endeavouring af-  
terwards to get away, he was taken and committed  
Prisoner; and the other chief Officers of the Garri-  
sons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynse* were under Arrest,  
a Court Martial was appointed at *Ghent* for their  
Tryal. By Sentence of this Court, which was after-  
wards transmitted to, and confirm'd by his Majesty,  
Major General *Ellenberg* was condemned to be be-  
headed; Brigadeer *O-Farrel* to be cashier'd with Infa-  
my, and imprison'd during the King's Pleasure, <sup>Major Gen-</sup>  
three other Colonels to be broke likewise, and some <sup>eral El-</sup>  
suspended. Accordingly *Ellenberg* had his Head <sup>enberg</sup>  
struck off at *Ghent*, having look'd Death in the Face <sup>Executed</sup>  
with great Resolution. <sup>Nov. 30th</sup>

The King having settled, with the States-General, N. S.  
the state of the War for the next year, his Majesty  
embark'd in the *Maese*, on the 9th of October, (O. S.)  
aboard the *William and Mary* Yacht, and the next  
day safely landed at *Margate*, being attended in his <sup>His Maj.</sup>  
Passage by a Squadron of English and Dutch Men of <sup>by lands</sup>  
War, commanded by Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*. That <sup>in England</sup>  
Night his Majesty lay at *Canterbury*, and on the E. Octob.  
leventh came thro' *London* and *Westminster* to *Kensington*. <sup>10th O. S.</sup>  
; the People in both those Cities expressing  
their great joy for his Majesties Safe and Glorious Re-  
turn, by loud Acclamations, Illuminations and Bon-  
fires.

His Majesty was no sooner arriv'd at *Kensington*, <sup>The Par-</sup>  
but he call'd a Council, wherein he propos'd the <sup>liament</sup>  
*Dissolving the present Parliament*, which after a small <sup>dissolv'd</sup>  
Debate being resolv'd upon, a Proclamation was or- <sup>and an</sup>  
der'd to be publish'd for that purpose; and for de- <sup>Octob.</sup>  
claring a speedy calling another, to be holden at <sup>11th</sup>  
*Westminster* the 22d day of November next. Not to  
mention the Contradiction which upon several oc-  
casions

C. A. casions his Majesty had met with in this Parliament  
 1695. it, was the Prosecution of the Duke of *Leeds*, whid  
 in the whole Course of it had made his Majesty  
 very uneasie, and which had more Spleen than Ju-  
 stice in it ; it being certain that if any Bribes enter'd  
 his Houſe, they never were accepted by him ;  
 and that the only aim of his Grace's Enemies was to  
 keep him out of the Patent wherein he was natn'd to  
 be one of the Lords Justices. Now, as on the one  
 hand, his Majesty could never have Sacrificed a Mi-  
 nister, to whom he not only ow'd his Match with  
 the late Queen, but who had likewise been the chief  
 Wheel on which the Revolution turn'd, so, on the  
 other hand, there was no safer way to put a stop to  
 an Impeachment, which was still depending, than the  
 calling a new Parliament.

*The King goes on his Progress Octob. 37th.*

*+ Octob. 31st.*

*\* Octob. 28th.*

The late Success of his Majesties Arms, entic'd  
 many Persons to chuse Members Well-affected to the  
 Court ; but to influence Elections yet more power-  
 fully, his Majesty thought fit to take a Progress North-  
 ward ; and the better to cover his design, he went  
 first of all to *New-market*, where he seem'd to be in-  
 vited by the usual Diversions of the place, at this time of  
 the year. At *New-market* his Majesty receiv'd the Com-  
 pliments of the University of *Cambridge*, and ha-  
 ving stay'd there three days, went *†* to *Althorp*, a Seat  
 in *Northamptonshire*, belonging to the Earl of *Sunder-  
 land*. Some People thought that his Majesty came  
 there chiefly to view fine Gardens, and curious Pi-  
 ctures ; but the most penetrating began to perceive,  
 that his Majesty who had all along made use of thy  
 Lord *Sunderland's* Counsels behind the Curtain, was  
 now resolv'd to bring him upon the publick Stage.  
 Whilst his Majesty staid in this Country, he made a  
 Visit to the Earl of *Northampton* at *Castle Ashby*, and  
 to the Earl of *Montague* at *Boughton*, and was en-  
 tertain'd at both thiose Places with a splendid Dinner.  
 From *Althorp* the King were off *\** to *Stamford*, and  
 in his way took a view of *Burley-Houſe*. On the  
 30th of October his Majesty went to *Lincoln*, attended  
 by several of the Nobility, and a great Train of Gen-  
 tlemen who resorted from all the Neighbouring  
 Parishes.

Parts to see him. And having heard Prayers at the Cathedral, he pursued his Journey to Welbeck, the Duke A. C. of Newcastle's Seat in Nottinghamshire; Here the Archbishop of York, with his Clergy, † waited upon his Ma- 1695. jesty, and congratulated his happy Success, and safe re-  
turn; express'd their Gratitude for his Majesty's Care  
of the Church, who had shewed himself truly the  
Defender of the Faith; assured his Majesty of their  
Fidelity and Loyalty; prayed for all Blessings to  
attend him, and recommended themselves to his  
Protection, which his Majesty assur'd them of; and  
of all other Demonstrations of Grace and Favour.

The next day † the King left Welbeck, and came † Nov.  
that Evening to the Earl of Stamford's House at 3d.

*Broadgate.* On the fourth of November he went to the Lord Brook's at Warwick Castle: from whence he part-ed the fifth, and dined with the Duke of Shrewsbury, at Eye-sart, arriv'd in the Evening at Burford, and three days alter \* came to Woodstock. From this Place his Majesty † went to Oxford, and was met at some distance from thence by his Grace the Duke of Nov. 8th. 9th.  
Ormond, Chancellor of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Doctors in their Habits, as also comes to by the Magistrates of the City in their Formalities; Oxford. And the Compliments of both being made to † He is his Majesty, they proceeded to the East-gate of as present the Schools, the Conduit of the City running all Governor the while with Wine. The King alighting, pass'd of the directly to the Theatre, where † Mr. Codring- Leeward son, of All Souls, a Gentleman of great Parts and ready Wit, supply'd the Place of the University Orator, who at that instant happen'd to be out of Order, and express'd the publick Thanks of the University, in a fine extemporary Speech. The Chancellor, on his knees, made the usual Presents; to wit, a large English Bible and Common Prayer Book, the Guts of the University, and a pair of Gold Fringe Gloves. And because it was expected that his Majesty would do the University the honour of Dining amongst them; a magnificent Banquet was prepar'd, with great variety of Musick; but the Duke of Ormond having communicated to his Majesty a Letter ad-dress'd to his Grace by a nameless Person, and drop-

A. C. in the street the day before, wherein Information was given of a pretended Design of poysning the King at this Entertainment ; his Majesty without reflecting on the Groundlessnes of a Report, which undoubtedlly was rais'd by some of his Enemies, resolv'd neither to eat nor drink, and immediately took Coach for Windsor ; declaring, as a Reason of his short Stay, and his not going to see the Colleges, *That this was a Visit of kindness, not of Curiosity ; he having seen the University before.* However, this Compliment did not so qualifie the seeming Contempt his Majesty exprest for the University, but that the same was much resented : And it has since been observ'd, that as Oxford was not so well affected to King William as Cambridge, so reciprocally his Majesty was partial to the latter.

\* Octob.  
16th.

† Nov.  
15th.

The Par-  
liament of  
England  
meets.

Nov. 22d.  
*The King's*  
*Speech to*  
*them.*

The day before the King began his Progress, the *Commadore del Bene*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Great Duke of Tuscany, had \* his publick Audience of his Majesty ; wherein in his Master's Name, he congratulated his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and condol'd the Death of Queen Mary. And about a † Month after, the Marquis Doria, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of Genoa, had Audience of his Majesty upon the same Account. All Princes and States of Italy wisely Courting the Friendship of a Monarch, whose Fleet had lately had such mighty Sway on their Coasts.

The Parliament being met on the 22d of November, according to his Majesty's Writs of Summons, the King sat on the Throne in the House of Lords, and the Commons sent for up, the Lord Keeper signified to them his Majesty's Pleasure, that they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a Speaker. Thereupon the Commons return'd to their House, and unanimously made a Choice of *Paul Foley*, Esq; who being the next Day presented to, and approved by the King ; his Majesty then made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he told them : *That it was with great Satisfaction that he met them, being assured of a good Disposition of his Parliament, when he had had such Proofs of the Affe-*

' Affection of his People, by their Behaviour during his Absence, and at his Return. A. C. 1695.

' That he was engaged in the present War by the Advice of his first Parliament, who thought it necessary for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and for the Preservation of the Liberties of Europe. That the last Parliament, with great Clearfulness, assisted him to carry it on ; That He could not doubt but that their Concern for the common Safety would oblige them to be unanimously Zealous for the Prosecution of it ; And he was glad that the Advantages they had had this Year, gave them a reasonable Ground of hoping for further Success hereafter. That upon this Occasion he could not but take notice of the Courage and Bravery the English Troops had shewn, this last Summer, which, he might say, had answered their highest Character in any Age ; and that it would not be denied, that without the Concurrence of the Valour and Power of England, it were impossible to put a stop to the Ambition and Greatness of France.

Then Addressing himself to the Commons, he told them : ' That he thought it a great Misfortune, that from the beginning of his Reign, he had been forced to ask so many, and such large Aids of his People ; and yet, he was confident, they would agree with him in Opinion, that there would be at least as great Supplies requisite for carrying on the War, by Sea and Land, this Year, as was granted in the last Session ; the rather because the Enemy augmented their Troops ; and that the Necessity of augmenting the Shipping did plainly appear. That the Funds which had been given, proved very deficient. That the Condition of the Civil List was such, that it would not be possible for him to subsist, unless that Matter were taken into their Care. That Compassion oblig'd him to mention the miserable Circumstances of the French Protestants, who suffered for their Religion ; and therefore he earnestly recommended to them to provide a Supply suitable to these several Occasions.

' That

A. C.  
1695.

That he must likewise take notice of a great Difficulty they lay under at this time by Reason of the ill State of the Coin ; the Redress of which might, perhaps, prove a farther Charge to the Nation : But that this was a Matter of so general Concern, and of so very great importance, that he had thought fit to leave it intirely to the Consideration of his Parliament.

That he did recommend to the last Parliament, the forming some good Bills for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen ; That he hop'd they would not let this Session pass without doing somewhat in it, and that they would consider of such Laws as might be proper for the advancement of Trade, and would have a particular regard to that of the East-Indies, lest it should be lost to the Nation. And that while the War made it necessary to have an Army abroad, he could wish some way might be thought of, to raise necessary Recruits without giving occasion of Complaint.

That his Design to meet his People in a new Parliament, had made the opening of this Session very late ; which he hop'd they would have such regard to, as to make all possible dispatch of the great Business before them ; and would call to mind, That by the long continuance of the last Session, the Allies did not only lose Advantages which they might have had at the Beginning of the Campaign, but gave the Enemy such an opportunity, as might have prov'd very fatal to them. And that he was the more concern'd to press this, because of the great preparations the French made to be early in the Field next year.

In the close of his Speech his Majesty told the Lords, That he had had such Experience of their good Affections ; and to the Commons, that he had such an entire Satisfaction in the Choice which his People had made of them, that he promis'd himself a happy Conclusion of this Session ; unless they suffer'd themselves to be misled into Heats and Divisions, which being the only hope their common Enemies had now left, He made no doubt

doubt but they would entirely disappoint them, by A. C.  
their Prudence, and Love to their Country: 1695.

Both Houses in their respective Addresses, with great Zeal and Unanimity, Congratulated the glorious success of his Majesty's Arms abroad, and his safe Return home; and likewise return'd his Majesty Thanks for the Trust and Confidence he repos'd in their Affections; assuring him withal, that they were resolv'd to support his Majesty and his Government against all his Enemies, Foreign and Domestick, and effectually to assist him in the prosecution of the present War, in which he was engaged for the safety of England, and the Liberty of Europe. The Commons Address being presented by the whole House, his Majesty thank'd them heartily for the Marks they gave him of their Affection. Adding, His and their Interests were inseparable, and that there was nothing he wish'd so much, as the Happiness of this Country, where God had placed him.

This Parliament pursued the Designs of the former with the greatest Skill, as well as the warmest Zeal; both which were absolutely necessary to go thro' the difficulties that lay in their way, and of which it will not be improper to give a Succinct Account.

*The difficulties the Nation had un-  
der at this time.*

To maintain the new Settlement after the late Revolution, the Nation had a War upon their hands with a mighty Prince, who by his naval Strength, and much more by his Counsels, and his constant Successes, was grown the Terror of all Europe. This great Monarch protected the Person, and espous'd the Quarrel of the late Abdicated and Unfortunate King James, and looking on his Honour and Interest alike concern'd, us'd his utmost Efforts to reenthrone him. And tho' England had hitherto with great Resolution and Chearfulness born the Weight of this heavy War, to preserve whatever is dear to an English Freeman, and a Protestant; yet some of the wisest and clearest sighted among those who were hearty Friends of the Government, grew diffident of the Event. They question'd the Nation's Ability to maintain so expensive a War; whilst the Enemies of the new Settlement were confidently sure of overturning it. 'Tis true, indeed, the Nation had at the

A. C. 1695 the head of the Government a Prince, who was a once the wisest Politician, and most accomplish'd General; and who the last Campaign by the Reduction of the important Fortres of Namur, in the Sight of almost all the Power of France, had struck a Damp upon his Enemies abroad, and discompos'd the Assurance of the Malecontents at home. But notwithstanding the Nation might rely upon his Majesty, for every thing that could be expected from the greatest Prince, and most vigilant Father of his Country; yet the People could not be without their Fears, lest he should one day fall by the hands either of his open or secret Enemies; and the Kingdom be afterwards crush'd by the Power of both. And at the same time, they doubted whether the Nation, tho' ever so willing, would be able to grant to his Majesty the necessary Supplies for carrying on the War.

But besides what was to be apprehended from so formidable a Foe abroad, there was a great deal to fear from the Discontented at home. For tho' the Body of the Nation was infinitely pleas'd with the late Revolution, yet a considerable Number, partly out of Principle, partly out of Interest, were impatient of their Deliverance, which, in their Opinion, was accomplish'd by unjustifiable Means. Besides the Roman Catholicks, a great number of moderate Protestants, and such as were the Creatures and Dependants of the late Government, were become Enemies of the present Settlement; and by open and clandestine Ways, endeavour'd to streighten or subvert it; And all methods, which Wit quickened with Malice could suggest, were employed to weaken the Reputation of the Government; and to encrease the Fears of the People. The publick Ministers, tho' faithful and vigilant, were traduc'd and expos'd to Contempt; The Losses that befel the Nation were attributed to their Treachery or Negligence, and highly aggravated; on the contrary, the Advantages, which the King at any time obtain'd diminish'd and slighted. The Parliament resolving to carry on the War with Vigour, were oblig'd to lay great Taxes on the People, and the War continuing so long, they could not the

be insensible of the Burden: Of this the Discontented took the advantage, and represented in all Companies, that the Government must of necessity sink under its own weight, and that these heavy Taxes by reducing the Nation to extream Poverty, would inevitably prove its Destruction. They never ceas'd declaiming on this popular Subject, hoping to make the People weary of a Government which was represented so burdensom; and at last perswade them rather to let in the Deluge, than to be at the Expence of maintaining their Banks.

Besides, the profess'd Adherents to King James's Interest, there were others, who tho' great Afferters of the late Revolution, and averse enough to a second; yet from I know not what private Disgusts, personal Quarrels and Disappointments, grew sowr and uneasie; and to express their Resentments, endeavour'd to bring the Administration into Contempt. They were for breaking the Confederacy, and against raising such large Sums of Money for carrying on the War; they were for distressing and streightning the Government, but not for overturning it; in short, they were against all things that the known Enemies of the preſent Settlement were against, and for all things which they were for, unles the Restoration of the late King. That is, they were for all means that could certainly bring about the End, but not for the End it ſelf. However, under this plausible pretence of declaring againſt great Taxes, and other popular Oppoſitions, they thought to recommend themſelves to their Country, as great Patriots; ſuppoſing that the Character of a Patriot was without diſtinction of Times or Persons, to be ever againſt the Court. Tho' they could not but be ſenſible, that the Preservation of their Religion, Laws and Liberties was inseparably interwoven with that of the preſent Settlement; That the Face of Affairs was ſo far alter'd by the late Revolution, that the Interest of their Country was plainly the ſame with that of the Court; which appear'd, as well by the Oppoſition that was made to it by all those whom these Men themſelves ever look'd upon as the greatest Promoters of Popery and Arbitrary power,

A. C. Power, as by the Principles of Liberty by which  
 1695. the Government was first set up, and without which  
 it could not stand.

But the greatest difficulty the Nation now labour'd under, was the ill state of the Coyn, a Mischief which the last Parliament had attempted to cure; and which thro' the Application of too gentle Remedies, was become altogether desperate. The Disaffected observ'd it with unconceivable Joy; being confident the Government must unavoidably split on this Rock. And tho' the Friends of the new Settlement were fully convinc'd that this Grievance ought to be redress'd; yet how to effect it, in such a Conjunction, without bringing the Nation into the utmost confusion, was the hardest Task imaginable.

The French after the taking of *Namur*, (a Blow which wounded them, in so sensible a Part) grew very diffident of the issue of the War; they express by their Behaviour and Language, how much their hopes of subduing *England* by open Force were abated; and they could not but foresee, that if King *William* could appear in the Field the next Summer, in the same circumstances as he did the last, it would be very hard, if not impossible, for them to oppose his Arms. To prevent this they had Two things to wish and promote; one was to embroil the Nation's Affairs, by creating Mutinies at home; the other to ruin its Credit, and thereby disable his Majesty from carrying on the War abroad. The first they hop'd would be effected by the ill state of the Coyn, for to attempt its Cure, they judged would alike produce such intestine Disorders, as would prove the Ruin of the Nation. For this Reason they engag'd their Friends in *England*, to employ themselves with the utmost Diligence, to aggravate the inconveniences of not recoining the Silver Money, if that should be neglected; or to embarrass as much as they were able, the Methods of recoining it, in case that should be agreed on; and thereby make it grievous and insupportable. And in case, by a Miracle, this great Business should be accomplish'd without the Confusion that was expected to follow, they were instructed to leave no

A. C.  
1695.

Arts untryed, whereby they might destroy the publick Credit ; and particularly that of the Bank of *England*, which was then the great support of the Nation, and was by experience found to be so the following Summer, when it contributed so much to the support of the Army. If either of these Designs, and much more if both succeeded, they were well satisfied it would be impossible for the King to appear in *Flanders* the next Spring, in that formidable manner he did the year before. Add to all this, that at this time, tho' twas plain by the event, that the Nation had Treasure enough to support the War, yet the ways of coming at it were grown very difficult. The former Parliaments chose rather to establish Funds for publick Supplies, than to use any methods of raising them within the year ; divers Branches of the King's Revenue were by his Majesties own Consent, subjected to great Anticipations, and the most easie and obvious Funds were already settled, and sufficiently loaded ; so that by the Continuance of the War, it became much harder for this, than for the preceding Parliaments, to find out Ways to defray the Charge of it. This was the Posture of Affairs when this Parliament first sat down.

The great Thing they had to do, and which they undertook with great Alacrity, was to find out ways to discharge the expence of the War, and to carry it on with Vigour, till they could bring it to a safe and honourable Conclusion. This they were resolv'd to do with the utmost Care and Application ; but at the same time to shew their Zeal to the People who chose them, by securing their Lives and Estates, before they so much as enter'd upon any publick Business, the so much desir'd Bill for Regulating Trials in Cases of Treason, and Misprision of Treason, which had several times been lost in the former Parliaments, was now brought \* again into the House of Commons, and in a short time read three times † Decem-  
ber, and † sent up to the Lords for their Concur-  
rence. By this Bill many things which the People complain'd of as grievous, were remov'd or miti-  
gated ; it being therein Enacted, "That after the 25th of March 1696. all Persons Indicted for High-  
Treason, &c

A. C. 1695. ' Treason or Misprision of such Treason, shall have  
 ' a Copy of the whole Indictment ; but not the  
 ' Names of the Witnesses, five days at least, before  
 ' they shall be Tryed; and shall be admitted to make  
 ' their Defence by Council, Learned in the Law,  
 ' not exceeding two. That no Person shall be In-  
 ' dicted or Attainted of Treason or Misprision of  
 ' Treason ; but by the Oaths and *Testimony of two*  
*Lawful Witnesses*, either both to the same Overt-  
 ' Act, or one to one, and the other to another Overt-  
 ' Act of the same Treason ; unless the Party willing-  
 ' ly in open Court confess the same, or stand mute,  
 ' or refuse to Plead, or *preremptorily challenge a-*  
*bove 35* of the Jury. That where two or more di-  
 ' stinct Treasons of divers kinds shall be alledg'd in  
 ' one Bill of Indictment, one Witness to one, and a-  
 ' nother Witness to another, shall not be deemed  
 ' two Witnesses, within the meaning of this Act.  
 ' That no Person shall be Prosecuted for any such  
 ' Crime, unless the Indictment be found within three  
 ' years after the Offence committed ; Provided and  
 ' Excepted, That any Person designing or attempt-  
 ' ing to Assassinate or Poyson the King, may be Pro-  
 ' secuted any time, notwithstanding the said limita-  
 ' tion. That all Persons Indicted of such Treason,  
 ' and Misprision of Treason, after the said 25th day  
 ' of March, 1696. shall have Copies of the Jurors  
 ' that are to try them, two days at least before their  
 ' Tryal : and shall have like Process to compel their  
 ' Witnesses to appear for them, as is usually grant-  
 ' ed to Witnesses against them. That no Evidence  
 ' shall be admitted of any Overtact, that is not ex-  
 ' presly laid in the Indictment. And that this A&  
 ' shall not extend to any Impeachment on their Pro-  
 ' ceedings in Parliament: Nor to any Indictment of  
 ' High-Treason, nor any Proceedings thereupon,  
 ' for Counterfeiting his Majesties Coin, his great  
 ' Seal, Privy-Seal, Sign-manual or Signet. To this  
 ' Bill the Lords added the Clause they had always  
 ' insisted upon, to wit, That upon the Tryal of a  
 ' ny Peer, or Peeres for Treason, or Misprision,  
 ' all the Peers who have a Right to Sit and Vote in  
 ' Parliament, shall be duly Summon'd 20 days at  
 ' least

least before such Tryal, to appear at such Tryal, A. C.  
 and Vote at the same, having first taken the Oaths 1695.  
 appointed by the Act of Parliament made Primo  
 Gulielmi & Mariae, and subscribed and repeated  
 the Declaration mention'd in the Act made 30.  
 Car. II. Which Clause was \* agreed to by the Commons. \* Jan. 17.  
 'Tis remarkable that whilst this Bill was still depending in the Lower House, the Lord Shaftesbury, a worthy Offspring of the late Earl of that name, perceiving that some opposition was made against it, rose up in order to speak for it, and having begun his Speech, he industriously feign'd to be so surpriz'd that for a while he could not go on: But having recover'd himself, he took occasion from his very Surprise, to enforce the Necessity of allowing Council to Prisoners, who were to appear before their Judges; since he, who not only was unaccus'd and innocent, but one of their Members, was so dash'd when he was to speak before that august Assembly. An Admirable Turn of ready Wit! And which shew'd that this young Lord inherited his Father's Parts.

Upon the second of December the House of Commons voted a Supply for carrying on the War: and afterwards proceeded to proportion it according to the Estimates relating to the Navy, the Army, and the Quota's the Confederates were to furnish. They granted for the Navy. Dec. 6. granted the Sum of Two Millions, Five hundred thousand Pounds Sterling for the Navy; Sixteen thousand, Nine hundred seventy and two Pounds, And for the Officers of the two Marine Regiments; 250000*l.* Two Millions seven thousand eight hundred eighty two Pounds, for the Pay of 87440 Men, including Land Forces Commission, and Non Commission Officers, making up the Horse, Dragoons and Foot, which according to the List of the Land Forces deliver'd into the House, they had voted necessary for the Service of the year 1696. And lastly, 500000*l.* for the Office of Ordnance, the Pay of the General Officers, Transports, Hospitals, Contingencies, and other extraordinary Charge of the War; in all, Five Millions, twenty four thousand eight hundred fifty three Pounds.

The Lord  
Shaftesbu-  
ry's admi-  
rable Turn  
to make the  
Bill pass.

C. A. Having granted these vast Supplies, they endeavour'd all that was possible to raise them by such Ways and Means as might keep the People from being uneasy. And notwithstanding the Lands of England had all along born so great a share of the publick Charge, and that now there might be a greater Pretence to ease the Landlord ; yet the Commons resolv'd not to spare themselves, but tax'd Land Four Shillings in the Pound ; and laid the same Imposition upon all personal Estates, and upon all Offices and Employments of Profit, other than Military Offices in the Army, Navy and Ordnance. And because this Tax came very much short of answering the Supplies they had voted, the House resolv'd, first to enlarge the Times for Persons to come in and purchase certain Annuities, mention'd in a former Act. 2dly. To continue the Duties formerly charged on Low Wines, and Spirits of the first Extraction. 3dly. To continue the Duties upon all Wines, Vinegar and Tobacco, from the 24th day of June, 1698. to the 29th day of September, 1701. Fourthly, to continue the Duties upon all East-India Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and several other Goods, from the 10th Day of November, 1697. to the 29th of September, 1701. Fifthly, to settle a Fund, by continuing the Duties upon Salt, for the payment of Interest, not exceeding Seven Pound per Cent. redeemable by Parliament. And Sixthly, that the Duties of 25 Pounds per Tun be laid upon all French Wine ; 30 l. per Tun upon all French Brandy ; 15 l per Tun on all French Vinegar ; and 25 l. per Cent. ad valorem, upon all other Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of France, Imported after the 12th day of March, 1697. for the Term of 21 years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament, over and above the Duties already charg'd thereupon, without any Deduction, and after that Rate for any greater or lesser Quantity. And several Bills were prepared and brought in according to the said Resolutions.

By this Time the Lords had consider'd that Part of the King's Speech which related to the ill state of

the

*Ways and  
Means to  
raise the  
Supplies.*

the Coin, and having drawn up an Address, to A. C., which, in a Conference, they desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons, the latter, in a Committee of the whole House, enter'd upon that great Affair; And whether it was necessary or expedient to recoin the Silver Money, was the first Question: The Country Party held the Negative, the Court Party the Affirmative; and the Arguments were weighty on both Sides. The Reasons against calling in and recoining the Money were, 'That this was no fit Conjunction for it; That the Nation was engag'd in a burdensome and doubtful War, by which the Kingdom had already greatly suffer'd, and of which it grew every day more sensible. That therefore the People, on whose good Affection the Government so much depended, should not be provoked by fresh Grievances, greater than any they had yet felt, as those would certainly be, that must arise from the calling in the Silver Coin. That if this was done, however Things might be manag'd, and accommodated at home, it were impossible to maintain either the Commerce or the War abroad; for neither the Merchant could be paid his Bills of Exchange, nor the Soldier receive his Subsistence. That this was to lay the Ax to the Root, and to dig up the Foundations of the Government. That if this Design was prosecuted, Trade must stand still, for want of mutual Payments, whence such Disorder and Confusion would certainly follow, as would discourage and dishearten the People in the highest measure, if not drive them to a perfect Despair, as Despair would to the most terrible Extremities. That therefore the Recoining the Money at this Time, was by no means to be attempted without hazarding All.'

'Twas alledg'd by those of the contrary Opinion, at the Head of whom appear'd Mr. Charles Montague, Chancellor of the Exchequer; That the Mischief would be fatal, if a present Remedy was not found out and apply'd. That by Reason of the ill state of the Coin, the Change abroad was infinitely to the Nation's Prejudice. That the Supplies that were rais'd to maintain the Army

A. C. 1695. would never attain their end, being so much diminished and devour'd by the unequal Change, and exorbitant Premiums, before they reach'd the Camp. That this was the unhappy Cause that the Guineas advanc'd to Thirry Shillings, and for reign \* Gold in Proportion; That therefore to the Nation's great Loss, not only the Dutch, but indeed all Europe, sent that Commodity to this Market; and would continue to do so, till the Nation should be impoverish'd and undone by plenty of Gold. That we must exchange for their Gold our

\* A French Louis-d'Or was at this time worth 24 : Goods or our Silver, till at last we should have only Guineas to Trade withal; which no body could think our Neighbours would be so kind to receive back at the value they were at here. That therefore this Disease would every day take deeper Root, infect the very Vitals of the Nation, and if not remedied, would soon become incurable. That our Enemies must be mightily intimidated by so great an Action, and would sooner be induc'd to agree to honourable Terms of Peace, in case they saw us able to surmount this difficulty by the Retrieving the ill state of the Coin, on which their hopes of the Nation's speedy Ruin so much depended; And that it would justly create a mighty Esteem abroad of the greatness and wisdom of the Parliament of England, which was able to conquer such an obstinate and almost insuperable Evil in such a juncture of Affairs:

This Matter being fully debated, and maturely consider'd, the Parliament resolv'd, to call in and recoin the Silver Money, chusing rather to run the hazard of some great inconveniencies, by attempting the Cure of the Disease, than by their longer neglect of it, to expose the Kingdom to apparent Ruin.

This step being made, the next was to consider whether the several Denominations of the New Money should have the same Weight and Fineness as the Old; or whether the establish'd Standard should be rais'd? And this Question produc'd many Debates. Those who were for raising the Standard alledg'd, That the Price of an Ounce of Silver Bullion was advanc'd to Six Shillings and three Pence; and therefore the Standard ought to be rais'd to an equal.

equality. That the raising the Standard would prevent the Exportation of the Coin, which of late had been much practis'd to the great Prejudice of this Kingdom. That it would prevent its being melted down; and that thereby People would be much encourag'd to bring in their Plate and Bullion into the Mint.

A. C. 1695.

The Court-Party, who were for preserving the old Standard, urg'd, That the worth of Money was relative, and to be rated by the Measure of such Goods, Labour, Advice, Skill, or other Assistancess, as could be purchased from another by our parting with it. That the value of Money among People that liv'd under different Municipal Laws was intrinsick, and consisted in its Weight and Fineness. That common Consent had given it this value for the common Conveniency of supplying one another's Wants. That the Weight and Fineness was the only worth that other Nations regard'd in our Coin, as we in theirs; all Money being between Subjects of different Governments, of no greater value, excepting the Workmanship, than so many Pieces of uncoin'd Bullion. That therefore should our Standard be alter'd, we should still be upon the same Foot with our Neighbours, for if we were to pay them for their Goods, or Exchange our Money with theirs, whatever Denomination we gave our Money, they would in their Change ever reduce it to an equality with theirs, and proportion the Quantity and Goodness of their Commodities to the Weight and Fineness of the Money they were to receive for them; so that, in Respect of our Foreign Commerce, there was no Reason to alter our Standard. At Home they said, That if the Standard was raised, great Confusions would attend it; the Landlord would be defrauded of a great part of his Rents, and the Creditor of his Debts. That the Seaman and the Soldier would be wronged in their Pay, and many the like Injuries and Inconveniences would happen. That it was no Answer to say, they might buy as much Goods and Conveniences of Life with this Coin raised above its Standard, as they could before; because

A. C.  
1695.

because, by Degrees, the Seller would infallibly raise the Price of his Goods, in proportion to the new raised Standard; and that of this, there was an Instance before them, all Commodities being greatly raised in their Price, while Guineas were paid for Thirty Shillings. That whereas it was alledg'd, that the Price of Bullion was risen to six Shillings and three Pence, and therefore the Standard of the Silver Coin ought to be rais'd likewise: It was replied, that it was a thing impossible that the Price of Silver could rise and fall in respect of it self; that it was an unchangeable Truth, than which no Mathematical Demonstration could be clearer, that an Ounce of Silver would ever be worth another Ounce of the same fineness, and so more; allowing some inconsiderable Disparity upon the account of the Coin, if one Ounce be in Money, and the other Ounce in Bullion. That 'twas true indeed, that the People commonly gave 6 s. 3 d. for an Ounce of Bullion; but that they gave only clipt Pieces, that had no more than the sound of Shillings and Pence, but were by no means the things themselves, that is, they were not the Standard Shillings of due Weight and Fineness, and were no more so in the just Sense of the Word, than an Ell is an Ell, when the third part of it is cut off. That the Case was so plain, that when they demanded of those that affirmed an Ounce of Bullion was worth six Shillings and three Pence, whether they meant six *mill'd* Shillings and three Pence, they knew not what to reply; for this Alteration of the value of Bullion was merely in Relation to diminish'd Money. And to make it yet more evident, they urg'd, it was then Matter of Fact, that with five Shillings and two Pence of new *mill'd* Money, they could buy as much Bullion as they pleased; whilst those who bought it with clipt Pieces paid six Shillings and three Pence. That whereas it was urged, that the raising the Standard would prevent the Exportation of our Money, it was answer'd: That there was no other way possible to keep our Money at Home than by Out-trading our Neighbours; that is, by sending them more

more Commodities, or of greater Value, than those we received from them ; for if upon the Ballance we were found in their Debt, there was no way left but to pay it in Coin or Bullion ; and that therefore whatever Denomination we gave our Coin we must be necessitated to send it Abroad, if the Commodities we exported could not pay our Debts. And that all the other Arguments for raising the Standard would sink to the Ground, in Case these two on which the rest were built, had no reasonable Foundation. After the Debates on this Subject, the Commons resolv'd \* to Recoin the clipt Money <sup>The Re-</sup> according to the establish'd Standard of the Mint, both coining of <sup>as to Weight and Fineness</sup> ; and to make it more easie <sup>the Money</sup> to the People, they voted a Recompence for the Deficiency of the Clipt Money ; and <sup>according to the old</sup> that the loss <sup>of such clipt Money should be born by the Publick</sup> ; and <sup>Standard</sup> a Fund of 1200000 £. settled for that purpose. <sup>voted, Dec.</sup>

The Parliament was not insensible of the Inconveniencies that would attend the Calling in and Recoining of the Clipt Money, the principal of which would be a Cessation of Payments, and thereupon an Interruption of Commerce. Twas plain England could not subsist unless some Expedient was found out to support its Trade, till the New Money returned from the Mint, and since Gold alone was not sufficient for that purpose, to hit on such an Expedient, was a very nice Task. They therefore agreed to call in the Money by Degrees ; that while some Denominations of Coin were suppressed, others might be Current ; hoping that before the last old Money should come in to be recoin'd, so much of the New might circulate from the Mint, as might sufficiently answer the necessities of the Nation. Thereupon they Resolved, First, That a Day be appointed, after which no Clipt Crowns or Half-Crowns, as also any Money Clipt within the Ring, be allow'd in Payment, or to pass ; except only to the Collectors of his Majesty's Revenues and Taxes, or upon Loans or Payments into the Exchequer ; Secondly, That a Day be appointed, after which no Clipt Money should pass in any Payment whatsoever ; Thirdly, That a Day be appointed for all Persons to bring in their Clipt Money, to be recoin'd into Mil'd Money

A. C.  
1695.

10th  
1695.

- A. C.** Money; after which no Recompence should be made for the same. \* The next day an Address was order'd to be prepar'd, to desire his Majesty to regulate the Currency of Clipt Money, according to the foregoing Resolutions; which Address being drawn up and reported by Mr. Montague, and afterwards by
- \* Dec. 11. him presented to the King, his Majesty caused † his Royal Proclamation to be issued out accordingly. 'Tis to be noted, that the Lords had already address the King to the same Effect.

Some time before the Commons having consider'd that the maintaining an Army abroad, occasioned the Exportation of the Coin, which could not be prevented but by supplying the said Army with Necessaries out of this Kingdom, ordered an Address to be presented to his Majesty, \* That he would please to procure, that all Commodities and Provisions, that should be transported from England, for the Use of the Forces in his Majesty's Pay abroad, might be exempted from any Duty or Excise, throughout the Spanish and United Netherlands. To which the King answer'd, That what was desired by the Commons, had been done, in a good Measure, for several Years, and that he would see what could be further done in it.

The Commons having considered the Bill for regulating the Coinage of the Silver Money, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had prepar'd and presented \* to the House, order'd † a Clause of Loan to be inserted in it, in favour of such as would advance Money, on Credit of the Exchequer, in general, transferrable to such Funds, as should be settled by Parliament, towards making good the Deficiencies of the clipp'd Money; and likewise order'd the same Committee to take Care, that all Persons, who should bring in clipp'd Money, (above what was for Taxes) should have a Recompence for the same. This Bill was amended accordingly, and four Days after \* past, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

On the 31st of December the Commons resolv'd to raise the 1200000 l. for supplying the Deficiency of the clipp'd Money by a Duty laid upon all Dwelling Houses, except Cottages, to wit, two Shillings

Shillings Yearly upon each House; Four Shillings A. C.  
upon every House having ten Windows; and Eight 1695;  
Shillings upon such Houses as have Twenty Win- Duty  
dows, over and above the said two Shillings; which laid on  
Duty was to be paid by the Inhabitants of the said Windows  
Houses, and to be continued for the space of Seven to raise  
Years, and no longer. 1200000l.

The Days appointed by the King's Proclamation, to make  
for putting a stop to the currency of clipt Money good the  
were so sudden, that thereby an immediate stop Deficiency  
was put to Trade. This was partly occasion'd by of clipp'd  
the backwardness of the People to receive any Old Money.  
Money, tho' allow'd at present to pass, upon an Inconveni-  
Apprehension that at last it would be left upon their encies occa-  
Hands; partly from the slowness of Recoining in sioned by  
respect of the People's wants, tho' otherwise dis- the calling  
patch'd with all the Expedition imaginable in so in the clipt  
great aff. Affair; and partly by reason of the une-  
qual intrinsick Value between the new-mill'd Mo-  
ney, and those Pieces or Denominations of the Old  
which were allow'd to be Current. For while the  
hammer'd Money, and Pieces not clipt within the  
Ring, were permitted to pass for the present neces-  
sity of Trade, no Body was willing to make Pay-  
ments in new Money, which so much exceeded the  
old in its intrinsick Worth. And therefore the  
new Silver Money, as fast as it issued from the  
Mints and Exchequer, was in a great Measure  
stopt in the Hands of the first Receivers; for none  
were dispos'd to make Payments in the new Silver  
Coin at the old Standard, when they could do it  
in clipt Pieces so much below it. And those who  
had no Payments to make, kept their new Money  
as Medals and Rarities in their Chests; and there  
is much Reason to believe, that, at first, a great  
deal of the new Money, by the help of the Melting-pot,  
went abroad in Ingots to purchase Gold  
which, at this Juncture, was a very profitable Com-  
modity in England. These Inconveniencies being  
represented to the Commons, and every Gentleman  
made sensible of the Mischief, the Houle in a Grand  
Committee, consider'd the State of the Nation, and  
how to prevent the stop of Commerce during the  
Recoining

- A. C. Recoining of the clipt Moneys. After some Debates  
 1696. on several Days, the Commons + resolv'd, First,  
 That the Recompence for supplying the Deficiency of clipt  
 Money should extend to all clipt Money which was Silver,  
 altho' of a courser Alloy than the Standard. Secondly,  
 That the Collectors and Receivers of his Majes-  
 ties Aids and Revenues, be enjoin'd to receive all such  
 Moneys. Thirdly, That a Reward of Five Pounds per  
 Cent, be given to all such Persons as should bring in,  
 either milled or broad unclipt Money, to be applied in  
 Exchange of the clipt Money throughout the Kingdom.  
 Fourthly, That a Reward also of three Pence per Ounce  
 be given to all Persons who should bring in wrought  
 Plate to the Mint to be recoined. Fifth, That for the  
 sooner bringing in the clipt Money to be recoined, any  
 Persons might pay in their whole next Years Tax of  
 four Shillings in the Pound, in the said clipt Money, at  
 one convenient time appointed for that purpose; Lastly,  
 That Commissioners be appointed in every County,  
 to pay and distribute the milled and broad unclipt Mo-  
 ney, and the new coin'd Money, and to receive the clipt  
 Money: And at the same time appointed a Com-  
 mittee to prepare and bring in a Bill upon the said  
 Resolutions. This Bill was accordingly presented,  
 and after a second Reading on the 21st of January,  
 committed to a Committee of the whole House.  
 The same Day the Question was put, that it be an  
 Instruction to the said Committee to consider the  
 Price of Guineas, which passed in the Negative.  
 The sitting of this Committee was interrupted for  
 some time, but however on the 4th of February, it  
 was resolved, That a further Encouragement be given  
 for bringing in Plate to be coin'd, and broad Money, in  
 order to be exchanged for clip'd Money; And that a  
 Clause be inserted in the said Bill, to prevent the  
 melting down and Exportation of Coin, or any Bullion.  
 Two days after the said Committee was empower-  
 ed to receive another Clause, to prohibit the Use  
 of Plate in publick Houses, which at last proved the  
 best Expedient to supply the Mints with Bullion:  
 there being at this time scarce any publick House  
 in England that had not several Silver Tankards,  
 and other Utensils of the same Metal, which the  
 Owners

Owners chose rather to carry to the Mint, and turn into ready Money, than to keep so much useless and dead Silver at Home. A. C. 1696.

The Lords having made several Amendments to the *Bill for Regulating the Coinage of the Silver Money of this Kingdom*, most of which after several Debates and Conferences between both Houses were disagreed to by the Commons, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to Order, presented \* to the House another *Bill for remedying the ill State of the Coin of this Kingdom*, which was receiv'd, and after some Amendments had been made to it by a Committee of the whole House, order'd † to be ingrossed; and then \* sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. This Bill receiv'd the Royal Assent *Act past.* on the 21st of January, at which time his Majesty *Jan. 21.* gave his Sanction to an *Act for enlarging the times to come in, and purchase certain Annuities, &c.* An *Act for regulating Trials, in Cases of Treason and Misprision of Treason;* An *Act for preventing Charge and Expence in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament;* and to several private Bills. Upon the 13th of February the King returned to the Parliament, and confirmed an *Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound;* An *Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament;* An *Act for the more easie Recovery of small Tithes;* and Seven private Acts.

Upon Occasion of a Petition, † presented to the Commons by divers Merchants and Traders, wherein they prayed that the Difficulties and Losses in their Trade and Payments, occasioned by the rise of Guineas, might be taken into Consideration; the House first of all order'd a Bill to be brought in, for taking off the Obligation and Incouragement of Debates' Coining Guineas, for a certain time; And then proceeded to the lowering their Value, wherein they met with some Opposition. The Reasons against the value of Guineas were, That the People were easie, and pleased with it; that abundance of People would be losers, in whose hands the Guineas should be at last found, which would raise great Disturbance and Clamour in the Nation; that

A. C. 1696. that therefore it ought to be considered, how far it was fit to incense the common People in this Juncture of Affairs, who had already suffered so much by the War.

Those who were for reducing the Price of Guineas argu'd, that there was as great Reason to bring down Guineas, as there was to recoin the Silver Money at the old Standard; and here they reckoned up the Mischiefs mentioned before on that Head: That however, the Parliament were obliged to manage by the necessity of Affairs, and to suffer for a time the Guineas to pass at that excessive Rate, that, in some Measure, there might be a Currency of Money, while the Mints were employ'd in new Coining the Silver, Yet now they were obliged to sink the Price nearer the old Standard, that the Silver Money might not be stopt and hoarded up as fast as issued out from the Mints. And that whatever Losses and Inconveniencies the People might suffer by the reducing of Guineas, yet the Mischiefs that arose, and would daily increase from not doing it, did infinitely over-ballance those on the other side. Upon this the Commons resolved to lower the Price of Guineas; and that they might do it with the less Grievance and Disquiet to the People, they at first \* reduced them from Thirty

\* Feb. 15. to Eight and Twenty Shillings; afterwards † from

† Feb. 28. Twenty Eight to Twenty Six; till at last a Clause

\* Feb. 26. was \* inserted in the Bill for *Encouraging bringing*

*Plate to the Mint*, whereby they were settled at Two and Twenty Shillings, from which they naturally sunk to their former Price of One and Twenty Shillings and Six Pence. However, 'tis to be observed, that tho' the Parliament lower'd the Value of the Guineas, hoping by that means to bring out the new Money into Circulation, yet by the Artifice and Management of some Men, the People were made to believe, that the Price of Gold would be raised at the next Session; upon which abundance of Men that had great Sums of Guineas, kept them close in their Chests. By this means, tho' the Circulation of the new Money was a little promoted, yet that of Guineas, by which the Na-

*The Value  
of Guineas  
sink.*

tion

A. C.  
1695.

tion chiefly subsisted, was considerably obstructed; the new Silver Money too, which the People were likewise industriously perswaded to believe, would be advanc'd in Value when the Parliament should come next together, was, for that Reason, in a great Measure, hoarded up, to the great Damage of Commerce. Another Evil arose during the Recoining the Money; that is, a general Loss of Credit, which indeed shook the State. But this was cured by a seasonable and wise Remedy, which the Parliament applied the next Session; and on the other hand such Diligence was used, not only in the Mint in the Tower, but likewise in those which his Majesty caused to be set up in York, Bristol, Exeter, and Chester, that at last this great Undertaking of the highest Difficulty, yet of absolute Necessity, was happily accomplish'd, to the Immortal Honour of this Parliament in General, and in particular of Mr. Charles \* Montague, who had the chief Management of this weighty and arduous Affair.

We are now going to enter upon some Proceedings in Parliament, which gave no small Uneasiness to the King. On the 14th of December the Lords in a Conference, communicated to the Commons an Address to his Majesty, in Relation to an Act of Parliament made in Scotland, for erecting a Company Trading to Africa, and the Indies, to which Address the Commons gave their Concurrence; and moreover on the 17th, appointed a Committee to examine what Methods were taken for obtaining the said Act of Parliament, passed in Scotland? Who were the Subscribers to that Company? And who were the Promoters and Advisers of it? The same Day both Houses attended the King with their Address, wherein they represented to his Majesty, 'That having taken into their Consideration the State of the Trade of this Kingdom, they found that besides many other Disadvantages and Difficulties it now lay under, an Act of Parliament, that had lately receiv'd his Majesty's Royal Assent in his Kingdom of Scotland, for erecting a Company Trading to Africa, and the Indies, was

Now Lord  
Hallifax.

K k k' like

A. C.  
1695.

like to bring many great Prejudices and Mischiefs to all his Majesty's Subjects, that were concerned in the Wealth or Trade of this Nation. That the said Act did provide, That all Ships, Merchandise, and other Effects whatsoever, belonging to that Company, should be free from all manner of Restraints, or Prohibitions, and of all Customs, Taxes, Sesses, Supplies, or other Duties imposed, or to be imposed by Act of Parliament, or otherwise, for the space 21 Years: And farther, that the said Company, whose Members, Officers, Servants, or others belonging thereto, should be free both in their Persons, Estates and Goods employed in the said Stock, and Trade, from all manner of Taxes, Sesses, Supplies, Excises, Quartering of Soldiers transient or local, or Lewying of Soldiers, or other Impositions whatsoever during the space of 21 Years. That by Reason of the great Advantages granted to the Scotch-East-India Company, and the Duties and Difficulties that lay upon that Trade in England, a great part of the Stock and Shipping of this Nation would be carried thither; and by this means Scotland might be made a free Port for all East-India Commodities; and consequently those several Places in Europe, which were supplied from England, would be furnish'd from Scotland, much Cheaper than could be done by the English, and therefore this Nation would lose the Benefit of supplying Foreign Parts with those Commodities, which had always been a great Article in the Ballance of their Foreign Trade. Moreover, that the said Commodities would unavoidably be brought by the Scotch into England, by Stealth, both by Sea and Land, to the vast Prejudice of the English Trade and Navigation, and to the great Detriment of his Majesty in his Customs. And that when that Nation should have Settled themselves in Plantations in America, the English Commerce in Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, Wool, Skins, Mats, &c. would be utterly lost, because the Privileges of that Nation, granted to them by this Act, were such, That that Kingdom must be the Magazine for all Commodities, and the English Plantations, and the Traffick there, lost;

lost to this Nation, and the Exportation of their A.C.  
own Manufactures yearly decreased. That be-  
sides these, and many other Obstructions that  
this Act would unavoidably bring to the general  
Trade of this Nation, another Clause in the said  
Act, whereby his Majesty promised to interpose his  
Authority to have Restitution, Reparation and Satis-  
faction made, for any Damage that might be done to  
any one of the Ships, Goods, Merchandise, Persons or  
other Effects whatsoever belonging to the said Compa-  
ny, and that upon the publick Charge; did seem to  
engage his Majesty to employ the Shipping and  
Strength at Sea of this Nation, to support this  
New Company, to the great Detriment even of  
this Kingdom. To this Address the King made <sup>His Majtys An-</sup>  
Answer, That he had been ill-served in Scotland, but he hoped some Remedies might be found to prevent the In-  
conveniences which might arise from this Act.

This Business did not stop here: For the Committee appointed by the Commons to examine by what Methods the said Act was obtained, having made their Report, and delivered a Copy of an Oath *de Fidei*, taken by the Directors of the Scotch East-India Company, and of the Journal of the Proceedings of the said Directors; and the said Report, Oath, and Journal being examin'd; as also the Petition presented to the House by the English East-India Company, it was resolv'd, That the Directors of the Company of Scotland, Trading to Africa and the Indies, administering and taking here in this Kingdom, an Oath *de Fidei*; and under colour of a Scotch Act of Parliament, stiling themselves a Company, and acting as such, and raising Moneys in this Kingdom, for carrying on the said Company, were Guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanor; and that the Lord Beilhaven, William Paterson, David Nairne, James Smith, James Cheifly, William Shepherd, Robert Blackwood, James Balfour, James Fawlis, Thomas Coutts, Abraham Wilmer, Daniel Van Milders, Robert Williamson, Anthony Merry, Paul Dominique, Robert Douglas, Thomas Skinner, Hugh Fraiser, James Baileman, Walter Stewart, and Joseph Cohen D'Aquedo be impeached of the said high Crimes

A. C. and Misdemeanors. Whilst a Committee was drawing up the Impeachments, Roderick Mackenzie endeavour'd to suppress the Evidence he had given against the said Persons, for which he was order'd to be taken into Custody ; but he made his escape, nor could he be apprehended, altho' the King, at

<sup>t</sup> Feb. 13. the Request of the Commons had issued <sup>t</sup> out a Proclamation for that purpose. However, the worst of this Affair was that the Commons having several times in a grand Committee consider'd the State of the Nation, in Relation to Trade, and re-

*A Council  
of Trade  
voted.*

solv'd, *First*, That a Council of Trade be established by Act of Parliament, with Powers for the more effectual Preservation of the Trade of this Kingdom. *Secondly*, That the Commissioners constituting the said Council be nominated by Parliament. *Thirdly*, That none of the Commissioners be of this House. *Fourthly*, That the said Commissioners should take an Oath, acknowledging that King William was Rightful and Lawful King of this Realm ; and that the late King James had no Right or Title thereunto ; and that no other Person has any Right or Title to the Crown, otherwise than according to the Act of Settlement made in the First Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c. And these, and Ten more Resolutions relating to the said Council,

<sup>\*</sup> Jan. 13. being reported \* to the House, the First and Second, with some others, were indeed approv'd, but several others, and especially the Fourth, whereby King William was to be acknowledged Rightful and Lawful King, and which occasioned a warm Debate, were rejected by the House. And a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the Resolutions agreed unto.

*Opposition  
made to  
the Earl of  
Portland's  
Grant in  
VVales,  
before the  
Lords of  
the Treas-  
ury.*

Another Affair was, about this time, brought before the House of Commons, which touch'd the King in a very sensible Part. The Earl of Portland begg'd of his Majesty the Lordships of Denbeigh, Bromfield and Yale, in the County of Denbeigh, which his Majesty readily granted, not only to him, but to his Heirs for ever. The Warrant coming to the Lords of the Treasury, who were the Lord Godolphin, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir William Trumball, and

John

*John Smith, Esq; the Gentlemen of the County, upon* A. C.  
*one or two days Notice, were \* Heard against the* 1695;  
*Grant before their Lordships. Sir William Williams* May 10  
*alleged, ' That these Lordships were the ancient \* 1695.*  
*' Demesnes of the Prince of Wales; that the Welch*  
*' were never Subject to any but to God, and the*  
*' King; and that none shew'd their Allegiance more*  
*' than the Welch. That on the Statute for granting*  
*' of Fee Farm Rents, there was a particular excep-*  
*' tion of the Welch Rents, which imported, that the*  
*' Parliament took the Welch Revenues not to be a-*  
*' lienable; yet, upon Creation of a Prince of Wales,*  
*' that there were Mizes of 800*l.* payable out of those*  
*' Lordships to the Prince of Wales; and tho' there*  
*' were none now, yet he hoped and doubted not but to*  
*' see one of the present King's own Body. Sir Ro-*  
*' ger Puleston alledg'd, That the Revenues of these*  
*' Lordships did support the Government of Wales,*  
*' by paying the Judges, and others their Sallaries;*  
*' and if given away, there would be a Failure of*  
*' Justice. And Mr. Price, a Gentleman of great*  
*' Parts, urg'd, That the Grant that was making was*  
*' of a large Extent, being five Parts of six of one*  
*' County, which was too great a Power for any Fo-*  
*' reign Subject to have, and the People of the Country*  
*' too great to be Subject to him. That there were Fif-*  
*' ty mean Lordships held under those Mannors; a-*  
*' bove 1500 Freeholders; Wastes and Commons of*  
*' many Thousand of Acres; Mines of Lead and*  
*' Copper of great Value; and that the present Rents*  
*' amounted to 1500*l.* per Annum, besides other great*  
*' Advantages, a mighty Favourite and a great Cour-*  
*' tier might make out of this Country. That Courts*  
*' were kept in all these Lordships in the King's*  
*' Name; That all, or most of the Gentlemen of*  
*' that Country were Tenants to the King, and Sui-*  
*' tors to his Court, and thereby oblig'd to the King*  
*' by a double Allegiance, that is, as Subjects and*  
*' Tenants; and if the King gave away one, it was*  
*' to be fear'd it would lessen the Bounds of the o-*  
*' ther, since it is observable, That Interest and Proper-*  
*' ty have an Ascendant over Duty. That those Man-*  
*' nora were formerly Lordships Marches; That*

A. C.  
1695.

When William the Conqueror had brought England under Subjection, but could not subdue the Welch Country, he gave to his Norman Lords some neighbouring Lands in Wales, and furnish'd them with Men and Arms; and what Ground they could get from the Welch by Insurrection or Conquest; these Norman Lords were to hold as Lordships Marches, which were made Burroughs or Palatinates; and what they got or usurp'd by their Power, they maintain'd by Severity or Oppression. That under these Vassalages the Britons continued until the 27th Year of Henry VIII's. Reign, when the Statute of *Thom* was made, and they esteemed it their Happiness to be under the English Laws and Government; none having more eminently figura, liz'd their Constant Loyalty to their Rightful King than themselves; But if his Majesty should think fit to disunite them by this Grant, and put them under a Foreign Subject, it was putting them in a worse Posture than their former Estate, when under William the Conqueror and his Norman Lords. That the Britons were always Men of Courage and Sincerity, and yet of Resentment; that tho' Henry IV. and Henry V. were Martial Princes, and had a hatred against the Britons, because they persevered in their Duty to Edward the II. who was their Rightful though unfortunate King, and made most reproachful Laws against them; yet it was worth remark, that those Kings had never peaceable or happy Days till they had reconcil'd themselves to those great People. That this is a Revertie that belongs to the Prince of Wales; and in Case of Want of such, it vests in the Crown rather a Usufructure than a Property, till a Prince be created, to whose Creation the Revenue is annexed, by these, tho' unusual Words in the Law, *to him and his Heirs who shall be the Kings of England*, by the Statute of the 21st *Edo*, Cap. 29. That in the Preamble of that Statute, it was doubted whether Charles Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall could Grant Leases of the Dutchy Lands for three Lives, or any longer than his own Life; tho' the Statute adds, he had the Laiement in a Special Form

Form of Limitation, differing from the ordinary Rule of Inheritance of the Common-Law, and therefore it was necessary to have confirmed in Parliament the Use that was made of that Statute in this Case. That if the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, who had an Inheritance in their Revenues, could not grant Estates without Parliament, for any longer time than their own Lives, how then could his present Majesty, *who was our King by Modern Contract*, and had but an Estate for Life in Possession in the Crown by the Act of Settlement, Grant away the Inheritance and absolute Fee of the Principality of *Wales*? That if the Aid of Parliament was necessary to help in one Case, it was more necessary in the other. That it was well known in former Reigns there had been frequent *Acts of Resumption*, which always pass'd when the People groaned under the Weight of heavy Taxes, and the Nation in War; That if that was a Reason for the Legislative Power to pass a Bill of Resumption, it was still as good a Reason for his Majesty not to grant, since the Nation was both in War, and under the heaviest Pressure of Taxes, History bears Testimony of. Let it be considered, added he, can it be for his Majesty's Honour or Interest (when the People bear this and understand it) that he daily gives away the Revenues, and more, the Perpetuity of his Crown Revenues to his Foreign Subjects? Good Kings after a long and chargeable War were accustomed to tell their People, that they sorrowed for the hardships the Nation underwent by long War, and heavy Taxes, and that now they would live on their own; but it is to be fear'd, if Grants are made so large and so frequent, there will be nothing of the King or his Successors, to call his own to Live upon. It is to be hoped, said Mr. Price in the Conclusion, your Lordships will consider that we bid but one day's Notice of this Attendance, and must come therefore very much unprovided; but yet we doubt not these Hints and broken Thoughts we have offered to your Lordships, you will by your great Judgments improve, whereby the ill Consequences of this Grant may truly be represented to his Majesty. The Lord Godolphin having ask'd

A. C. by way of Objection, Whether the Earl of Leicester  
1695. had those Lordships in Grant to him, in Queen Eliza-

beth's time? Sir Robert Cotton answer'd, 'He be-  
lieved he could give the best Account in that  
Case; That the Earl of Leicester had but one of  
those Lordships, and that was Denbeigh; that he  
was so oppressive to the Gentry of the Country,  
that he occasioned them to take up Arms, and to  
oppose him; for which, three or four of his (Sir  
Robert Cotton's) Relations, were hang'd; but that  
it ended not there, for the Quarrel was kept still  
on Foot, and the Earl glad to be in Peace, and to  
Grant it back to the Queen, since which time it  
had ever been in the Crown.' Whereupon the Lord  
Godolphin said, *They had offered many weighty Rea-*

*sons, which they should represent to his Majesty.* From  
the Treasury, the Gentlemen of Wales attended the  
Grant to the Privy Seal, where their Reasons and  
Complaints against it were heard and received with  
all Candor and Goodness; yet notwithstanding all  
this, the said Grant being only superseded, but not  
recalled, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Sir Richard Middleton,  
Sir John Conway, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir William Wil-  
liams, Sir Roger Puleston, Edward Vaughan, Edward  
Brereton, and Robert Price, Esq; address themselves  
by Petition to the Commons. Upon this Occasion,  
Mr. Price, a Member of that House, made a memo-  
rable Speech, wherein, besides what he had already  
offer'd before the Lords of the Treasury and the  
Lord Privy Seal, he said, 'That this Petition,

*Speech in* 'tho' subscribed by a few Hands, yet had the  
*the House of* 'Approval of Thousands, who were not in-  
*Commons.* 'fluenced by their own Interest, but acted for  
the Honour of the Crown and the Welfare of the  
British Nation. That if he could conceive that the  
Glory and Grandeur of England was or could be  
held by a poor Landless Crown, and a miserable  
necessitous People, he could then be easily per-  
suaded to believe, that his Majesty was well advi-  
sed to grant away all the Revenues of the Crown,  
and that his Government thereby would be well  
secured, and his People best protected; when they  
had little or nothing left; But he was sure they

A.C.  
1695.

were not English, but Foreign Politicians who might  
revere the King but hate us. That the Kings of  
England always reigned best, when they had the  
Affections of their Subjects, and of that they were  
secure when the People were sensible the King  
was entirely in their Interest, and lov'd the English  
Soyl, as well as the People's Money : That when the  
Kings had a Landed Interest, coupled with their  
Power, then it was most Stable and Durable; as  
was manifest by the ancient Demesne Lands, and  
other the large and Royal Revenues; the many  
and great Tenures which the People then held  
their Estates under; which created such an indis-  
solvable Union and Dependance, that they Sup-  
ported each other; That it is observable, that the  
Separation of the Revenues from the Crown had  
in all Ages been the Means of rendering the English  
Government precarious; And that it might not be  
so the Petitioners, with a Dutiful Deterrence to  
his Majesty, did represent to them (the great  
Council of the Nation) this theirs and the Peoples  
Cases, for Redress and Remedy, according to  
their Wisdom. That the Petitioners being cau-  
laly inform'd, the last Summer, that a Grant to the  
Earl of Portland, of the Lordships of Denbigh Brom-  
field and Yale, was at the Treasury, in order to be  
pass'd; The Petitioners did oppose the said Grant;  
and found not only the three Lordships, but also  
near 3000*l. per Ann.* of the Petitioners, and their  
Country-mens ancient Inheritances expressly grant-  
ed, so that if all that was comprised in the Grant  
had pass'd, it had been a very Noble Royal Gift,  
worth at least 100000*l.* Nor was the Grant made  
for any short time, being to him and his Heirs for ever.  
And yet not much for the Advantage of the Crown,  
having only a Reservation of 6*s.* and 8*d.* a year  
to the King and his Successors. That these Facts  
were laid before the Lords of the Treasury by  
the Petitioners, who could not say but that they  
were well heard, well understood, and he hoped  
well represented, only with this Remark, That  
the Docquet Sign'd by the Lords of the Treasury

for

A. C.  
1695.

for the Grant, was dated and carried to the Privy Seal; a Month before the Lords of the Treasury had appointed the Petitioners to be heard at the Treasury, against the Grant. That the next Stage they had wax to attend the Noble Grant from the Treasury to the Privy Seal, where he must confess, their Reasons and Complaints were heard with a great deal of Candour and Goodness by that noble Lord who had the Custody of the Seal, and who, he sincerely believ'd, had timely represented the whole Affair. And that was the Reason at present that this Grant halted, he suppos'd, till the Parliament rose, and then he doubted not but it would find Legi to take its Journey.

That this Royal Dominion has been attack'd by great and powerful Favourites; but with little success, for in the 4th year of Queen *Elizabeth*, some part of this Revenue was granted to some of her Creatures, but attended with so many Lawsuits, and general Disturbancies, that the Queen interpos'd, and the Free-holders gave large Compositions for their Peace; and the Queen by her Charter confirm'd their Estates. That in the 4th year of King *James I.* these Lordships were settled on Prince *Charles* and his Heirs, Kings of *England*, but his Servants were, (as most Courtiers are) willing to make use of the opportunity, and had got some Grants of part of the Revenues, and proved so vexatious and troublesome to the Country, that the Freeholders came to another Composition, and gave 10000*l.* for their Peace; and had another Charter of Confirmation of their Rights, and for the settling of their Estates, Tenure and Commons, which were confirm'd by Parliament, in the 3d. year of the Reign of King *Charles I.* That in the last Reign, however Calumniated, there were many and great Applications made for Grants of some Mannors and Parts of these Lordships, which were always rejected as too powerful a Truff for a Subject; And if a Part were so, what should the Grant of the whole be? That History and Records tell us, that the Grant of these Lordships have been very fatal, either to Prince or Patensee,

the

the one either losing his Crown, the other his Head; It was therefore dangerous meddling with such Ominous Boundies. A. G. 1695.

That there is a great Duty lies upon the Freeholders, of these Lordships upon the Creation of a Prince of Wales; They pay the Prince 800*l.* for Mizes, which is such a Duty, Service or Tenure, that is not to be severed from the Princes of Wales; and how this Tenure could be made reconcilable to this noble Lord's Grant, would be a great difficulty: That if they are to pay these Mizes to this noble Lord upon this Grant, then he was qualified as a Prince of Wales, for the Duty was never paid to any other. But if it was to be paid to the Prince of Wales, and likewise to this noble Lord, then they are doubly charged; but if it was to be paid to the Prince of Wales, when he has no Royalty left in that Dominion, and not to be paid to this noble Lord, (who by this Grant was to have the whole Lordship) it created a Repugnancy in the Tenure of their Estates.

But I suppose, added he, this Grant of the Principality is a forerunner of the Honour too; And then I shall fancy we are returning to our Original Contract. For, as Story tells us, that we were first brought to entertain a Prince of Wales, by recommending him to us as one that did not understand the English Tongue; and our Fore-fathers thence infer'd, that he must be our Countryman, and no Foreigner, and one that understood the British Language; How we were deceiv'd herein is palpable: I suppose this Lord doth not understand our Language, nor is it to be supposed that he will come among us to learn it, nor shall we be fond of learning his. But since, added he, I have mind'd you of our Welsh Original Contract, which is of so long standing, I would not have you forget another Contract made not above 7 or 8 years since, which is the Foundation of our present Government; I mean, the Bill of Rights and Liberties, and settling the Succession of the Crown, which is so much forgot in Discourse and Practice, that I have not heard it name'd in Parliament, but once the

A. C.  
1691.

the last Parliament, and I find it is as much forgot in the Administration ; I would gladly know from those that are better vers'd in *Prerogative Learning* than my self, whether his Majesty can by the Bill of Rights, (without the Consent of Parliament) alienate or give away the Inheritance or absolute Fee of the Crown Lands ? If he can, I would likewise know to what purpose was the Crown settled for Life, with a Remainder in Succession ; If the Tenant for Life of the Crown, can give away the Revenue of the Crown, which is incident to the Crown ? Or can the King have a larger Estate in the Revenues, than he has in the Crown to which it belongs ? Far be it from me to speak or think any thing in Derogation of his Majesties Honour or Care over us ; it cannot be expected that he should know our Laws, who is a Stranger to us, and we to him, any more than we know his Councils, which I wish we did ; I mean those new immediate Advisers and Ministers, thro' whose hands this Grant did pass, by advising the King to Grant what by Law he could not. These Ministers are guilty of the highest violation of the Laws and Liberties of *England*, and strike at the very Foundation of the Succession, and tear up the Bill of Rights by the Roots. It was their Province and Duty to have acquainted the King of his Power and Interest, That the ancient Revenue of the Crown is Sacred and unalienable in time of War, and the People's Necessities. By the old Law it is part of the Coronation Oath of the Kings of *England*, not to alien the ancient Patrimony of the Crown, without consent of Parliament ; But as to those Oaths of Office ; most Kings have Court Casuists enough about them, to inform them that they have a Prerogative to dispense with those Oaths, especially when their Interest, (as it generally does) goes along with their Council. It has been the peculiar Care of Parliaments in all Ages, to keep an even Ballance betwixt King and People ; and therefore when the Crown was too liberal in its Bounties, the Parliaments usually return'd those Grants, which was very frequent. For from the Reign

of

A.C.  
1695.

of Henry III. of *England*, to the 6th of Henry VIII. there was one or more Bills of Resumption of all that was Granted from the Prince of *Wales*, in all that Principallity; yet those Acts were not look'd upon by those Kings (of whom some of them were both Good and Great) as any lessening or diminution of their Prerogatives; it being confidered, that Kings have their Failings as well as other Men, being cloath'd with frail Nature, and apt to yield to the Importunities of their Favourites and Flatterers; Therefore it becomes necessary, that the great Council of the Nation should interpose for the Interest of the King and People. The Commons of *England* always entertain'd an honourable Jealousie of their Prince, when they perceived their Expences at home and abroad; their Gifts and Boons to their Favourites, to be too large or exorbitant; and have therefore by their Petitions and dutiful Applications to the Crown, advised the Kings of *England* to retrench their Expences and not to alien and give away the Revenues of the Crown, lest they should become burthensome to the People, and Chargeable to the Commonwealth; and that they would live upon their own Revenue. These were their just and equal ways in elder Times, to repair the languishing state of the Crown. And as we are an Island, and subject to Invasion, so the Parliament of *England* were very watchful, that other Countries should not outdo them in Trade or Naval Strength; That Foreigners should have no more Footing, or Strength, or Settlement in *England*, than was conducing to carry on the Trade and Commerce of the Nation; and whenever Princes entertain'd Foreigners as their Council, or chief Advisers, the People of *England* were restless and uneasie, until they were remov'd out of the King's Council, nay, out of the Kingdom; and Instances are many in History and Parliament-Rolls, that great Men and Favourites, being Foreigners, were Banish'd the Land, for procuring to themselves so large a Proportion of the Royal Revenue, especially in times of War and the People's Necessities. As for instance, in King

## The Reign of King

King Stephen's time, who usurp'd the Crown of England, from Maud the Empress, and her Son King Henry II. William de Ipres a Netherlander, was brought over with great Numbers of his Countrymen; To which William de Ipres, the King (*defa<sup>de</sup>* se) gave an Earldom, and made him so great a Confident, that he was in all his Counsels, and obtained large Grants, not only for himself but for all his Countrymen; the Netherlanders, called then Flemings, who swarm'd so thick about the King's Court, that Englishmen were scarce known or regarded; At which the People were so exasperated, that they importuned King Henry II. when he obtain'd the Right of the Crown, to seize on all which King Stephen had granted to his Foreign Favourites and Accomplices, and to banish him and his Friends, the Netherlanders, from his Court and Kingdom. The like Complaint was made by the People to King Richard I. for his Removing and Banishing Otto Duke of Saxony, his own Nephew and Sister's Son, being a Foreigner by Birth, and all his German Friends. The same Address was made by the People to banish his half Brothers being Foreigners, and all their Friends; As likewise to Edward II. to do so with the Gavestons, and all his Gascons; and did not Edward III. do the same with all his Bohemian Friends? Henry IV. and other following Princes took the same Method upon the humble and hearty Address of the People, sometimes in Parliament, and sometimes out; and in these Cases the Kings seized and took to themselves all the Revenues of the Crown, that they had given them, and always sent those Reigners to their own Countries; for these Reasons given in many of these Instances, which the People of England dislik'd and oppos'd them, fearing both their Power and Counsel, and that they would become a heavy Burthen to the State; and that England was able to foster none but her own Children.

I must needs confess that my Thoughts are troubled with strange Apprehensions of our deplorable State. We are in a Confederacy in War, and some of those Confederates our Enemies in Trade,

tho'

• tho' planted amongst us; Some of the King's Coun-  
• cil; Some in the Army, and the common Traders  
• have possess'd themselves of the Outskirts of this  
• great City; We find some or other of them Na-  
• turalized, and others made *Denizens*; Every Par-  
• liament we find Endeavour for a general Naturali-  
• zation, and that warmly sollicited from Court;  
• We see our good Coin all gone, and our Confe-  
• derates openly Coining base Money of *Dutch Al-*  
• *loy* for us. We see most Places of Power and Pro-  
• fit giuen to Foreigners. We see our Confederates  
• in Conjunction with the *Scots*, to ruin our *En-*  
• *glissh* Trade. We see the Revenues of the Crown  
• daily given away to one or other, who makes Sale  
• of them, and transmit their Estates elsewhere; We  
• do not find any of them buy Lands or Estates a-  
• mongst us; but what they can get from us, they  
• secure in their own Country. How can we hope  
• for happy days in *England*, when this great Lord  
• and the other Foreigners, (tho' Naturalized) are  
• in the *Englissh*, and also in the *Dutch Councils*? If  
• these Strangers, tho' now Confederates, should be  
• of different Interests, as most plainly they are in  
• in point of Trade; to which Interest is it to be  
• supposed those great Foreign Counsellors and Fa-  
• vorites would adhere? So that I foresee that when  
• we are reduc'd to extream Poverty, (as now we are  
• very near it) we are to be supplanted by our Neigh-  
• bours, and become a Colony to the *Dutch*. I shall  
• make no severe Remarks on this great Man, for  
• his Greatness makes us little, and will make the  
• Crown both Poor and Precarious. And when God  
• shall please to send us a Prince of *Wales*, he may  
• have such a present of a Crown made him, as a *Pope*  
• did to King *John*, who was surnam'd *Saint Fere*, and  
• was by his Father King *Henry II.* made Lord of  
• *Ireland*; which Grant was confirm'd by the *Pope*,  
• who sent him a Crown of Peacock's Feathers, in  
• derision of his Power, and the Poverty of his  
• Revenue. I would have us to consider, that we  
• are *Englishmen*, and must, like good Patriots, stand  
• by our Country, and not suffer it to become tribu-  
• tary to Strangers. We have rejoiced that we have  
• beat

A. C. 1695. beat out of this Kingdom Popery and Slavery, and do now with as great Joy entertain Socinianism and Poverty, and yet we see our Properties daily given away, and our Liberties must soon follow.

Thus I have represented to you the nature of this mighty Grant, to this noble Lord; the ill Consequences that must attend the Publick, and more particularly this County by passing it. The Remedies that our Forefathers took to cure those Ills are well known.

I desire more Redress than Punishment; Therefore I shall neither move for an Impeachment against this noble Lord, nor the Banishment of him; but shall beg he may have no Power over us; nor we any Dependance upon him; And so conclude with this Motion, That an Address be made to his Majesty, to stop the Grant that is passing to the Earl of Portland, of the Lordships of Denbeigh, Bromfield and Yale, and other Lands in the Principality of Wales; and that the same be not granted but by Consent of Parliament.

This bold, eloquent Speech made so great an impression, that Mr. Price's Motion was carried by unanimous Consent. \* And an Address being prepar'd accordingly, and presented † to the King by the whole House, his Majesty express'd himself to this effect.

\* Jan. 17. *The Earl of Portland, of have a kindness for my Lord Portland, which he hath serv'd of me, by long and faithful Services; But I should not have given him these Lands, if I had imagin'd the House of Commons could have been concern'd; I will therefore recall the Grant, and find some other way of shewing my Favour to him.*

† Jan. 22. *Grant recd.*

By these Proceedings, in Relation to the Earl of Portland's Grant; it appears, how much a great part of the Nation was disgusted at the Conduct of the Court; As by the Affairs of the Scotch Company, it is plain, that the majority of the House of Commons allow'd King William but a precarious Title to the Crown: A Plot, against his Majesty, which at this time was happily discover'd, as it serv'd to strengthen and support his Throne, so did it regain to him the Affection of many of his Subjects. For it is observable, That in a weak Government an un-

suc

successful Conspiracy, raises the Power of the Princes, and adds as much Spirit to his Friends, as it disheartens and depresses the Faction against him. And it also gives occasion to do somethings for which it were not easie otherwise to find either Pretences or Instruments.

His Majesties implacable Enemies finding themselves disappointed the last year in Flanders, and being impatient to wait the Event of another Campaign, betook themselves to the most Wicked and dishonourable Means of accomplishing their Designs; having contriv'd not only to invade his Kingdoms, but to assassinate his Person. In order to the first new Levies were made in France that Winter, and a great number of Forces order'd to file off towards Dunkirk and Calais, which gave no small umbrage to the Confederates, and especially to the Dutch, as fearing those Troops might be destin'd to insult the Coasts of Zealand and Flanders. But the Design was quickly unravell'd: For towards the beginning of February it was a publick Discourse in France, That his most Christian Majesty was now fully resolv'd to re-establish King James, and had concerted Measures so well, that nothing more remain'd, but the Winds and the Waves to do their Part. And indeed the present Conjunction seem'd most favourable for such an Enterprize: For at this time a very inconsiderable number of Troops were left in England; the great Ships that were, some Months before, return'd from the Mediterranean with Admiral Russel, were laid up; and such as were fitted out had orders to sail (with a great Fleet of Merchant Men) to the Straights, in order to enable Sir George Rooke to defend that Passage against the Thoulon Fleet. On the 18th of February (O. S.) King James went in a Post Calash to Calais, and immediately upon his Arrival, the Troops, Artillery and Stores were order'd to be put on Board with the utmost diligence; whilst the Signal was impatiently expected from the Jacobites in England, to set Sail: And so confidently sure were they in France of the Succels of the Enterprize, that the Duke of Orleans urg'd it as an Argument to the Duke of Savoy, to make his separate Peace, before the total overthrow

A. C.  
1696.

of the Confederates, which of necessity would attend the Restoration of the Abdicated Monarch. The News of King *James* being at *Calais*, had no sooner reach'd the *Netherlands*, but Prince *Wurtemberg* dispatch'd one of his Aids-de-Camp to King *William*, to give his Majesty notice of all this; and at the same time the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who were then at *Brussels*, dispatch'd also Expresses; But the Duke of *Wurtemberg*'s Messenger going directly by the way of *Newport*, after a narrow escape from the Enemy at Sea, got \* to Court first, and acquainted his Majesty, that the Duke had stopp'd all the Ships in the Harbour and Canal of *Ostend*, as well of that of *Bruges*, in order to transport the Forces under his Command, for his Majesties Service; And that in case he did not quickly hear from his Majesty, he would run the hazard of bringing them over; which accordingly he did. The States of *Holland* made the like Preparations at *Sas van Ghent*; but notwithstanding all the expedition us'd by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*'s Aid-de-Camp, the King had receiv'd before some certain Intimations, not only of the Invasion, but also of the Conspiracy against his Person. I have given some Account of the latter part of the first, let's now trace both to their first original.

This horrible Contrivance was first laid beyond Sea, and then transferr'd into *England*: For Captain *Waugh* of *Brentford*, who in November, 1694, was sent over by the *Jacobites* to concert their Affairs in *France*, addresses to Colonel *Parker*, Mr. *Caryl*, and the other Confederates of the Party, who telling him the *French* were not yet at leisure to furnish the *English Jacobites* with so many Men, as were desir'd for the Invasion, they fell upon what they thought would more speedily accomplish the Restoration of their Master, and that was *Murdering King William*. These Persons had been long in the Secret, and had agree'd upon the Methods; but because most of the *Jacobites* retain'd a true Sense of Honour and Conscience, and abhorred such a black and detestable Enterprize, as the Assassination was; and others refus'd engaging in it, unless they had a spe-

special Order; a Commission must be had from the Abdicated King for the doing it, under the specious name of *Attacking the Prince of Orange in his Winter Quarters*. Now lest the year 1695. should be lost, without putting this wicked Design in Execution, Mr. *VVaugh* was sent into England from the Court of St. Germain, to give the Jacobites here Assurance, that those who would engage in the Assassination, should have such a Commission sent them as was desir'd; and those who were for the Invasion only, should have their Spirits kept up with the hopes of a powerful Assistance from France, as soon as the Blow was given. These two things they imagin'd would effectually employ both the Factions, without clashing or interfering with one another, and would make both the Plots succeed according to their Wishes. While the Parties were thus deliberating, Major *Crosby* comes over from France, with Assurance, as was depos'd by Sir *John Fenwick*, in a Paper annex'd to his Ladies Petition for his Reprieve: *That he saw the Commission Sign'd, and under Seal, in France; that it was sent away before him, and if not already come, he was certain it was upon the Road, and would be here in a few days.* This was privately communicated to the Jacobites, in order to cut off King William before he went to Holland; But Providence convey'd his Majesty safe to his Army in Flanders.

Now all hopes being lost of executing their inhuman Design till his Majesties Return, they resolved so to employ the Summer, that Winter might find them ready to perform, what they had so long and unsuccessfully resolv'd on; And that the Invasion might still accompany the Assassination, several Meetings were appointed and held by the Ring-leaders of the Party; particularly one in May, 1695. at the Old-King's-Head Tavern, in Leaden-hall-street, London; where met the Earl of Ailesbury, the Lord Montgomery, Sir John Friend, Sir William Perkins, Sir John Fenwick, Mr. Charnock, Captain Porter, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Goodman. There they consulted the best way to restore the late King, and all agreed, that the most proper Method was, to send a special Messenger to his Majesty, and desire him to procure of

A. C. the French King Ten thousand Men, viz. 1000 Horse, 1696. as many Dragoons, and 8000 Foot. Mr. Charnock was the Person they pitch'd on to manage this Affair; who said, *He would not go on a foolish Errand, and therefore would know what the Company would do, if foreign Forces could be procur'd?* Whereupon they all unanimously promis'd, *That if King James would come over with such a number of Men as was desir'd, they would meet him at the head of Two thousand Horse, wherever he would appoint them.* At the latter end of June they had another Meeting, where, after many Discourses upon that Subject, Mr. Charnock receiv'd a further confirmation of their Resolutions, and thereupon took his Journey into France.

The Invasion being thus promoted, that the Assassination might keep Pace with it, some of the Conspirators calling to mind, that nothing in that kind could be attempted, without a Commission from King James to do it; which Crosby said was coming; Captain Porter and Mr. Goodman communicated this Scruple to Sir George Barclay, who was then in England, and upon his departure for France; telling him what difficulties they labour'd under, for want of a Commission, and that a longer delay of sending it over, would certainly put a stop to the Affair. Sir George not only approves, but commends the design, and that such a hopeful Project might not miscarry, promises to use all his Interest at St. Germain's, that the Commission might no longer be wanting. The beginning of August, 1695. brings Mr. Charnock again to London, with the unwelcome News, *That the King of France was not in a condition to spare King James so many Men;* which being communicated to the Party, the Design was laid aside till Winter.

But notwithstanding this positive Answer, the French at the same time were taking such measures as might suit with the Jacobites Request, tho' they durst not trust them with the Secret: Nay, not King James himself, till a Squadron of Men of War, and near Four hundred Transport Ships were fitted; and the French Army consisting of Thirty Battalions, were ready to embark, and Money and Provisions sent his Majesty to go on Board and take Possession of England. In

In December 1695, Sir George Barclay, who had formerly been a General Officer, and was then in France an Officer in King James's Guards, came over into England, and brought with him a Commission from the late King, to attack and seize the Prince of Orange in his Winter Quarters, or as others report, to levy War upon the Prince of Orange, and all his Adherents. Before him, with him, or after him, two and twenty more of King James's Guards and Officers, who had all instructions to obey the Orders of Sir George, came also into England.

A. C.  
1696.

Sir George  
Barclay  
comes to  
London  
with 22  
Conspi-  
rators.

Sir George Barclay and his Men, being arriv'd at Their man-  
London, they endeavour'd to strengthen their Party by en-  
the addition of Major Lowick, Mr. Knightly, Mr. crea's'd.  
Bertram, Mr. Rookwood, Mr. La Rue, Mr. Goodman,  
Cap. Porter, Chambers, Durant, Cranburn, Kendrick,  
Grimes and Waugh; some of which were engag'd in  
the Assassination the year before. Those that came  
from France, knew not the particulars of what they  
were sent about; being kept in a blind Obedience to  
Barclay's Orders; but those in England were privy  
to the whole Design; and tho' some of them startled  
at its first being propos'd to them, yet the Authority  
of King James's Commission, and their imaginary  
Prospects of large Rewards at his return, made them  
consent to hazard their lives in it. Several Consulta-  
tions were held, and several ways propos'd to effect  
what they aim'd at: Some were for seizing his Maje-  
sty, and carrying him alive into France; and to that  
purpose a Feint was made, that a Castle on the Sea-  
side was secur'd to detain the King till a Ship was rea-  
dy to transport him over; but the more wicked  
among them, that understood what was meant by  
seizing the Prince of Orange's Person, laugh'd at this,  
as a meer Chimera. Others propos'd to kill his  
Majesty at Kensington, by attacking his Guards, and  
forcing his Palace in the dead of Night; but this,  
upon weighing the difficulties, was found wholly  
impracticable. Others again were for Murdering  
the King as he came on Sunday to St. James's Chap-  
pel; for which purpose Forty Men well arm'd were  
to attack his Majesties Guards, which before the  
Discovery of the Plot, did not exceed Twenty five.

Several  
Places and  
Methods  
propos'd to  
execute  
their De-  
sign.

A. C. while Six Men on foot should shut *Hide-Park Gate*,  
 1696. and the rest assassinate his Majesty. It was pro-

posed also to kill the Coach-Horses as they were en-  
 tring into the Park, that the passage being stopt, the  
 Guards might not be able to come up, till the Assas-  
 sines had done their work. Another Proposal was,  
 to murder the King as he return'd from Hunting, in a  
 narrow Lane, by a Wood side, near *Richmond*, leading  
 to the *Thames*, on the other side of the Water, about a  
 hundred and fifty paces long, in which there is a Gate,  
 that when shut, hinders Coaches and Horses from  
 coming that way. One of the Conspirators was sent  
 to view this Ground, and another to survey the  
 Lane above mentioned; but Sir *George Barclay*, the  
 chief director of this wicked Enterprize, did not ap-  
 prove that Place, and so that Project was also laid a-  
 side. At last they all fix'd upon a Place between  
*Turnham-green* and *Brentford*, in a moorish Bottom,  
 where there is a Bridge, and divers Roads, that  
 cross one another. On the North-side there is a  
 Road which goes round *Brentford*; and on the South  
 a Lane that leads to the River, so that Passengers  
 may come thither several ways. After you have  
 pass'd the Bridge the Road grows narrow, having  
 on one side a Foot-path, and on the other a high  
 thick Hedge; here the barbarous Parricide was to  
 be committed. And indeed, all Circumstances con-  
 sider'd, a fitter Place could hardly have been found,  
 for his Majesty often return'd late from Hunting, and  
 usually past thro' this Lane after his Landing at  
*Queen's-Ferry*, with no greater Attendance than five  
 or six of his Guards. It was also his Majesties Cu-  
 stom to enter the Ferry-boat in his Coach; and as  
 soon as he landed on this side the Water, the Coach  
 drove on without expecting the rest of his Guards,  
 who could not cross the *Thames*, till the Boat re-

*The manner* turn'd to the *Surrey* side, to bring them over; and so  
 of doing it. the rest of his Guards could not have come to his  
 Assistance. For this purpose, the Conspirators were di-  
 vided into three Parties, and were to make their ap-  
 proaches three several ways: One of which was to  
 attack the Guards in the Front, the other in the Rear,

whilst

*The Place  
 at last a-  
 greed on.*

whilst ten or twelve of the bloodiest amongst them, were to assassinate his Majesty in his Coach. A. C. 1696.

The 15th day of February was the day appointed to act this hellish Tragedy ; and the Conspirators <sup>The day</sup> having long kept two Men at Kensington, to watch <sup>appointed</sup> the King's going to hunt, which was commonly every Saturday, one of these *Orderly Men*, (for so they call'd them) brought them word that the King did not go abroad that day. This Disappointment was attended with the fears of a Discovery, and thereupon *Plouden, Kendrick and Sherburn*, the most timorous of all the Plotters, declin'd the Action and withdrew themselves ; But Sir *George Barclay, Sir William Perkins, Captain Porter, and Mr. Goodman*, concluding the Design was not discover'd, from their not being taken up by the Government, they had another Meeting, and there resolv'd to execute their bloody Project, on *Saturday the 21st of February*. That Forenoon was spent in a tedious expectation of the News, that the King was gone abroad ; but instead of that account, *Keys*, one of their *Orderly Men* at *Kensington*, brought advice, that the Guards were all come back in a foam, and that there was a muttering among the People, *That a damnable Plot was discovered* : This astonishing News, alarm'd and dispers'd all the Conspirators, and drove them to shift for themselves by a speedy Flight.

Nor were *Keys's Report*, and their Apprehensions groundless : For the Plot, and every step of it from time to time, had been discover'd by *Richard Fisher*, and something of it by *Mr. Grimes*, to the Earl of *Portland*. *Fisher* had his knowledge of it from *Harrison* the Priest, who took him to be one of their Party ; and *Grimes* had some dark hints from another ; but both refusing to give his Lordship the Names of the Conspirators, little Credit was given to their Informations, till they were confirm'd by other Testimonies.

*Mr. Pendergrass*, who was wholly ignorant of the *The Plot* Design till he was sent for to *London*, being struck *discover'd*, with Horror at the first Proposal of it, even then took up a Resolution to save his Majesty's Life ; tho' the better to manage his intended Discovery,

C. A. he seem'd willing to engage in the Hellish Enter-  
 1696. prize. This Gentleman, on the 14th of February at  
 Night, went to the Earl of Portland, and being ad-  
 mitted to Privacy with his Lordship, tho' wholly  
 a Stranger, without further Address, accosted his  
 Lordship with this surprizing Request: *Pray, my*  
*Lord, perswade the King to stay at Home to Morrow;*  
*for if he goes abroad to Hunt, he will be murder'd.* The  
 same Night, tho' late, he was introduc'd to his  
 Majesty, and discovered the whole Plot; and his  
 whole Deportment shewing him to be a Man of  
 Honour, a great Stress was laid upon his Infor-  
 mation. The next day after, Mr. *De la Rue* made the  
 same Discovery, which he would have done be-  
 fore, but that his Friend Brigadier *Lewson*, who  
 design'd to introduce him to the King, was gone  
 out of Town. Upon his return to *London*, Briga-  
 dier *Lewson* acquainted the King, that Mr. *De la*  
*Rue* had inform'd him of a Design carrying on to  
 assassinate his Majesty, and propos'd a way, if the  
 King thought fit, how all the Conspirators might  
 be taken in Arms. Tho' *Pendergraff* and *De la Rue*  
 acted upon a separate bottom, yet they punctually ag-  
 reed in all the Circumstances of the Conspiracy;  
 which rendred their Discovery unquestionable: But  
 yet both peremptorily refus'd to Name the Conspi-  
 rators, which might have been of fatal Conse-  
 quence; if the Earl of *Portland* had not found the  
 happy Expedient to prevent it, by perswading his  
 Majesty to give himself the Trouble of examining  
 them separately in his Closet. The King having

¶ Feb. 21. accordingly † examin'd Mr. *Pendergraff* before the  
 Earl of *Portland*, and the Lord *Cuts*, and Mr. *De la*  
*Rue*, before the same Earl and Brigadier *Lewson*, his  
 Majesty shew'd himself extreamly well satisfied in  
 the Truth of their Discoveries; and in a very ob-  
 liging manner exprest his Resentment for their Ge-  
 nerosity, in the great Care and Zeal they shew'd  
 for the Preservation of his Life, and the Safety of  
 the Kingdom; and at last gave them such unan-  
 swerable Reasons, why as Men of Honour and Lo-  
 vers of their Country they should compleat their  
 Duty and Affection by naming the Conspirators, as  
 quite

quite overcame their former Unwillingness, and A. C.  
prevail'd with them to tell the Names of the Assassins, under the Promise of not being made use of 1695.  
as Evidences. But not many days after, Mr. Pendergraff's hearing that Mr. Porter, who engag'd him  
in the Plot, had, by an allowable Stratagem, been  
frighted into a Discovery, and accused him; he  
thought himself discharged from any Obligation of  
Honour in concealing it, and therefore afterwards  
came in as an Evidence at Charnock's Trial.

The King having now a perfect Knowledge of  
the Conspiracy, caused his Proclamation to be is-  
sued out for the Apprehending the \* Conspirators, \* In this  
with a Promise of one Thousand Pounds Reward Proclama-  
for every Offender that should be taken, and brought to Justice. The Forces in England were ordered to be in a Readiness to march; a Train of Artillery was forthwith prepar'd to attend them; and were no-  
Admiral Russel repair'd immediately to Deal, to take <sup>Major</sup> command of the Fleet, which by a Duke of  
particular Providence, had been detain'd many Weeks in the Downs by contrary Winds; and which Sir Geo.  
was soon reinforc'd by other Men of War from the Barclay,  
River, and Twelve Dutch Ships from Spithead; in-  
somuch that in five or six days time, the Admi-  
ral had near Sixty Men of War, with which he George  
stood over directly for the Coasts of Calais and Porter,  
Dunkirk, no less to the Terror and Amazement of Captain  
the Enemy, than to the Disappointment of their Stow,  
Designs.

Cap. Wal-  
banck,

Captain

---

James Courtney, Lieutenant Sherburn, Brice Blaire, Dinant,  
Chambers, Boise, George Higgens, and his two Brothers,  
Sons to Sir Thomas Higgens, Davis, Cardell Goodman,  
Cramburn, Keyes, Pendergraff, Byerly, Trevor, Sir George  
Maxwell, Durance & Fleming, Christopher Knightly, Lieu-  
tenant King, Holmes, Sir William Perkins, and Rookwood,

Immediately after the King's Proclamation was  
out, Mr. George Harris, one of the Persons that was  
sent out of France, to obey the Orders of Sir George

Ba-

**A. C.** *Barclay*, and was actually engag'd in the Assassination, resigned himself to Sir *William Trumball*, and generously convinc'd him of the Assassination and Invasion Plots, tho' he was not able to tell the particular Circumstances that attended them. So that every Day now producing the King fresh Evidences of the Conspiracy, his Majesty, upon the 24th of February came to the House of Lords, sent for the

*Alls past Feb. 24th. to wit, An Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Attempts; an Act for Repairing the High-Ways, between the City of London and the Town of Harwich; and two private Acts.*

Commons, and having paſt what Acts † lay ready for the Royal Assent. My Lords and Gentlemen, said He to both Houses,

' I am come hither this Day, upon an Extraordinary Occasion, which might have proved Fatal, if it had not been dis-

' pointed by a singular Mercy

*The King's* and Goodness of God; and may now, by the Continuance of the same Providence, and our own prudent Endeavours, be so improved, as to become a sufficient warning to Us, to provide for our Security against the pernicious Practises and Attempts of our Enemies. I have received several concurring Informations of a Design to Assassinate Me, and that our Enemies, at the same time, are very forward in their Preparations for a sudden Invasion of this Kingdom; and have therefore thought it necessary to lose no time in acquainting my Parliament with these Things, in which the Safety of the Kingdom, and the publick Welfare are so nearly concern'd, that I assure my self, nothing will be omitted on your Part, which may be thought proper for our present, or future Security. I have not been wanting to give the necessary Orders for the Fleet; and I hope We have such a Strength of Ships, and in such a readiness, as will be sufficient to disappoint the Intentions of our Enemies. I have also dispatched Orders for bringing Home such a Number of our Troops, as may secure us from any Attempt; some of the Conspirators against my Person are already in Custody, and Care is taken to apprehend so many of the rest as are discover'd: And such other Orders

ders are given, as the present Exigency of Affairs A. C.  
 does absolutely require, at this time, for the publick Safety. My Lords and Gentleman, said his Majesty in the Conclusion, Having now acquainted you with the Danger, which has threaten'd Us, I cannot doubt of your Readiness and Zeal, to do every thing which you shall judge proper for our common Safety: And I perswade my self, we must be all sensible how necessary it is in our present Circumstances, that all possible Dispatch should be given to the Busines before you:

His Majesty's Speech was seconded by another made in the House of Commons by Sir *William Trumbull*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and a Member of the House, for he knowing that the Disaffected always endeavour'd to ridicule Plots, <sup>King. Feb. 24<sup>th</sup>. and render the Discovery of them fictitious, he enlarged upon the Credibility of the Witnesses, and the improbability of their conspiring together to abuse the Belief of the Nation. Both Houses of Parliament being greatly alarm'd at the News of this barbarous Conspiracy, and satisifed that the Welfare of these Nations entirely depended on the Safety of the King's Person, they join'd in an Address to his Majesty, full of Loyalty, and the warmest Affection; wherein they gave him 'Thanks for acquainting his Parliament with the great Danger his Sacred Person had been so nearly expos'd to; and the intended Invasion from France; congratulated the happy Preservation of his Royal Person; thankfully acknowledg'd the signal Providence of God in it; declar'd their Deteftation and Abhorrence of so villainous a Design; bumbly defired his Majesty to take more than ordinary Care of his Person at this time; assured him of their utmost Afflstance to defend his Person, and support his Government, against the late King James, and all other his Enemies, both at Home and abroad; and that in Case he should come to any violent Death, (which they begg'd God to prevent) they would revenge the same upon all his Majesty's Enemies and their Adherents; told his Majesty that as an instance of their Zeal for his Service,</sup>

A. C. vice, they would give all possible dispatch to the  
1696. publick Business; and desir'd him to secure all Persons, with their Horses and Arms, that his Majesty might think fit to apprehend upon this Occasion.

*The King's Answer.* This Address being presented to the King by both Houses in a Body, his Majesty, 'Thank'd them heartily for it; assur'd them that on his part, he would do all that was within his Power, and readily venture his Life for the Preservation of this Kingdom, to which he had so many Obligations; and recommended himself to the continuance of their Loyalty and good Affection.

The same day the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in to empower his Majesty to Secure and Detain all such Persons as his Majesty should suspect were conspiring against his Person and Government; as also a Bill, that whenever it should please God to afflict these Realms by the Death of his present Majesty, the Parliament then in being should not be dissolved thereby, but should continue until the next Heir to the Crown in Succession, according to the late Act of Parliament, should dissolve the same; and if there should be no Parliament then in Being, that the last preceding Parliament should immediately Convene and Sit: Whereby as the Parliament wisely provided against that Confusion and Disorder that might happen by the Cessation of Parliaments, and all Commissions on his Majesty's Decease; so nothing could have been imagin'd more effectual for the security of the Kings Life, against the Malice and Violence of his Enemies; seeing by this means all Hopes of escape and impunity were cut off, in Case they should succeed in their barbarous Attempts. They likewise voted an Address to his Majesty to desire him to issue his Royal Proclamation to banish all Papists from the Cities of London and Westminster and Ten Miles from the same; add that he would give Instructions to the Judges going the Circuits, to put the Laws in Execution against Papists, and Non-jurors. After which they agreed to enter into the following Association.

'Whereas

Whereas there has been a horrid and detestable Conspiracy, formed and carried on by Papists, and other wicked and traitorous Persons, for Assassinating his Majesty's Royal Person, in order *The Association* to incourage an Invasion from France, to subvert ~~the~~ <sup>of the</sup> our Religion, Laws and Liberties; we whose *Commons*.

Names are hereunto subscribed, do heartily, sincerely, and solemnly Profess, Testifie, and Declare; that his present Majesty King *William*, is Rightful and Lawful King of these Realms. And we do mutually Promise and Engage to stand by and assist each other, to the utmost of our Power, in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government, against the late King *James*, and all his Adherents. And in Case his Majesty come to any violent and untimely Death, (which God forbid) we do hereby further freely, and unanimously oblige our selves to unite, Associate and stand by each other, in revenging the same upon his Enemies, and their Adherents; and in supporting and defending the Succession of the Crown, according to an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown.*

This Association was, the three following Days, signed by all the Members that came to the House; and because some others had absented themselves upon Pretence of Health or Busines, but in reality to avoid setting their Hands to the Association; it was order'd, *That such Members who had not already, should in Sixteen Days Sign it, or declare their Refusal, notwithstanding their leave to be absent.* On the appointed *\* day*, the Names of such Members were called over, as were absent upon the last Call of the 16. House, and several of them being still absent, the Some Members Speaker was order'd to write to those that were in the Country, and had not signed the Association, or declared their Refusal so to do, to know what they would do and return their Answer by the first Opportunity; and at the same time the Clerk of the House was order'd to attend such Members as were ill

Feb. 27.

A. C. ill in Town, with the said Association, in order to their Signing the same, or receiving their Answer or Refusal. The absent Members seeing themselves so prest, and the Nation, at this time, in so great a Ferment against the Disaffected, thought it Prudence to yield to the times, and either to subscribe the Association, or to promise to do it upon their first coming up to Town, tho' it were against their Principles to own King *William* to be Rightful and Lawful King. However, the said Association, was on the 3d of April presented to the King by the Commons in a Body, with this Request:

*The Association presented to the King April 3.*

*The King's Declaration thereupon.*

*The Association voted Legal.*

'That his Majesty would order both that, and all other Associations by the Commons of *England* to be lodged among the Records in the Tower, there to remain as a perpetual Memorial of their Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty. Whereupon his Majesty told them, 'That he took this as a most convincing and acceptable Evidence of their Affection: And as they had freely associated themselves for His and their common Safety, he did heartily enter into the same Association; and would be always ready with them, and the rest of his good Subjects to venture his Life against all, who should endeavour to subvert the Religion, Laws and Liberties of *England*. And promis'd that this and all other Associations should be lodg'd among the Records in the Tower. The next day the Commons made a Resolution, 'That whoever should by word or writing affirm, that the Association entred into by any Member of this House, or any other Person, was *Illegal*, such Person should be deem'd a Promoter of the Designs of the late King *James*, and an Enemy to the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom. The House of Lords presented likewise their Association, not long after; and the Example of both Houses of Parliament was follow'd by all the Corporations of these three Nations.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, the Commons appointed such Members of their House as were of his Majesty's Privy-Council, to go to Newgate to examine Sir *William Phips* and Sir *John Friend*, in relation

to the Plot, mention'd in his Majesty's Speech. A. C. This Committee obeyed this Order immediately, 1696. and the next Day the Marquis of *Winchester* reported, that having examin'd Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, severally, 'The First own'd his *William Perkins* being privy to the intended Assassination, and in *kins and Company* when 'twas discours'd of at two or three Meetings; and thought 'twas a Fault that he did approve it. That he had received Hints several times of King *James's* Design of coming over, and particularly now; and was resolved to serve him whenever he came over, with himself and Friends, thinking that he had wrong done him; and that it was his Duty to help him whenever he could. That he consulted not with any, but those that he could engage, and he had an influence upon. That he guessed he could have been able to have brought in to the Number of a Troop, but that he would never redeem his own Blood; as the expence of theirs that he had drawn in. That since *Christmas* he did see a Commission, which he understood to be King *James's*, directed to his loving Subjects to Levy War against the Prince of Orange, and all his Adherents. That he believed it was signed by King *James*: That it had a Seal to it; and that he saw it in the Hands of a Friend, which he desired not to name, but he believed he was not in *England*.

'That Sir *John Friend*, on his Examination, disown'd knowing any thing of the intended Assassination, but expressed his Abhorrence of it. He confess'd, that he was at two Meetings mention'd at his Trial, and that the Persons named to be present were there likewise: And that *Charnock* was sent to *France* from one of those Meetings, to acquaint King *James*, that if he would come over with 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, that three or four Thousand Horse would be ready to join him here: Of which he did engage to furnish about Two Hundred. The said Report was order'd to be enter'd upon the Journal, and printed with the Votes of the House: After which it was unanimously resolv'd, That a Bill be brought in for the better

A. C. better security of his Majesty's Person and Government,  
 1696. containing these Heads ; First, That such as should  
~~refuse~~<sup>be subject</sup> to take the Oaths to his Majesty, should be sub-  
 Bill for the forfeitures and Penalties of Popish Recu-  
 Security of slants Convict. Secondly, To inflict a Penalty on such  
 his Maj- as should by Writing or otherwise declare, That King  
 and Go- William was not Lawful and Rightful King of these  
 verment. Realms : Or that the late King James, or the pretended  
 Prince of Wales, or any other Person, than according to  
 the Act of Settlement of the Crown, had any Right to  
 the Crown of these Realms. 3dly. To Ratifie and Con-  
 firm the Association enter'd into by all his Majesties good  
 Subjects, for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person and  
 Government. 4thly. That no Person should be capable of  
 any Office of Profit or Trust, Civil or Military, that  
 should not Sign the Association; And Fifthly, that the  
 same Penalties be inflicted on such as come out of France,  
 as upon those that go thither.

By these Proceedings and prudent Provisions for  
 the King's Safety, the Commons equally express'd  
 their Loyalty to his Majesty, and their Care and Vi-  
 gilance for the Happiness of the People ; it being un-  
 questionably certain, that had the Conspiracy been  
 successful, the greatest Calamities and Desolation  
 that ever befel a divided Nation, must have over-  
 whelm'd the Kingdom. And it must be observ'd for  
 the Honour of this Parliament, that amidst all their  
 Zeal for securing his Majesty's Life, they express'd  
 that Lenity and Regard to the Liberties of the Peo-  
 ple, that they pass'd no new and extraordinary Law  
 for the Conviction of the Conspirators, or to extort  
 Confessions from those, who, to the last, refus'd to name  
 their Accomplices; as Men in such amazing dangers  
 might have been provok'd to do, for the Preservati-  
 on of the Government ; but they mercifully left them  
 to stand or fall by the known Laws which were then  
 in being ; except the single Instance of Sir John Fen-  
 wick.

The Conspi-  
 spirators  
 Secur'd. Whilst the Parliament were thus providing for the  
 Preservation of his Majesty, and the Peace and  
 Safety of the Nation, great Diligence was us'd by  
 the Government to apprehend the Conspirators. In  
 this service none shew'd more Zeal and Activity than

the

the Lord Cuts, Colonel of his Majesty's Foot Guards; and the powerful Allurement of a Thousand Pounds Reward, inciting others to imitate his Lordship's Example; most of the Plotters, who had not committed their Safety to a speedy Flight beyond Sea, were in a few days secur'd. Some <sup>†</sup> of these Pri-<sup>To wit,</sup> soners having compounded to save their own Lives, <sup>Porter,</sup> by hanging their Accomplices, the first that was <sup>Harris,</sup> brought to his Trial was Mr. Robert Charnock, <sup>Bertram,</sup> a Gentleman of Parts, who next to Sir George Barclay, <sup>Boise and Goodman,</sup> was the chief Manager and Promoter of the intend-<sup>grafs and</sup> ed Assassination; and who with an admirable Pre-<sup>De la Rue</sup> sence of Mind, great Knowledge of the Laws, and a flowing Speech, made a long, but frivolous De-<sup>came in</sup> fence. With Charnock, were try'd Lieutenant <sup>voluntari-</sup> King, and Thomas Keyes, formerly a Trumpeter, <sup>Charnock,</sup> and lately Captain Porter's Servant, who had little King and to say for themselves; so that upon a full Hearing Keyes of the Evidence they were all three found Guilty <sup>try'd,</sup> of High Treason, and executed at Tyburn upon the March 11. 18th of March. Before the Executioner did his Of-<sup>And exe-</sup> fice, the Malefactors delivered each a Paper to the <sup>cuted,</sup> Sheriffs, wherein they confess'd the Crime they <sup>March 18</sup> were accused of, but which they endeavur'd to palliate, and at the same time to justifie both King James, the Jacobites and Roman Catholicks. Mr. Charnock particularly own'd, 'That to facilitate King James's Invasion upon England, himself and <sup>Their Con-</sup> <sup>fessions.</sup> some others did agree to attack the Prince of Orange and his Guards; That as for any Order or Commission of King James's for Assassinating the Prince of Orange, he neither saw nor heard of any; but had had frequent Assurances of his Majesty's having rejected such Proposals when they had been offer'd; That he did hear, that there was a Commission arrived for Levying of War; which was natural to believe, if the King was in such readiness to come over as was reported; but that he never saw it. And as to what regarded the Body of the Roman Catholicks, he must do them the Justice; that they had no manner of knowledge of this Design, nor did he believe it was communicated to any other Party of such as were M m in reputed

A. C. 1696. reputed the King's Friends, but carried on meetly by a small Number, without the Advice, Consent, or Privity of any Parties whatsoever.

Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins executed, April 3. Sir John Friend's Confession.

And Sir VVilliam Perkins.

The next that were tried, found Guilty, condemned and executed for the same complicated Crime of the Assassination and Invasion, were Sir *John Friend* and Sir *William Perkins*, who likewise deliver'd their Confessions to the Sheriffs. Sir *John Friend*, tho' he denied his Knowledge of the *Invasion*, and *Assassination*, yet seem'd to own himself Guilty, in endeavouring to justifie himself by saying: 'That the Cause he suffer'd for, he did firmly believe to be the Cause of God and true Religion, and agreeable to the Laws of the Land, which he had ever heard to require a firm Duty and Allegiance; That as no *Foreign*, so neither any *Domestick* Power can alienate our Allegiance; for it was altogether new and unintelligible to him, that the King's Subjects can depose and dethrone him on any Account, or constitute any that have not an immediate Right to his Place, and that as they ought not to do this, so when it was done, to assist him in the Recovery of his Right, was justifiable, and their Duty, He protest himself a Member of the Church of *England*, which he heartily besought God Almighty to bless and preserve; to deliver this sinful Nation from the Guilt of *Rebellion*, *Blood* and *Perjury*; to comfort the distressed King, restore him to his Right and his misled Subjects to their Allegiance; and to bless his Royal Consort, and his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, That he might grow in Stature, and in Favour with God and Man. As for Sir *VVilliam Perkins*, he confess'd, 'That he was privy to a Design upon the Prince of *Orange*, but was not to act in it; and he was fully satisfied, that very few or none, knew of it, but those who undertook to do it. That he had seen a Commission from King *James*, to Levy War against the Prince of *Orange*, but as for any Commission particularly levelled against his Person, he neither saw nor heard of any such. That he thought it for his Honour to say, that he was entirely in the Interest of King *James*, being always firmly perswaded of the Justice of his Cause; and look'd upon it as his

his Duty both as a Subject and an *Englishman*; to assist him in the Recovery of his Throne, which he believed his Majesty to be deprived of, contrary to all Right and Justice; in which Opinion he took the Laws and Constitution of his Country for his Guide. And Lastly, 'That he died in the Communion of the Church of *England*, in which he was educated. Its remarkable that Mr. *Jeremy Collier*, a Non-juring Parson, who assisted Sir *William Perkins* at the Place of Execution, pronounced by Mr. *Collier* Sir W. *absolved* both to him, and to Sir *John Friend*, the Absolution of the Church, as it stands in the *Visitation of the Sick*, and accompanied this Ceremony with a solemn Imposition of Hands. The Court was very much offended at this Absolution, which at first Blush seem'd to justify the Conspiracy. And 14 of Archbishops and Bishops who happen'd to be then in *London*, published a Declaration wherein they *Censured the Performance of this Office* of the Church, without a previous Confession made, and Abhorrence expressed by the Prisoners of the heinous Crime for which they died, *as extremely insolent and without Precedent in the manner, and altogether irregular in the thing; being a manifest Transgression of the* <sup>Mr. Collier</sup> *Censured by the Bishops.* Order, and profane Abuse of the Authority of Christ, since Mr. *Collier*, and Mr. *Snatt*, and Mr. *Cooke*, (the two other Non juring Ministers who attended the Dying Malefactors) *must either look on the Persons absolv'd as Impenitents, or Martyrs.* The Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench did likewise represent \* to the Grand Jury the pernicious Practises of these three absolving Parsons, whereupon the Jury delivered a Presentment against them, setting forth, *That they were Enemies to his Majesty and Government, Promoters and Encouragers of the Assassination and Invasion, and a Scandal to the Church.* But tho' a Bill for a High Misdemeanor was found against them, whereupon *Cooke* and *Snatt* were committed to Newgate; yet, thro' the Lenity of this Reign, no manner of Punishment was inflicted on them; and Mr. *Collier* with great Assurance published several Papers wherein he endeavour'd to justify his Pra-

A. C. &cise, both with respect, to Manner, Form and Occasion.

1696. Not long † after Brigadier *Rookwood*, Major *Lowick*, and Mr. *Cramburn*, three other Conspirators were brought to their Trial, and were the first that *Lowick*, & had the Benefit of the Statute made this very *Sel-and Gram-burn, try'd.* <sup>April 21</sup> to regulate Trials in Cases of High Treason; but neither the Copy of the Indictment which was deliver'd to them, nor the advantage of being defended by Sir *Bartholomew Shore*, and two other eminent Lawyers did avail them much; the Evidence against them being so plain and positive, that they were all three found Guilty, and received Sentence accordingly. Great Intercession was made by some Noblemen for the Life of *Lowick*; and *Cramburn* Petitioned to be transported; but both to no purpose.

\* April 29 *Cramburn* died \* a Protestant, read a Paper, and spoke much to the Spectators, and said, *He suffer'd for his Loyalty*, pretending what he would have done

† Ditto. was his Duty. *Rookwood* and *Lowick* died † *Roman Catholicks*, and deliver'd each a Paper to the Sheriffs, wherein they partly own'd their Crime; but justified King *James*, as to the pretended Commission

*Mr. Cooke* for *Murdering the Prince of Orange*. *Mr. Cooke* and *Mr. Knightly* were the two last that were try'd this Year: *Knightly* But tho' they received Sentence of Death, the first upon *Sentenc'd to die, but reprimed,* his being convicted, and the other upon his freely confessing the Fact, yet, thro' his Majesty's unparallel'd Clemency, *Mr. Cook* was only banish'd *England*, and *Mr. Knightly* was graciously pardon'd.

Whilst the Judges were putting the Laws in Execution, the Legislators themselves were not idle: The Funds the Commons had already settled could not answer above one half of the Sums they had granted, and how to raise the rest was no small Difficulty; After many Debates and Consultations, the House gave into a Project, the Chief Contriver of

\* *A famous Man-Mid-wife.* which was Dr. \* *Chamberlain*; and which at first seem'd calculated only to advance the Landed-Men's Interest, in Opposition to the growing Power of Money'd-Men and Usurers; but which, went near to ruin Publick Credit. Pursuant to this Project the Commons resolv'd, First, *That a Fund redemeable*

able by Parliament be settled in a National Land-Bank, to be raised by new Subscriptions. Secondly, A.C. 1696. That no Person be concerned in the Bank of England, and in the National Land-Bank at the same time. Thirdly, That the Duties upon Coals and Culm, and upon Bank of Tunnage of Ships, (which by several Petitions, and otherwise the House had found to be grievous to the People) be taken off, from the 17th of May 1696. March 6. voted.

Fourthly, That for the making up the Sum of 1724000 Pound, already voted by the House, and the Moneys to be made Good for the Duties upon Coals and Culm and Tunnage of Ships, resolved to be taken off; and for discharging what the Duties upon Salt were to answer, from the 17th of May 1696. the Sum of 2564000 l. be raised upon the said perpetual Fund, redeemable by Parliament. And at the same time, order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. The

\* next day the King went to the Parliament, and gave his Royal Assent to an *Act for empowering his Majestys to apprehend and detain suspected Persons, their Arms, Horses, &c. An Act for continuing several Duties on Wine, Vinegar, Tobacco, East-India Goods, &c. An Act for taking off the Obligation and Incouragement of Coining Guineas, for a certain time. An Act for the Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt or Damages. An Act for making Navigable the River of Wye and Lugg, in the County of Hereford; and several other private Bills.*

On the 12th of March the Commons consider'd that Part of his Majesty's Speech, at the opening of granted for this Parliament, wherein he recommended to them the Civil the Civil List, and the distressed French Protestants, List; and and the Committee of the whole House having sat 15000 for several times on that Affair, it was at last resolv'd, <sup>the French</sup> <sup>Protestants,</sup> <sup>March 17</sup> That the Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, be granted for defraying the Expences of the First; and Fifteen Thousand Pounds for the Relief of the latter, which Sums they afterwards resolv'd to raise <sup>March</sup> by a Duty upon all low Wines and Spirits <sup>28.</sup> of the first Extraction, and also upon all mixt Liquors, commonly called Sweets, for the space of five Years, from the 25th of March 1696. And the Committee who were to prepare this Bill, were

A. C. instructed to receive a Clause, for preserving the Revenue to her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of Denmark.

*Bill to Settle the National Land-Bank.*  
\* March 18.

The Bill for continuing several Duties upon Salt, for taking off those of Tunnage upon Ships, and upon Coals, and for establishing a *National Land-Bank* having been read a Second time; the Committee of the whole House to whom it was committed \* were instructed to restrain the *Bank* not to lend Money, but upon *Land Security*, or to the Government into the Exchequer; and to receive a Clause, that if the Money did not come in by a certain time, his Majesty be enabled to borrow the same. The next day the *Bank of England* presented a Petition against this Bill, and were afterwards, by Order of the House, heard by their Council, but without Success; so that the House went on with the Bill.

+ April 9. and resolv'd, † First, That towards the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, for making up the Fund of Interest of 2564000*l.* the Capital Stock of the intended *National Land-Bank*, certain Duties upon Glass-Wares, Stone and Earthen Bottles, granted before to the King, for a Term of Years, be granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. Secondly, That a Duty be laid upon Tobacco-Pipes; and Thirdly, That a further Duty be laid upon all Stone and Earthen-Ware: Which Resolutions were order'd to be inserted in the Bill for settling the *National Land-Bank*.

*Acts past.*  
April 10.

On the 10th of April the King came to the House of Lords, and passed the *Act for the Continuing, Meeting, and Settling of a Parliament, in Case of the Death or Demise of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors*; and (a) several other *Acts*; And because his

(a) To wit, an *Act for Granting*

*to the King several Rates and Duties upon Houses, for making good the Deficiency of Clipp'd Money; an Act for Granting to his Majesty an Additional Duty upon all French Goods; an Act for Continuing Four former Acts, for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England; an Act for the raising the Militia for the Year 1696. An Act for regulating the* *Royal*

*lections of Members to serve in Parliament, and for the Preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Electing and Returning such Members. An Act for continuing several former Acts, for punishing Officers and Soldiers, who should Mutiny or Desert, &c. An Act for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen. An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. An Act to Encourage the bringing Plate into the Mint to be Coin'd; and for the further Remedyng the ill State of the Coin. An Act requiring the Practisers of the Law to take the Oath, and Subscribe the Declaration therein mention'd. An Act for the Repair of the Highways between Wymondham, and Attleborough, in the County of Norfolk; and several private Acts.*

Majesty did not give his Royal Assent to a Bill for further regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, which had past both Houses, it was four days \* after moved, and the Question put in the House of Commons, That whoever advised his Majesty not to give the Royal Assent to that Bill, was an Enemy to the King and Kingdom; which pass'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 219 Votes, against 70, who were for the Affirmative.

On the 27th of the same Month the King past all <sup>Acts past,</sup> the other (b) Bills that were ready for the Royal <sup>April 27.</sup> <sup>(b)</sup> The Assent; <sup>Bills past</sup> were, I.

An ACT

for laying several Duties upon Low VVines, or Spirits of the first Extraction, &c. 2. An Act for continuing certain Duties on Salt, Glass-VVares, Stone and Earthen Bottles; for granting several Duties on Tobacco-Pipes and other Earthen-VVare; for establishing a National Land-Bank, and for taking off the Duties upon Tunnage of Ships, and upon Coals. 3. An Act for Restraining Marriages, without License or Bans. 4. An Act for the better Security of the King's Person and Government. 5. An Act for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of VVooll, and for encouraging the Importation thereof from Ireland. 6. An Act for encouraging the Linnen Manufacture of Ireland. 7. An Act for continuing several Acts of Parliament therein mentioned. 8. An Act for taking away the Custom of Wales, which binders Persons from disposing their Personal Estates by their VVills. 9. An Act for the ease of Jurors, and better regulating

of Juries. 10. An Act for the better amending and repairing the Highways, &c. 11. An Act for the Encouragement of Charitable Gifts and Dispositions. 12. An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland Trade. 13. An Act that the solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers, should be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form. And one private Act.

*The King's Assent*; after which his Majesty made a Speech Speech to wherein he told both Houses, ‘That they had shewn so great Concern for his Person, and Zeal

ment. ‘for his Government ; and had done so much for the Preservation of the one, and for the strengthning of the other, by the Good Laws which had been made, and by the Supplies they had provided, for the several Occasions of this Year, that the late Designs of their Enemies were (by the blessing of God) like to have no other Effect, than to let them see how firmly his Majesty and his Parliament were united, and to give him this Occasion to acknowledge their Kindness, and to assure them of all the Returns which a Prince could make to his People. And the Necessity of Affairs requiring his Absence out of the Kingdom for some time, he earnestly recommended to him, to be assisting to those whom he should leave to administer the Government, and that they would be careful in preserving the Publick Peace. Then the Lord Keeper, by his Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 16th day of June next.

Parlia-  
ment  
prorogued.

Besides the Bills that were past this Sessions of Bills lost. Parliament, several others were begun and lost upon various Accounts: Such as a Bill for regulating Printing and Printing-Presses. Secondly, A Bill for Reversing a Judgment given <sup>†</sup> against Sir VV Williams in 2 Jac. II. for what he did as Speaker of the House of Commons, and for ascertaining the taining the Rights and Freedoms of Parliaments. last days Thirdly, A Bill for Settling and Regulating the East-Votes of the India Trade. Fourthly, Another to regulate the last Parlia- Trade of Africa. Fifthly, A Bill to confirm the Earl ment in K. of Torrington's Grant. Sixthly, Two Bills to vest in Charles II: Reign. the Crown, all Forfeited Estates in England and Ire-

tand,

*land, and to vacate all Grants made thereof. Secondly, A Bill to prevent Stock-jobbing; and Eighthly, A Bill for preventing Papists from disinheriting their Protestant Heirs.*

A. C.  
1696.

Having taken a full View of this memorable Session of Parliament, and dispatch'd the important Affairs of State, let us take notice of King *William's* pious Endeavours to keep Unity, and Purity of Faith in the Church. The pestilent Sect of the *Socinians*, under the Countenance of the Act of *Tolerance*, and of the loose Sentiments of a Court Pre-nism. late concerning the Holy Trinity, had gotten considerable ground in *England* since the Revolution; and being favour'd by the Licentiousness of the Press, spread daily abroad their contagious Tenets. To check their Insolence, the Learned Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of St. Paul's, undertook the Vindication of the Orthodox Doctrine concerning the Trinity; but because *Mysteries of Faith*, as they are above Reason, so they are not to be explain'd by Reason, else they would cease to be *Mysteries*; it far'd with the Doctor, that whilst he endeavour'd to prove three *distinct Persons*, he proved *three distinct Gods*, having asserted, that there were in the Godhead, *Three Minds, Three Beings, and Three Intelligences*. This South <sup>Disputes between Dr. Sherlock and Dr. South</sup> Heterodox Assertion giving the *Unitarians* occasion <sup>about the</sup> to triumph, Dr. *South*, one of the Prebends of *Trinity*, *Westminster*, and a Divine of great Parts, especially for the Pulpit, confuted Dr. *Sherlock's* new Way of Vindicating the Trinity. His Antagonist was not silent, but by way of Recrimination attempted to prove, that Dr. *South's* Doctrine favour'd of *Sabbatarianism*. The Quarrel grew hot, the Disputants vented their learn'd Spleen in many a bulky Volume, and either by themselves, or by their *Sticks*, maintained the War even in the Pulpit. Up-<sup>Dr. Sherlock</sup> On Occasion of a Sermon preached at *Oxford*, on the lock's <sup>Dr. Feat of St. Simon and Jude in 1695.</sup> wherein it was asserted, that there *are three distinct infinite Minds, or Spirits, and three individual Substances in the Trinity, the University of Oxford, as False, + Nov. 25. Impious and Heretical; disagreeing and contrary to the 1695. Doctrine*

C. A

1696

*Doctrine of the Catholiek Church, and especially to the Doctrine of the Church of England, publickly received.*

This solemn Decree being insufficient to compose the jarring Parties ; and the Socinians making no small advantage of these Differences, the King thought it was high time for him to interpose his Royal Authority ; and thereupon as Head of the *Anglican* Church, he send \* the following Directions to the

\* Feb. 3.

1696.

K. VVilliam  
Di-  
rec-tions to  
the Arch-  
bis-bos and  
Bis-bos  
concerning  
the Holy  
Trinity.

*Arch-bis-bos and Bis-bos, charging them to see them observed within their several Dioceses : First, his Majesty Commanded, That no Preacher in his Sermon or Lecture, should presume to deliver any other Doctrine concerning the blessed Trinity, than what is contain'd in the Holy Scriptures, and is agreeable to the three Creeds, and the Thirty nine Articles of Religion.*

II. That in the Explication of this Doctrine they carefully avoid all new Terms, and confine themselves to such Ways of Expression, as have been

commonly us'd in the Church. III. That care be taken in this matter, especially to observe the 53d Canon of this Church, which forbids publick Opposition between Preachers : And that above all things they abstain from bitter Invectives and scurrilous Language against all Persons whatsoever.

IV. That the foregoing Directions be also observ'd by those who Write any thing concerning the said Doctrine. And because his Majesty did also understand that divers Persons, who were not of the Clergy, had of late presum'd not only to dispute against the Christian Faith, concerning the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, but likewise to Write and Publish Books against the same, and industriously spread them thro' the whole Kingdom,

contrary to the known Laws establish'd in this Realm, his Majesty therefore strictly charg'd and commanded his Arch-bis-bos and Bis-bos, together with all other Means suitable to their Holy Profession, to make use of their Authority according to Law, for the Repressing and Restraining of all such exorbitant Practices. Declaring that for their Assistance he would give charge to all his Judges, and other Civil Officers, to do their Duty in Executing the Laws against all such Persons

sons, as should by these means give occasion of A. C. Scandal, Discord and Disturbance in his Church 1696, and Kingdom. King William's Enemies have often, both in their Speeches and Writings, reflected on his Government upon the account of the Growth of Socinianism; but with what Justice, sufficiently appears from these Directions to his Bishops: And besides, it may be observ'd, that Heresies have been broach'd and propogated under bad and good Princes in differently.

As soon as the News came into Flanders that the <sup>The French Magazine at Givet</sup> Conspiracy was happily discover'd, the King safe, and England freed from the Apprehensions of an Invasion, the Prince of <sup>destroy'd</sup> *Vaudemont* and other Generals, bethought themselves of making an extraordinary Bonfire for joy, at the Expence of the French; (N. S.) In order to which having drawn together a Body of Troops from several Garrisons, the Earl of *Athlone* and Lieutenant General *Coehorn* march'd from *Namur* on the 13th of March (N. S.) with 40 Squadrons, 30 Battallions, 15 pieces of Cannon and 6 Mortars: While the Earl, with the greatest part of these Forces, Invested *Dinant*, and kept in that Garrison; the Engineer advanc'd with the rest of the Troops, and all the Artillery to *Givet*, where the Enemy had laid up a vast Magazine; and having got his Batteries in readiness by the 16th in the Morning, he began to fire into the Town with Bombs and Red hot Bullets, which set both the Forrage and Houses on Fire. At the same time a Detachment of Soldiers were commanded to enter the Town with large Flambeaux in their hands, which they perform'd with great Bravery, firing the Cazerns and Granaries where the Oates and other Provisions lay; so that the whole Town and Magazine were utterly consumed; and all this executed with the inconsiderable loss of Nine or Ten Men. Not long after Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* sail'd out of the <sup>Calais Bombardeed April 3.</sup> *Downs*, with several Men of War and Bomb-Vessels, O. S. and being come to *Calais*, Captain *Bembow*, notwithstanding the vigorous Opposition from the Enemies Boats and half Gallies, threw between three and four hundred Bombs, most of which fell in the Town, and among the Embarkations, and set fire in three or four Places, and in some of the Vessels in <sup>the</sup>

A. C. the Port. Tho' the Success of this Bombardment  
*1696.* did not answer either the expence or expectation of  
the English, yet the damage was not so inconsiderable as the French gave it out, it being certain that several Houses were burnt and spoil'd, besides the Church and Convent, and some part of the Cazerns: And 'tis remarkable, that the French have rais'd a Cross and Oratory near a Shell, which to this day sticks in the Market-place at Calais, where they often pray against the fury of English Bombs, and which is no less a Monument of their Deliverance, than of their Fears.

*The Venetian Ambassadors in England.* On the 11th of April Signior Soranzo and Signior Venier, Ambassadors extraordinary from the State of Venice, arriv'd in London, and on the 28th of the same Month, made their publick Entry, attended by a numerous and most splendid Retinue. On the first of May they were admitted to their first publick Audience, at which they presented to the King several Noble Venetians that accompanied them; and at night they took their leave privately of his Majesty, who confer'd the honour of Knighthood on Signior Soranzo, the eldest of the Ambassadors, as has been practised by his Majesties Royal Predecessors, on the like occasions. The same Evening his Majesty declar'd in Council, that he had appointed the same Persons to administer the Government during his Absence, who had so honourably discharg'd that Trust the year before. The next day the King went from Kensington to Margate, and on the 3d of May Embark'd on Board his Yacht for Holland, but the Wind, which was then at Sout-South East, veering in the Evening to the East-ward; and there being an appearance of a Storm, his Majesty came on shoar again. Two Days after the Wind being more favourable, and the Weather fair, he went on board the Elizabeth, Vice Admirable Aylmer Commander, and on the seventh landed safely at Oranje-Polder, and about Midnight arriv'd at the Hague:

*The King arrives in Holland May 7. 1702.* Before his Majesty left England, he bestow'd Marks of his Favour on several Persons: Among the rest the Lord George Hamilton, was created Earl of Orkney, in the Kingdom of Scotland, in consideration of his military

*The Lords Justices appointed May 1.*

*The King arrives in Holland May 7. 1702.*

*Titles and Places bestow'd.*

military Services in Ireland and Flanders. The Lord Murray, Eldest Son of the Marquis of Athol, was made † one of the Principal Secretaries of State in Scotland, in the room of the Lord Stairs. Sir John Lowther was \* created Baron Lowther, and Viscount Lonsdale ; and † Sir John Thompson Baron Haverharn. At the same time his Majesty constituted Sir Thomas Littleton one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ; Christopher Musgrave Clerk of the Ordinance ; and James Lowther Esq; Clerk of the Delivery of the Ordinance in this Kingdom ; and confer'd the honour of Knighthod on Theodore Jansen, an eminent Merchant in the City of London, for the zeal he had on all occasions express'd for his Majesties Government ; particularly in the Business of the Bank of England. Not long after the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, or Lord Chancellor, the President of the Privy Council, the first Commissioner of the Treasury or Lord Treasurer, the first Commissioner of the Admiralty, or Lord Admiral, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being ; And the Earls of Bridgewater and Tankerville, Sir Philip Maudhouse ; William Blaithwait, John Pollexfen, John Lock, Abraham Hill and John Methwen Esqs; were declar'd his Majesties Commissioners for Encouraging, Examining and Protecting the Trade, Plantations, Manufactures and Fishery of this Kingdom.

His most illustrious Highness the Duke of Gloucester, having been Elect'd into the most noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at Kensington, the 6th of January, by the Sovereign of the Order, and Eleven Knights Companions, and invested with the Garter aed George, the two principal Ensigns of the Order, was afterwards on the 24th of July, his Highnesses Birth-day Install'd at Windsor, by the Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire and Shrewsbury, Commissionated by his Majesty for that purpose. His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, with the Dukes of Southampton and Northumberland, the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, all Knights Companions, and an extraordinary concourse of Persons of Quality of both Sexes, were present at the Solemnity

A. C.  
1696.Jan. 13.  
\* May 1.  
† DittoCommissioners for  
Trade ap-  
pointed.

A. C.  
1696.ty; and were all magnificently entertain'd by her Royal Highness the Princess *Ann of Denmark*.*The Lord Berkley's Expedition at Sea.*

The Arrival of the Fleet from *Cadiz* under Sir *George Rooke*, who at the first breaking out of the Plot, had Orders sent him to return home, and safely came upon the Coast, towards the latter end of April, dissipated the Fears *England* was in, lest the *French* Fleet from *Thoulon* should overtake and ruin him. And indeed the *French* were not far behind: for before the Junction of those Men of War that lay in the *Downs* with some of Sir *George*'s Squadron, and that he could get upon the Coast of *Brest*, in order to intercept and fight them, they were got safe into that, and the other Neighbouring Ports of *France*. Thereupon Sir *George Rooke* left the *French*

<sup>† May 23.</sup> Coast, and went into <sup>†</sup> *Torbay*, from whence he set

<sup>June 1.</sup> out for *London*, to assist at the Admiralty Board; having resign'd the Command of the Fleet to the

<sup>† June 24.</sup> Lord *Berkley*. About three <sup>†</sup> weeks after his Lordship Sail'd out of *Torbay*, steering his Course towards *Ushant*, in order to insult the Coast of *France*. On the third of *July* he commanded the *Burford* and the *Newcastle* Men of War, with a Fire-ship, to land on the Island of *Groy*; and at the same time some small Vessels were sent along the Shoar. The next day the Fleet came to an Anchor about two Leagues off *Belle-Isle*, and the Barges and Pinna-ces were immediately mann'd, and order'd to land upon *Howat*, one of the Islands call'd the *Cardinals*, which they did without any opposition, either from the Inhabitants, or the Garrison of the adjacent Fort; made themselves Masters of the whole Island, and burnt the Town of *Howat*. They afterwards did the like upon the Island of *Hodicke*. The 5<sup>th</sup> three more *English* and two *Dutch* Men of War with the Long Boats of divers other Ships, and 700 Soldiers and Mariners were sent to joyn the *Burford* and *Newcastle* at *Groy*, who finish'd what Captain *Fitz-Patrick* had begun; having destroy'd there about 20 Villages, kill'd and carryed away 1300 head of black Cattle, and Horses, and taken 20 Boats and small Vessels. While this was doing near *Belle-Isle*, Sir *Martin Beckman* with the Bomb-Vessels, and a Squa-

Squadron of Ten Men of War under the Command of Captain Mees, \* arriv'd before St. Martins, a Trading and wealthy Town in the Isle of Rhei, going in with French Colours, which they took down when they anchor'd. In the Evening Sir Martin Beckman began the Bombardment, and that Night and the next day fir'd about 2230 Bombs and Carcasses, with such success, that the greatest and richest part of the Town was either burnt down, or shatter'd in pieces. By this time the French having somewhat recover'd their Surprise and Consternation, brought down Cannon and Mortars to the front of the Town towards the Sea, and began to fire upon the English; who contenting themselves with the Mischief they have already done to St. Martin, bore away towards Olonne, where they had but little success, thro' a mistake of the situation of the Place.

The French were this year pretty even with the Dubart's Allies at Sea; for on the 18th of June (N. S.) the *succes* <sup>at</sup> bold and famous Du Bart, with 8 Men of War, and *sea*.

4 Privateers, fell in with a great Fleet of Dutch Merchant Ships, bound home from the Sound, under Convoy of six or seven Frigates, about six Leagues off the Ulie, and having taken the said Frigats, and burnt 4 of them, he destroy'd about 30 of the Merchant Ships, and took several of the rest.

Having dispatch'd Maritime Affairs, let us attend *Campaign* King William, who by this time had put himself at <sup>in</sup> Flanders. Tho' ders in the French took the Field before the Allies, to whom *confidem*<sup>blye</sup>. they were at first superior in number; yet the latter being soon reinforc'd by the coming up of the Germans, and both Armies suffering equally for want of Pay; the French by reason of the general Poverty of their Kingdom, and the English on account of the calling in the Money to be recoin'd; the Generals on both sides, spent the whole Campaign in observing one another, and in endeavouring to posses themselves of the most convenient Camps, for the Subsistence of their indigent Troops. The Streights to which the Armies were reduc'd, seem'd to favour Monsieur Calliere's Negotiation, who before the King.

A. C.

1696.

July 5.

**A. C.** King arriv'd at the *Hague*, was come thither from **1696.** France, with Proposals towards concluding a general Peace, by settling such Preliminaries as might be a sufficient Basis to ground a Treaty upon. 'Tis generally believ'd that hitherto there was little disposition in the French Court to a general Peace, wherein they foresaw they must sacrifice the Interest of King *James*, on whose account chiefly the War was undertaken and carried on; But the loss of *Namur*, *Cazal*, and other Disadvantages, without all doubt prevail'd on his most Christian Majesty to make those Advances; and nothing could have delay'd them so long, but the plausible hopes of Success in the intended Invasion of *England*, and that in such a favourable Conjunction as the badness of our Coin rendred it: Now the former failing, and *England* having a fair Prospect of overcoming all Difficulties in relation to the Money, there was no room for a longer delay. The King of France address'd himself to the *Dutch*, because he suppos'd that they could not but be weary of a tedious War, that had almost ruin'd their Trade; the only Spring of their Riches, and Subsistence; and would therefore sooner hearken to Peace, than either the Emperor, or the King of *England*, whose Power and Authority daily encreas'd, at least among their respective Subjects, by the continuance of the War. It's true the *Hollanders* had an absolute Dependance upon his *Britannick* Majesty, not only because he was their Stadholder, but also because since their first Settlement, they always found it, and esteen'd it their Interest to keep closely united to *England*, in order to maintain a Ballance between the Houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria*, and preserve themselves from being crush'd by either; Yet as the French King was at last resolv'd to acknowledge King *William's* Title to the Crown of *England*, so he believ'd that what Ties soever there might be between his *Britannick* Majesty and the *Dutch*, the latter would never coldly entertain the Proposals which he design'd to make them; since by removing this great Obstacle, the Way seem'd to lie fair and open to a general Peace.

The

The States of Holland finding by the French King's Proposals, and his Offers to deliver up so many Places, that there was room for an honourable and lasting Peace, made Monsieur Cailliere a favourable Reception ; but yet refus'd either to grant him a Passport, but by the concurring allowance of King William ; or to treat with him without the Consent of his Britannick Majesty, and their other Allies. This was no more but what Monsieur Caillieres expected ; for tho' at the Treaty of Nimeguen the French Plenipotentiaries found a way to draw the Dutch to a separate Peace, by making them jealous of the then Prince of Orange ; yet he was perswaded that the Hollanders were by this time too sensible of their former mistake, to suffer the French to play the same Game over again. However, Monsieur Cailliere having positive Orders from his Master not to acknowledge King William, till he had good assurances of the Peace, he found out an Expedient, which was, that the States and he should not come to a final Conclusion ; but if they found Reason to agree upon any Point, that the same should be communicated to their Allies : To this Medium the Dutch readily consented ; and amongst other Particulars, demanded as Preliminaries of this Treaty the Restitution of Lorrain, and of the Towns of Strasburg and Luxembourg. Mr. Cailliere granted both in his Master's Name, but upon condition, that Lorrain should be restor'd to the Duke of that Name, on such Terms only as had been agreed to at Nimeguen. This was oppos'd by the President Canon, who took care of the Duke of Lorrain's Interests in Holland, under pretence that when his Master enter'd into the Grand Alliance, the Confederates engag'd never to conclude a Peace, till he had full satisfaction done him ; Urging, that if the Duke's Dominions were not restor'd to him but upon the Terms of the Peace of Nimeguen, he should rather be a Loser than a Gainer by the Confederacy, since he could have made a better Bargain with the French King, before he enter'd into the War. But as in most Alliances great Potentates seldom regard the Concerns of those Petty Princes they have engag'd in their Quarrel, when

N n n

they

A. C. they have no more need of them; so the Allies, after having spoke once or twice in the Duke of Lorraine's behalf, thought it not worth their while to insist any longer upon that Affair; Tho' President *Caron* gave in several Memorials, which were some time back'd by the Imperial Ministers; whose Master was desirous to prolong the Conclusion of the Treaty, which would lessen the Dependance of the German Princes upon him. Things being thus far advanc'd on the part of the *Dutch*, and the *English* being rather enclin'd than averse to a Peace, by reason of their great Losses at Sea, their heavy Taxes at home, and the disheartning Prospect of getting nothing by the War: It was agreed on all hands, thro' the Mediation of the King of *Sweden*, and the wise Management of the Baron de *Lilienroot* his Ambassador in *Holland*, that Plenipotentiaries should be nam'd to bring that to perfection, which as yet was only begun.

*Campaign in Catalonia.* To make the *Spaniards* the more willing to put an end to the War, the Duke de *Vendome*, who,

this year, commanded the French Forces in Catalonia, resolv'd to make them feel the power of his most Christian Majesty's Arms, by attacking them in their Camp, near *Ostalrick*. In order to that, he pass'd the River *Ter*, and understanding that the *Spanish* Cavalry commanded by the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, had advanc'd out of the Lines to observe him, he fell upon them first with great Vigour. The *Spaniards* seeing none but Horse appear against them in the beginning, resolutely stood their ground, and forc'd some of the French Squadrons to recoil; But when they saw the number of the Enemy encrease, and a strong Body of Infantry come up to support them, they retreated, in very good order, under the Cannon planted on their Lines; where the French greedy of Pursuit, met with such a warm Entertainment, as quickly oblig'd them to retire, in their turn. In this Fight, which was the only Action worth remark, that happen'd this year on this side, the *Spaniards* by their own confession, lost near 300 Men, and the *French* about 200.

\* June 1.  
N. S.

The

The Campaign on the Rhine was still more considerable ; indeed the French in the beginning of the Spring, boasted their passing that River, and forc'd <sup>A. C. 1696</sup> Prince *Lewis of Baden* to intrench himself, to avoid an Engagement ; But now towards the end of <sup>on the</sup> the year, the Prince, in his turn, crosses the Rhine near *Mentz*, and being joyn'd by the *Hessian* Troops, advances to *Newstadt*, where the French were so strongly intrench'd, that all he could do was to Cannonade them for several days. It was at the same time so contriv'd that General *Thungen* should have pass'd the Rhine, not far from *Philipsburg*, in order to have attack'd the French in the Rear ; but they having notice of that design, detach'd the Marquis *d' Uxelles* to disappoint it ; so that the Germans, after they had got some Booty, and divers Hostages for Contribution, pass'd the Rhine towards the beginning of October, and then march'd into Winter Quarters.

The main Business of this year, in relation to the Grand Confederacy, was manag'd on the side of Italy. During the Winter the Court of France renew'd their Intreagues with the Duke of Savoy, to engage him to a separate Peace ; The Pope's Nuncio, and the Venetian Envoy seconded the Designs of that Crown, and in his most Christian Majesty's Name, made such large and advantageous Offers to his Royal Highness, that he at last resolv'd to accept them. 'Tis true he was tyed by his Word and Honour to the Confederates, but now adays the signification of these Terms, among Princes, seems to be restrain'd to Policy and Interest ; and not to mention the Example of his Predecessors, his Royal Highness had often seen this Maxim confirm'd by the Practice of some of his Neighbours. But besides, he wanted not plausible Reasons to justifie his Conduct ; For tho' England and Holland had ever punctually paid in the Subsidies they had promis'd him, and even something more, yet the Emperor and King of Spain were much behind hand in their Contributions and Supplies. Indeed the Allies did not fail to assure his Royal Highness that they would procure him Conditions at the general Treaty, as much, if not more,

C. A.

1696.

*A separate Peace concluded between France and Savoy.* advantageous than those *France* offer'd him at present : But those were loose and distant Promises ; and those of *France* certain and at hand ; and supported besides, by Threats from that Crown, to Invade the rest of the Duke's Country next Summer with a formidable Army. However, tho' his Royal Highness urg'd the Probability of the Effects of this menace, to justify his Conduct to the Allies ; Yet 'tis certain that a stronger motive inclin'd him to a separate Peace, and that was the Matching his Eldest Daughter to the *Dauphin*'s Eldest Son. It was not safe to conclude this Treaty at *Turin*, where the Duke was narrowly observ'd by the vigilant Lord *Gallway* ; and therefore his Royal Highness, to avoid the prying Sagacity of that Minister, went towards the close of the Winter, with a small Retinue of his own naming, to our Lady of *Loresto*, concealing a political Journey, under the Pretence of a Religious Vow. This gave no small Umbrage to the Lord *Gallway*, who knowing the Prince to be more a Statesman than a Bigot, and being refus'd to accompany him, sent Spies after his Royal Highness : But notwithstanding all their watching, they could never get the least notice of the Treaty of Peace which the Duke Sign'd at *Loretto*, by the Mediation of the Agents of *Rome* and *Venice*, and a private Messenger from the Mareschal de *Catinat*. By this Treaty the *French* restor'd to his Royal Highness all the new Conquests they had made, as also *Pignerol* demolish'd ; gave him four Millions of Livers, towards the Reparation of the Damages he had sustain'd during the War ; Engag'd to assist him with 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse, to be maintain'd at the Charge of the King of *France* ; and that a Marriage between the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Princess, his Royal Highness's Daughter, should forthwith be treated on, to be consummated as soon as they should be of Age. As for the Princess's Portion, it was agreed that the Duke should give her Two hundred thousand Crowns of Gold ; toward the payment of which , his Royal Highness was to give a Discharge for One hundred thousand Crowns of Gold which remain'd due by *France* to the House of *Savoy*, as part of the Dutches Royal's Portion

Portion ; And the Remainder the King of France A. C.  
promis'd to remit, in consideration of this present  
Treaty ; of which the Pope and Venetians were Gu-  
arantees, and which was soon after ratified in France.

1696.

As soon as his Royal Highness was return'd from Loretto, his chiefest Care was to conceal the Engagement he was lately enter'd into, not only from the Ministers and Generals of the Allies, but even from his own. The Marquis of St. Thomas was the only Person he had entrusted with this important Negotiation ; and who, in a disguise, had taken many a Journey to Pignerol, to confer either with Count de Thessé, Governor of that Place, or with Mareschal de Catinat, who came thither *incognito* upon the same account. But because it is a hard matter for a Minister of State to absent himself from Court, without being mist, the Marquis of St. Thomas's frequent disappearing, gave no small suspicion to the Ministers of the Allies, who caus'd him to be so diligently observ'd, that his clandestine Journeys to Pignerol were at last discovered. Tho' this was a convincing Proof of the Duke of Savoy's holding Intelligence with the Enemy, yet like wise Creditors who have to deal with a slippery Debtor, they manag'd him very tenderly, and never took notice of the matter. But not long after his return from Loretto, his Britannick Majesty, which way I know not, having receiv'd Information of the separate Treaty concluded there, acquainted the Lord Gallway with it, who immediately communicated this Advice to the other Ministers of the Allies, and began his Expostulations with the Duke of Savoy ; shewing him the principal Articles he had concluded with France. His Royal Highness was extreamly surpriz'd at this Discovery, but had still recourse to dissimulation, and insisted upon the Negative, till the French advancing to his Assistance, enabled him to throw off all Disguise without fearing the Resentment of his Allies,

Towards the end of May the Mareschal de Catinat came down from the Mountains of Savoy into the Plains of Turin, with an Army of near 50000 Men, and much superior in number to the Confederates. The Duke of Savoy dissembled still, and as if there had

A. C.      been no intelligence between him and the Court  
 1696.      of France, under pretence of defending his Places,  
                 he put all his own Infantry into them, and sent all  
                 the Confederate Forces to the Camp at *Moncallier*,  
                 which he Fortified, by drawing a Line from the *Doro*  
                 to the *Po*; in order, as was pretended to secure  
                 his Capital City against a Bombardment.

Of all the Officers in the French Army, Monsieur *de Catinat* alone was acquainted with the Treaty, which occasion'd some Disputes between that Marechal and the Grand Prior. His Royal Highness, the better to cover his Game, sent out daily German Parties to harrass the French Foragers, which Parties generally return'd with Advantage. This the Grand Prior bore with great impatience, and had often desir'd leave of the Mareschal to charge them, but had still been denied. Provok'd by these Refusals, and ascribing the General's Conduct either to Timidity, Negligence, or want of Experience, in the height of his Zeal for the King of France's Service, he acquainted his Majesty with *Catinat's* Proceedings, in a Letter Subscrib'd by most of the other Subaltern Generals. His Majesty smil'd at this Information, and sent an Answer, that the Mareschal had obey'd his Orders, and that in a short time the Event would fully justify his Conduct. The Grand Prior guess'd his Majesty's Meaning, of which he had no longer Reason to doubt, when on the 12th of July (N. S.) a Truce was concluded on for a Month, and afterwards continu'd to the 15th of September. His Royal Highness endeavour'd to get the Consent of the Allies to this Suspension of Arms; but tho' they still refus'd it, yet they behav'd themselves so as if they had in effect accepted it. The Duke of Savoy had demanded so much Time, that he might, at least with some shew of Honour, disengage himself from his Confederates; for as early as the Month of June he had begun to throw off all Disguise, and having communicated to the Ministers of the Allies, the Proposals that France made him, and represented the vast Superiority of the Enemies Army, he ingenuously own'd his inclination to accept them, palliating his Breach of the Treaty.

Treaty of Confederacy, with several plausible Reasons. Moreover, he wrote to most of the Potentates concern'd in the Grand Alliance, to ask their Consent, but tho' every one of them did positively refuse it; yet his Royal Highness did not stop here, but Signed a-new openly on *August 23.* the Treaty he had secretly concluded some Months before. The Allies on their part, left no means untry'd to bring him back to their Interest: They made him Offers more advantageous than the former, and Count *Mansfeld*, whom the Emperor had sent Express on this important Affair, propos'd by way of Counter-lure, a Match between the King of the *Romans*, and the Princes of *Savoy*, with an Augmentation both of Troops and Subsidies. But all his natural Eloquence, which he exerted on this occasion, was spent to no purpose; and the Duke remain'd firm in his former Engagement. Prince *Eugene* who commanded the Imperial Troops, tho' nearly related to the Duke of *Savoy*, was extremely piqu'd at this unexpected change; and Prince *Commercey*, a Youth of a violent Spirit was so highly provok'd by it, that he sent a Challenge to the Duke. His Royal Highness who yields to no Man in Point of Courage, would have met him with Sword in Hand, but was, with much ado, prevented by some of his Courtiers, who happened to be inform'd of the Challenge. This Quarrel was soon after made up, and these two Princes parted very good Friends. In this interval the French Hostages for the Treary, to wit, the Count *de Thessé*, and the Marquis *de Bousole* arriv'd at *Turin*, with magnificent Equipages, and at the same time the Count *de Taze*, and the Marquis *d'Aix* were sent by his Royal Highness to Monsieur *Catinat's* Camp, upon the same account.

One of the chief Reasons which made the Duke of *Savoy* conceal his separate Peace with so much precaution, was his design of getting in the remaining part of the Subsidies due to him from the Confederates. He was particularly inform'd of a considerable Remittance from *England* to *Genoa*, which he would fain have had in his own Coffers, but the prudent Lord *Gallay*, being, as I said before, acquainted in time

A. C. with his Royal Highness's new Engagement, his  
 1696. Lordship stopt that Money, of which he afterwards  
 made use in the *Milaneze*, for the Payment of the  
 Troops under his Command, and of some *Bavari-*  
*ans* and *Brandenburgers*, whom he took into his  
*Britannick* Majesty's Service. It is reported, that  
 some of the Subaltern Generals of the Allies form'd  
 a Design to Seize on the City of *Turin*, of  
 which they were already in Possession; and at the  
 same time to secure the Person of his Royal Highness,  
 in order to force him to break with *France*. His  
 Highness was inform'd of it, but seem'd little to  
 mind or fear it; for tho' he durst not go to the Camp  
 at *Montcallier*, yet he pass'd and repass'd daily by the  
*Spanish* and *German* Guard, as he went out of *Turin*,  
 and often view'd their Incampment on the Glacis  
 of that City. After all, such an Enterprize might  
 easily have been put in Execution, but to go thro'  
 with it would have been almost impossible; consi-  
 dering the Weakness of the Confederates, and the  
 Strength of the *French*, who by the help of the In-  
 habitants, and his Royal Highness's Troops, would  
 quickly have made themselves Masters of all the  
 Places in *Piedmont*, and shamefully turn out the In-  
 truders: And indeed this foolish Project was disdain-  
 fully rejected by the Lord *Galloway*, and the other  
 Generals in chief, who had more Wisdom than to  
 violate the Rights of Sovereignty in so unwarranta-  
 ble a manner.

When the News of these Proceedings reach'd *Flanders*, King *William* was encamp'd at *Gembloers*, where President *de la Tour*, the Duke of *Savoy*'s Envoy, notified to him the separate Peace his Master had made with the *French* King, and that the Forces of the Allies were to depart his Country within a limited Time, or be forc'd to it with his Royal Highness's Troops, assisted by those of *France*, but that it was in the Power of the Confederates to make a Neutrality, which should include all *Italy* within the same Time. The King who was justly con-  
 cern'd that the Duke, by Letter, should have excus-  
 ed the Matter to the Emperor, King of *Spain*, and the  
 Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburg*, and not to him-  
 self, receiv'd *Couart de la Tour*'s Message with great  
 Cold,

Coldness, and with his usual Reservedness turn'd the A. C.  
Discourse to other Subjects.

1696.

The King of France, in conformity to the Treaty, made a solemn Resignation of all manner of Pretensions to Savoy, and the Duke's Territories, whilst the Allies began to retire out of a Country where they were already look'd upon as Enemies; and to provide for the Security of the Milaneze, which the French Troops in Conjunction with those of Savoy were to attack, to force the Spaniards, to accept the Neutrality of Italy, that was offer'd them and the rest of the Confederates. His Royal Highness follow'd them close, and upon the Expiration of the Truce, he enter'd the Milaneze, at the Head of Sept. 15.  
N. S.  
Valentia  
Besieg'd.  
the French and his own Troops, by virtue of his Commission of Generalissimo, from his most Christian Majesty, and four days after lay'd Siege to Valentia. Thus by an Adventure not to be parallel'd in Story, the same General commanded two contending Armies in one Campaign; Nay, 'tis remarkable, that his Royal Highness, before the Allies departed his Territories, gave the Order to them, and at the same time to the French, both Parties acknowledging him for their Chief. A Strain of Policy, unknown to his Ancestors, tho' they shew'd themselves unconstant enough, between the Houses of France and Austria, upon several occasions.

The Siege of Valentia was rather a political than a formal Attack; For tho' the Duke of Savoy, who had all Honours paid him as Generalissimo, was for making a vigorous Attempt upon the Place, because 'twas agreed, that all the Conquests made on the Spaniards, should remain in his Possession; yet Maréchal Catinat, who had private Orders from the King of France not to obey the Duke any further than his Majesty's Interest seem'd to require it, being unwilling to suffer a Prince, who had been already so troublesome a Neighbour to France, to encrease his Power in Italy, Catinat, I say, prolong'd this Siege as much as possible, to give the Allies time to come in and accept the Neutrality, which was the main Thing his most Christian Majesty had in view. In the mean while the Treaty was agitated

ted

A. C. 1696. ted on both sides, by the Prince of Fundi for the Emperor, the Marquis de Leganez on the part of the Spaniards, the Lord Galloway for his Britannick Majesty, and the Marquis of St. Thomas for the Duke of Savoy, and many Conferences were held, before they could be brought to any Conclusion. But tho' the Savoyards in good earnest, and the French in appearance, were so eager to take Valentia, yet Catinat, for the Reason before mention'd, having form'd the Attacks on the strongest side, and the Garrison, which consisted of near Seven thousand Men, both Germans, Spaniards and French Protestants, making an obstinate and stout Resistance; The Besiegers after 13 Days of open Trenches, and the Loss of Two thousand Men, had made no considerable Progress; when unexpectedly the Marquis de Leganez's Messenger brought his Catholick Majesty's Acceptation of the Peace of Italy. In this the Spaniards made a precipitate step, for had they staid a little longer, the great and continual Rains which began to fall as soon as the Treaty was sign'd, would certainly have obliged the French to raise the Siege, and forced his Royal Highness to give them Winter Quarters in Piedmont. By this Treaty it was agreed,

- That there should be a Neutrality, or Suspension
- of Arms in Italy till a General Peace; That the
- Imperial and French Troops should depart out of
- Italy, and return into their own Countries. That in
- lieu of Winter Quarters, which the Princes of Ita-
- ly were otherwise oblig'd to allow the Imperialists,
- they should furnish them with 300000 Crowns,
- that is to say, one Third before their Retreat,
- and the remainder at a time prefix'd, upon suffi-
- cient Security; And that as soon as the Imperia-
- lists should begin to march off with some part of
- their Troops, the French proportionably should do
- the like. Thus, by the fly Intrigues and art-
- ful Negotiations of France, was concluded the
- particular Peace of Italy, which, without doubt, was
- a great step towards a general one; through the
- advantage that Court reaped from the former; since
- by it they not only saved vast Sums of Money,
- but were at Liberty to turn their numerous united
- Forces

*The Neu-*  
*trality of*  
*Italy a-*  
*greed to.*

Ot. 7.

N. S.

Forces against the rest of the Confederates. Indeed A. C.  
 an Accident which fell out, not long before, seem'd  
 to embroil the Princes of Christendom in new jars, June 1696.  
 and that was the Death of the brave John Sobieski, *The Death*  
 the Third of that Name, King of Poland, who de- *of the King*  
 parted this Life on the 17th of June (N. S.) of an of Poland,  
 Apoplectick Fit, in the 70th Year of his Age. His *June 17.*  
 Decease, as it usually happens in Elective King-*N. S.*  
 doms, was attended with much Confusion among  
 his Subjects, and great Animosities between the Com-  
 petitors of his Crown, but both were at last com-  
 pos'd thro' the Influence of King William, support-  
 ed by the never-failing Power of Gold; as we shall  
 see in its proper place.

This Year proved also fatal to *Mary Anne of Austria*, *As also of*  
*Spain*, Queen Mother of Spain, who on the 17th of *the Queen*  
*May* (N. S.) died of a Cancer in her Breast. Her *Mother of*  
*Death* was as considerable a Loss to the Confede-*Spain.*  
 rates in general, as to the Spaniards in particular,  
 considering her prevailing influence over the Coun-  
 cels of the Latter, to make them take such Resolu-  
 tions as were conformable to the Interests of the  
 common Cause. She was Daughter to the Emperor  
 Ferdinand the Third, was Born in 1634, and Marri-  
 ed in 1649, to Philip IV. King of Spain.

Whilst these things past abroad, the Parliament *The Parlia-*  
*of Scotland* met at Edinburgh, and the Lord of Murray, *one of his Majestys Principal Secretaries of State* Scotland  
 for that Kingdom, being lately created Earl of Tul-*Meets,*  
*libardine*, and appoinred his Majesty's High. Com. *Sept. 8.*  
 missioner, his Grace made a Speech to them on the  
 Occasion of their Meeting; as did likewise the  
 Lord Polwarth *Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.*  
 Two days after the King's Letter to the Parliament *Their Pro-*  
 was read; after which Committees were appointed, *ceedings.*  
 as usual, for the Security of the Kingdom, for Trade  
 and controverted Elections; and then all the Mem-  
 bers signed the Association, being the same in Sub-  
 stance, as that which the Parliament of *England* had  
 subscribed. The following days they resolved to  
 give his Majesty a Supply of 1440000 Pound Scots,  
 to be raised by a Land-Cess, and an Additional  
 Excise, for maintaining the Standing Forces both  
*by*

A. C. by Sea and Land. And considering the Danger  
 1696. this Kingdom was in by the late Conspiracy a-  
 gainst his Majesty's Person and Kingdoms, they  
 order'd an Act to be brought in for securing their  
 Religion, Lives and Properties, in Case his Maje-  
 sty should come to an untimely Death; and ano-  
 ther for obliging all, in publick Trust, to sign the  
 Association. The 20th of September the Parliament  
 read and approved the latter of the said Acts, as  
 also their Answer to the King's Letter; and on the  
 25th the Lord Commissioner gave the Royal Af-  
 sent to the Act for the Supply, and to such other  
 Acts as were approved by the Parliament. A  
 Fortnight after this Grace returned to the Parlia-  
 ment, and touched with the Scepter, an *Act for the*  
*Security of the Kingdom*; an *Act in favour of Preachers*  
*at vacant Churches*, and another *in favour of the Uni-*  
*versities, Schools and Hospitals*; an *Act for the Levy*  
*of 1000 Men*; an *Act against Protestant Servants in*  
*Popish Families*; an *Act for better providing of the*  
*Poor*; an *Act against Prophaneness*; and several o-  
 ther Acts. And on the 12th of October the Parlia-  
 ment was adjourned to the 8th of December fol-  
 lowing.

*Affairs of  
Ireland.  
The Lord  
Deputy  
dies, and  
another put  
in his  
place.*

On the 30th of May the Lord Capel, Lord Depu-  
 ty of Ireland, expir'd after a long Sicknes; where-  
 upon the Council, in pursuance of an Act made in  
 the 33d Year of King Henry VIII. elected the Lord  
 Chancellor Porter, to be Lord Justice and Chief Go-  
 vernor of that Kingdom, till his Majesty's Pleasure  
 was known. On the 27th of June the Irish Parlia-  
 ment met at Dublin, according to their last Adjourn-  
 ment. In the Lords House the King's Commission  
 was read, appointing the Lord Chief Justice Haly  
 to be their Speaker, who being Sworn, a motion  
 was made and unanimously agreed to, that the  
 whole House, with their Speaker, should wait upon  
 the Lord Justice Porter, to congratulate his being  
 plac'd in the Government. The Commons at the  
 same time, having first expelled Mr. Sanderson, the  
 only Member of their House that had not signed  
 the Association, made the same unanimous Vote,  
 and in the Afternoon both Houses attended the Lord  
 Justice

Justice, and then adjourn'd to the 4th of August; A. C. upon which Day Sir Charles Porter Lord Chancellor, 1696. and the Earls of Montrath and Drogheda, lately appointed Lords Justices and General Governors of ~~Three Lords Ireland~~ signified his Majesty's Pleasure to the Par-<sup>Justices of</sup> liament, that they should further Adjourn them-<sup>Ireland</sup> selves. As for the Lords Justices of England they <sup>appointed.</sup> did little during his Majesty's absence, besides issuing Proclamations, and Orders, for appointing <sup>a Proceedings</sup> Fast; for the Currency of some Species, the Relief of the of the Poor, the apprehending of several Clippers, <sup>Lords Ju-</sup> and preventing the Exportation of Coin and Bulli-<sup>stices of</sup> on; for restraining the unwarrantable Practises of England. Privateers and Pirates; and one in particular for apprehending the famous Sea-Robber Henry Every, and his Crew, who had committed several Depre-<sup>cations in the Seas of India or Persia,</sup> to the great Prejudice of the East-India Company; and lastly, for the Execution of the late Act of Parliament for the encrease and encouragement of Seamen.

King William being weary of a Campaign that <sup>K. VVil-</sup> afforded him no Opportunity for Action, left theiam.

Army towards the latter end of August, under the <sup>leaves the</sup> Command of the Elector of Bavaria, and went to <sup>Army.</sup>

his usual Diversion of Stag-Hunting about his Roy- <sup>Aug. 26.</sup> N. S.

al Palaces of Dieren and Loo. On the 14th of Sep-  
tember his Majesty set out from this last Place, ac-  
companied by the Duke of Zell, (a Prince whom he  
ever respected as a Farther, and lov'd as a Bosom  
Friend) and the next day went to Cleves, where he <sup>He goes to</sup> was magnificently entertain'd by the Court of Bran-Cleves.

denburgh, who were come thither on purpose to receive his Visit. Having spent two days at this agreeable Place, his Majesty and his dear Companion the Duke of Zell, went back to Loo, where three days after he was followed by the Electoral Prince of Brandenburgh, in return of his Majesty's Visit at that Court. Having staid three Weeks longer at this Place, his Majesty went to the Hague, and on the 14th of October (N. S.) embark'd on board the William and Mary Yacht, attended by <sup>He lands in</sup> several other Yachts, and a Squadron of Men of War under the Command of Vice Admiral Aylmer. Oct. 6.

A. C. Two days after his Majesty landed at Margate, and  
 1696. arriv'd the same Evening at Kensington, where on  
 the 8th of the same Month (O. S.) the Lord Mayor  
 or and Court of Aldermen of London, attended his  
 Majesty, and Mr. Recorder, in the name of the Ci-  
 ty, ' Did congratulate his Majesty's safe return, and  
 gave him their hearty Thanks for his Princely  
 Care and indefatigable Pains for the safety of his  
 own Kingdoms, and the security of Christendom ;  
 ' with the humble assurance of the City's sincere  
 Affection and constant Loyalty, which they would  
 upon all Occasions effectually demonstrate to the  
 utmost of their Power. His Majesty receiv'd  
 their Complement very graciously, and on that Oc-  
 casion conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon  
 John Johnson Esq; one of the Aldermen, and up-  
 on John Wolfe, and Samuel Blewet, Esquires, the pre-  
 sent Sheriffs. Six days after his Majesty nam'd Dr.  
 John Williams Rector of St. Mildred's Poultry in Lon-  
 don, to the Bishoprick of Chichester, vacant by the  
 Death of Dr. Robert Grove.

*The Parliament Meets.* The Parliament of England, after several Proro-  
 gations, being met at Westminster on the 20th of  
 October, the King told both Houses, ' That he had  
 called them together as soon as was possible, and  
*Oct. 20. The King's Speech to both Houses.* ' he thought it a great Happiness that this Year had  
 passed without any Disadvantage Abroad, or Dis-  
 order at Home ; considering their great Disappoint-  
 ment in the Funds given at their last Meeting,  
 and the Difficulties which had arisen uppon the re-  
 coining of the Money ; which was so convincing a  
 Proof of the good Disposition of his Army, and of  
 the steady Affections of his People, that he could  
 not but take notice of it, with great Satisfaction.

' Our Enemies, *continued He*, have not been with-  
 out Hopes, that such a Conjunction might have  
 proved fatal to Us ; but as they have fail'd in those  
 Expectations, so I am fully perswaded that your  
 Unanimous Proceedings in this Session, will make  
 them for ever despair of an Advantage from a-  
 ny Disagreement among our selves. It must be  
 Confest, that the Busines which you have before  
 you is very great, because of the Necessity of Sup-  
 plying

A. C.  
1696.

plying former Deficiencies, as well as making Provisions for the next Year's Service. And upon this Occasion it is fit for me to acquaint you, that some Overtures have been made in order to the entering upon a Negotiation for a General Peace : But, I am sure, We shall all agree in Opinion, *That the only way of Treating with France, is with our Swords in our Hands, and that we can have no Reason to expect a Safe and Honourable Peace, but by shewing our selves prepar'd to make a vigorous and effectual War :* In order to which, I do earnestly recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, that you would consider of raising the necessary Supplies, as well for maintaining the Honour of Parliaments, in making good the Funds already granted, as for carrying on the War the next Year ; which, I think, ought not to be less than what was intended to be rais'd for that purpose the last Session. I must also put you in mind of the Civil List, which cannot be supported without your Help ; and the miserable Condition of the French Protestants does oblige me to mention them to you again.

In the Conclusion his Majesty address'd himself to both Houses, telling them, 'That it might deserve their Consideration whether there did not still remain some Inconveniences relating to the Coin, which ought to be remedied ; that he hop'd they would find out the best Expedients for the Recovery of Credit, which was absolutely necessary, not only with respect to the War, but for carrying on of Trade ; that he was of Opinion, that there was not one good Englishman, who was not entirely convinc'd, how much did depend upon this Session : And therefore he could not but hope for their Unanimity and Dispatch in their Resolutions ; which, at this time, were more necessary than ever, for the Safety and Honour of England.'

The Commons having appointed the sitting of the Grand Committees for Religion, Trade, Grievances, Courts of Justice, and Privileges, and Elections, made an Unanimous Vote, *That they would support*

C. A. support his Majesty and his Government against all his  
 1696. Enemies, both at Home and Abroad ; and that they  
 would effectually assist him in the Prosecution of the  
 present War against France ; which were communica-  
 cated to the King in an Address drawn up, by  
 their Order, by Mr. Montague Chancellor of the  
 Exchequer, and presented † to his Majesty by the  
 whole House. In this Address the Commons took  
 notice to his Majesty, ‘ That this was the Eight  
 Year in which they had assisted him with large  
 Supplies for carrying on a just and necessary War,  
 in Defence of their Religion, Preservation of their  
 Laws, and Vindication of the Rights and Liber-  
 ties of the People of *England* ; which they had hi-  
 therto preserv’d, and by the Blessing of God on  
 his Majesty’s Conduct and good Government,  
 would steadfastly maintain, and entail on their Po-  
 sterity. That this had cost the Nation much  
 Blood and Treasure, but the hopes of accom-  
 plishing so great and so glorious a Work, had  
 made his Subjects chearfully support the Charge.  
 And to shew to his Majesty, and all Christendom,  
 That the Commons of *England* would not be a-  
 mused or diverted from their firm Resolutions of  
 obtaining by War, a Safe and Honourable Peace,  
 they did, in the Name of those they did represent,  
 renew their Assurances to his Majesty, that this  
 House would Support him and his Government  
 against all his Enemies, both at Home and A-  
 broad ; and effectually assist him in the carrying  
 on the present War against *France*. Upon this Oc-  
 casion the King told them, ‘ That the Continuance  
 of their Zeal and Affection was the thing of the  
 World he valued most ; and that he would make  
 their Good, and the Safety of the Nation, the  
 Principal Care of his Life. These Assurances of  
 Affection on the one side, of Loyalty on the other,  
 and of mutual Confidence on both, being over, the  
 Commons enter’d with great Alacrity upon the  
 three great Affairs, that had been recommended to  
 them from the Throne, to wit, the *further Remedy-  
 ing the ill State of the Coin* ; the *Providing a Supply*  
 for

*Mis Maje-  
 sties An-  
 swer.*

for the next Year's Service; and the restoring of Publick Credit, all which had such a near dependance one upon the other, that they made a Compound of three great Difficulties.

In order to remove the first and the last, the Commons resolved, That they would not alter the Standard of Gold or Silver, in Fineness, Weight or Denomination; and that they would make good all Parliamentary Funds, since his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, that had been made Credits for Loans from the Subjects; And because the Circulation of Guineas was obstructed, both for the Reasons I have already mention'd, and because of the Act made the last Session to take off the Obligation of Coining Gold, a Bill † was order'd to be brought in for the giving leave to import Guineas, and to Coin Gold at the Mint. Not many \* days after two other Bills were likewise order'd to be prepar'd, one for the further remedying the ill State of the Coin; and the other, for encouraging the bringing Plate into the Mints to be coined, which last contained these Resolutions, First, That all the Hammer'd Silver-Money of the Kingdom, shou'd go in Payment by Weight only, at the rate of Five Shillings two Pence per Ounce. Secondly, That until the first day of January next, all the Hammer'd Silver-Money be received at the several Mints, and by all his Majesty's Collectors, and Receivers of Taxes and Revenues, at the rate of Five Shillings per Ounce; and Thirdly, That the like Allowance be given for all the said Hammer'd Money advanced upon Loans to his Majesty, and for all wrought Sterling Plate which shou'd be brought into the Mints to be coined, before the said first day of January next. The first two Bills being soon brought to perfection, were the first that received the Royal Assent on the 3d day of December, at which time his Majesty did also confirm an Act to explain part of the Act passed the last Session of Parliament, (for laying several Duties on low Wines, and Spirits of the first Extraction, and for preventing the Frauds and Abuses of Brewers, Distillers, and other Persons chargeable with the Duties of Excise) which relates

A. C.  
1696.

Oct. 21.

Oct. 28.

Act's past.  
Dec. 3d.

A. C. relates to the Payment of Tallies, and the Interest  
1696. thereof.

~~Business of~~ As for the Supply, the Commons having consider-  
ed the State of the War for the Year 1697, both  
in Relation to the Navy and Land Forces, which  
~~at their desire, his Majesty order'd to be laid be-~~  
~~fore them, they granted the Sum of Two Milli-~~  
~~ons three hundred seventy two thousand one hun-~~  
~~drd ninety seven Pounds for the Maintenance of~~  
~~Forty Thousand Seamen, and of the two Marine~~  
~~Regiments; and for the Ordnary of the Navy, and~~  
~~the Charge of the Registry of Seamen; And the~~  
~~Sum of 2507882 £. both for the Maintaining 87446~~  
~~Men, which according to the List of the Land-~~  
~~Forces delivered into the House, they voted neces-~~  
~~sary to be employ'd in England and beyond the Seas;~~  
~~and for the Extraordinary Service of the Office of Or-~~  
~~dinance, the Pay of the General Officers; and the~~  
~~Charge of the Transports, Hospitals, and other Con-~~  
~~tigencies of the War. Besides which, they \* afterwards~~

~~125000 £. voted a Supply of 125000 Pounds for making good~~  
~~towards the the Deficiency in Recoining Hammer'd Money; and~~  
~~R coining the Money, to be given for bringing Plate in-~~  
~~to the Mints to be Coined.~~

~~23. &c. Dec.~~  
~~Ways and Means to raise the supply.~~  
~~1. Capitalion-Tax.~~  
~~Dec. 22.~~

To raise the Sums granted for the Prosecution of the War, the Commons had recourse to the most equal of all Impositions, to wit, a General Capita-  
tion or Poll-Tax; laying a Duty upon all Persons, according to the true Value of their real and per-  
sonal Estates, Professions, Employments, or other-  
wise; so that none were exempt from that Tax;  
but such as receiv'd Alms; and at the same they laid Three Shillings in the Pound upon Land. A-  
bout a \* Fortnight after they resolved that towards

~~Levyng the 125000 Pounds for making good the~~  
~~Deficiency in recointing the Money, and the Re-~~  
~~compence to be given for bringing in Plate into~~  
~~the Mints to be coind, a Duty of Six Pence per~~  
~~Ounce be laid upon all Plate that shold not be~~  
~~brought in; and a Duty of Twenty Pound per Cwt.~~  
~~upon all Paper, Pastboard, Vellum and Parchment~~  
~~imported; and Seventeen Pound Ten Shillings up-~~  
~~on~~

on the same Goods made in this Kingdom, or in A. C. Stock, for the term of two Years.

1696.

The principal Difficulty this Parliament had to struggle with, was the loss of Publick Credit. For Great the Tallies struck or Funds settled by Parliament, <sup>straightes of</sup> especially such as were remote, were exchanged for <sup>the Nation</sup> ready Money, at a mighty loss; and the Govern- <sup>by Reason</sup> ment was oblig'd to make excessive Discounts and <sup>of the loss</sup> Allowances to bring Treasure into the Exchequer. <sup>of publick Credit:</sup>

This great Loss of Credit, which was like to prove fatal to our Affairs abroad the last Summer, arose chiefly from two Springs. First, The Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds, particularly the unhappy Project of the *Land-Bank* which proved wholly abortive, and did not produce one Penny, of above two Millions and a half, with which it was charged; Secondly, The Recoining of our Silver: The first created Trust, and the latter destroy'd it, by making Money to be very scarce. 'Tis easie to imagine what pinching Circumstances the Nation was in; when the Notes of the Bank of *England*, which had been a mighty help to the Publick, were discounted at Twenty, and Tallies at Forty, Fifty or Sixty per Cent. The Government had contracted a great Debt; some Funds were wholly taken away, and the rest proved Deficient; great Numbers of Tallies were on Funds very remote, and many had no Funds at all. Hereby the Trust and good Opinion of the People were so far lost, that those few who had any Money to lend, shew'd the greatest Backwardness imaginable to bring it into the *Exchequer*; when they could Stock-jobb it to so great Advantage upon the *Royal-Exchange*; and therefore all Loans to the Government were procured on exorbitant Premiums.

All Men were at a Gaze, and stood wondering what Measures the Parliament would take in such perplexing Difficulties; scarce believing that the Wit of Man was able to find out any Expedient that could be effectual in recovering so great a Mischief. The Enemies of the Government had now the Satisfaction to see it sufficiently distressed; it not being possible that our Affairs could be more

A. C. embarrassed than they were at this Juncture. And  
 1696. as the wisest Men without doors were at their Wits  
 end how to cure this Evil, so the Malecontents con-  
 cluded, that it would never be cur'd ; and therefore  
 gave the Government up as desperate and triumph'd  
 in the Expectation of a sudden Revolution. But  
 by the Wisdom, Sagacity, and Eloquence of  
 \* Now Lord Mr. Montague \* Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
 Hallifax. being fully convinced that the Restoration of pub-  
 lic Credit, was a Point of capital Importance, in-  
 stead of being discourag'd by the Difficulty of ef-  
 fecting it, they were rather excited to undertake the  
 Work with greater Zeal and Application : As if  
 they look'd on nothing which was necessary to pre-  
 serve their Country, to be impossible. They  
 were made sensible, that one great Spring of this  
 Mischief, as was mention'd before, was the De-  
 ficiencies of several Aids and Duties, which neither  
 had been, nor ever would be sufficient to answer  
 the Principal and Interest charg'd upon them ; and  
 that these Deficiencies, and the Remoteness of the  
 Course of Payments, were the true Reasons why the  
 Owners of such Tallies were frequently necessitated  
 for the procuring of ready Money, to dispose of  
 them at a great Loss ; by which means the Publick  
 Credit was extreamly weakened, Commerce inter-  
 rupted, and other publick and private Affairs ex-  
 ceedingly perplex'd.

*To Cure this grievous Wound, which began to*  
*ulcerate and eat into the very Heart of the Govern-  
 ment, the House of Commons on the 25th of No-  
 vember, came to a Resolution, That a Supply be grant-  
 ed to his Majesty to make good the Deficiencies of Parli-  
 amentary Funds ; and afterwards order'd an estimate  
 to be laid before them of what Sums were, or would  
 be wanting to satise and discharge all Principal and  
 Interest due, or to become due on the several Aids,  
 Duties or Funds, over and above all Arrears, stand-  
 ing out upon them which were determin'd ; and be-  
 sides all Monies to be rais'd by such as were then  
 unexpired ; and the Computation of all the parti-  
 cular Sums that were wanting to make good all the  
 De-*

*Methods ta-  
 ken by the  
 Commons  
 to remove  
 that Evil.*

*Deficient  
 Funds in-  
 quired in-  
 to.*

deficient Funds being made, the whole amounted to Five Millions one hundred and sixty Thousand four hundred Pounds. Having now got to the bottom of the Disease, they resolv'd on a thorough Cure : For being sensible that had some Deficiencies been taken Care of, and others neglected, publick Credit must have continued Lame, and the Government have halted, if it had not fallen to the ground, they judg'd it of absolute necessity to make Provision for the whole ; that so there should remain no Tally without a Fund, nor any Tally on a Deficient Fund, but what in its Course of Payment should be satisfied and discharged. In Order to this they † continued divers Duties arising not only by † Nov. the Customs ; but by continued and additional Impos-<sup>27. and</sup>  
sitions ; Paper and Parchment ; Births, Marriages and Burials ; Windows ; the Subsidy of Tunnage and Poundage, after the Day on which they would otherwife have expir'd, to the Day of *August 1706.* and appointed all the Monies which should arise, and be brought into his Majesty's Exchequer from any of these Taxes or Duties, from the Day on which they were otherwise to expire, to the said first Day of *August 1706,* to be the *General Fund* for making good all the Deficient ones, by the Satisfaction and Payment of the Principal and Interest due, or become due thereupon. And that all occa-*And provi-*  
*sion of Complaint might be remov'd, and equal ded for.*  
Provision made for all, the Parliament directed that all Monies arising from the Duties, so as before continued and appropriated for the general Fund, should be distributed and applied to pay Principal and Interest upon every one of the Deficient Funds, in proportion to the Sum of which they were deficient ; and that all the Money which should be in such a due Proportion distributed or placed to the Account of each deficient Tax or Fund for the discharge of Principal and Interest, should be paid out to all who were intituled to receive the same, in such Course and Order as if the same were Monies really arising by the respective deficient Funds, and that without being diverted, misapplied or postpon'd ; and made the Officers of his Majesty's Treasury

A. C. liable to great Penalties in Case this Method were  
 1696. not observed. Moreover, to remove all Doubts about the Security intended to be given, in Case on the 1st of August 1706, or within three Months then next ensuing, the whole Produce of the several Funds and Revenues appropriated for a general Fund, together with other Grants then in being, should not be sufficient to discharge the Sum of £160400 Pounds, intended to be discharged, that then what was deficient should be made good out of such Aids or Revenues as should be granted in the next Session of Parliament. Thus the Commons by an admirable Stroke of Wisdom, as well as a noble Act of publick Justice, provided a sufficient Security for this great Debt that lay heavy on the Nation, which was all that could be demanded or expected at a time when Money was not in being, and therefore not to be had: And because all the Branches of Publick Credit did plainly depend on, and mutually support one another, the Parliament took into Consideration, by which means they might buoy up the Credit of the *Bank of England*, which was then ready to sink.

<sup>† Feb. 3.</sup> In order to this the Parliament † agreed to augment the common Capital Stock of the *Bank of England*, by admitting new Subscriptions; which new Subscriptions should be made good in *Tallies* and *Bank Notes*. The Proportion was Four Fifths of the First, and one Fifth of the last, and an Interest of Eight per Cent. was allow'd, as well for such *Tallies* that should be brought in to enlarge their Stock by new Subscriptions, as for those *Tallies* which the Company was then possessed of, provided they did not exceed the Value of those *Bank Notes* which should be paid in upon this Engraftment on their Stock; and for securing the Payment of this Interest of Eight per Cent. the Additional Duty on Salt was afterwards granted and appropriated. The time of the continuance of the *Bank of England* they thought fit to extend to the Year 1710. and resolv'd likewise, 'That before the Day were fix'd for the beginning the new Subscriptions, the old Stock be made one Hundred per Cent., and that what should exceed that Value should

should be divided among the old Members; that all the Interest due on those Tallys which should be Subscribed into the Bank Stock, at the time appointed for Subscriptions (to the end of the last preceding Quarter on each Tally) be allow'd as Principal. That Liberty be given by Parliament to enlarge the Number of Bank Bills to the Value of the Sum which should be so subscribed, or ver and above the 1200000 Pound, provided they be oblig'd to answer such Bills at Demand; and in default thereof, to be answer'd by the Exchequer out of the first Money due to them. That no other Bank be erected, permitted or allow'd by Act of Parliament within this Kingdom, during the Continuance of the Bank of England. That on such new Settlement, the Bank of England be exempted from all manner of Parliamentary Taxes. That no Act of the Corporation should forfeit the particular Interest of any Person concern'd therein. That Provision be made for the effectual preventing the Officers of the Exchequer, and all other Officers and Receivers of the Revenue, from diverting, delaying or obstructing the course of Payments to the Bank. That Care be taken to prevent the Altering, Counterfeiting, or Forging any Bank Bills or Notes, as likewise against the defacing, rasing, or altering any Indorsement upon any such Bill or Note. That the Estate and Interest of each Member in the Stock of the Corporation, be made a personal Estate. And lastly, That no Contract or Agreement made for any Bank Stock to be bought or sold, be valid in Law or Equity, unless the said Contract be actually registered in the Books of the Bank within Seven Days; and actually transferr'd within Fourteen Days next, after the making such Contract: Upon which Encouragements a Million was Subscribed and paid in Tallys and Bank Notes as the Parliament had directed. This Expedient was the Result of Mr. Charles Montague's Skill and Prudence, and tho' many Persons who were interest'd in it, could not presently apprehend the Reasonableness of it, yet the Advantages they afterwards

A. C. receiv'd, did fully convince them, that no other way could have been found to call back their fugitive Credit : For the Value of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bank Notes being sunk by the new Subscriptions, the rest, as it was reasonable to believe they would, began presently to rise in worth ; and so likewise did the Tallies, after so many as amounted to Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds were paid in to enlarge the Bank. Upon this the Credit of the Bank recover'd apace, till in a short time their *Notes*, which bore no Interest, were equal with Money, and their *Bills* that bore Interest, better than Money ; and by this means the Face of Affairs was quickly much changed for the better ; Credit began to revive, and Money to circulate on moderate Terms ; Foreign Exchange was less to our Disadvantage, and soon after to an Equality ; and whatever Hardships the People had undergone by reason of a long and expensive War, and the Recoining the Silver Money, which could not but Occasion many Complaints, yet the greatest part attributed this to the necessity of Affairs, and began to hope, both from the Prospect of a Peace, and the Wisdom of those at the Helm, that they should enjoy more favourable Times.

*Difficulties occasioned by the scarcity of Money.* Another Evil of no less Difficulty or Importance than the Loss of Credit, (and which, as was hinted before, was one of the Springs of the latter) remained still to be removed, and that was the great Scarcity of Money. The Parliament to prevent Disap-

\* Nov. 20. pointments by settling Funds, which might be deficient, came to a Resolution ; \* That the Supplies for the Service of the Year 1697, should be raised within the Year ; but how could above Five Millions be raised within the Year, while the Silver Money was called in and recoining, and there was not Current Coin enough in the Nation to answer the Occasions of Trade, and scarcely the Conveniencies and Necessities of Life ? This Vote of Parliament seeming impracticable, the Enemies of the Government made themselves merry with it ; and instead of raising their Spleen, 'twas the Entertainment of their pleasant Humour ; and many, even of the best Friends

Friends of the Government imagin'd that the Parliament by this, rather exprest their Zeal and Willingness, than their Ability to support the State, and maintain the present Settlement. But this Parliament, for whose Wisdom is was reserv'd to surmount Difficulties that were look'd on as invincible, made Money without Bullion, and distributed great quantity of Coin without the help of the Mint. This they did by Authorizing the Lords of the Treasury to issue out Bills from the Exchequer <sup>by Paper Credit, or</sup> to the Value, first and last, of above two Millions ; which Bills were first appointed to be brought in <sup>Exchequer Bills.</sup> and sunk upon the Capitation Tax. But before the Session ended, the Parliament being convinc'd by the first Collection of that Duty, that it would prove very Deficient ; they appointed the Exchequer Bills to be brought in, on any other of the King's Duties or Revenues, excepting the Land-Tax ; and allow'd an Interest of Seven Pounds Twelve Shillings *per Annum*, upon the Second issuing the said Bills out of the Exchequer ; whereas at first they bore no Interest. By this the Parliament laid a good Foundation for *Paper-Money* to supply the place of our Silver-Coin ; for so many Payments were at this time to be made into the Exchequer, that when the People had Assurance given them, that the Exchequer Notes should be received back again in Payment of the King's Taxes, they were very well satisfied to take them, at first, indeed, at a small Discount, but not long after at an Equality. A great number of these Notes were only for Five or Ten Pounds, which answered the necessities of Commerce among the meaner People, for the common Conveniencies of Life ; and that those who had advanced Money in Loans on any part of the King's Revenue, might not be oblig'd to receive it back in Notes that were under the Value of Money, to strengthen the Reputation of these Bills, the Parliament authoriz'd the Lords of the Treasury to Contract with any Corporation, or numbers of private Men, and to allow them a competent *Premium*, provided they oblig'd themselves to exchange those Notes for ready Money, when tender'd to them

**A. C.** them for that purpose: Which the Lords of the Treasury did accordingly: The Credit of the Exchequer-Notes being thus secur'd, they daily arose nearer to *Par*; till at last, they exceeded the Value of Money; and whereas the Trustees with whom the Government had contracted to exchange them, were at first allow'd Ten per Cent. as a Premium, they were since contented to do it for Four. These Bills pass'd as so many Counters, which the People were satisfied to receive, because they knew the Exchequer would receive them again, as so much ready Money; and these State Counters so well supplied the want of Money till new Coin was issued from the Mint, that Trade and Commerce were maintain'd and mutual Payments well enough made, to answer the necessities of the Government and the People. This Project, (which proved an effectual, tho' a Paper Prop to support the State, when its Silver Pillars, if I may so speak, were for a time remov'd) was likewise owing to the Prudence and Industry of Mr. Charles Montague, as well as that of Recoining the Money, which those very Men, who envied most his Success in the House of Commons, and growing Power at Court, were afterwards contented to call a *Fortunate Temerity*.

*The Supply* On the 9th of February, the Commons estimated and computed the Aids granted to his Majesty, <sup>further pro-</sup> vided for, both by the Capitation Tax, and other Subsidies, <sup>vided for.</sup> ~~at Feb. 17.~~ at Three Millions, which falling short of the Money, to be raised for the Service of the Year 1697. and for making good the deficient Funds; they Resolv'd, <sup>t</sup> That for Raising the Sum of 840000 £, Charg'd upon the Duties laid upon Salt, and upon Coals and Culm, and Tunnage of Ships, taken away the last Session of Parliament, for which the Provision then made had prov'd defective, a further Duty of 15 Pound per Cent. be laid upon all Leather, for three Years.

The Perplexity the Commons were in to find out new Funds was not a little augmented by the Message they receiv'd from the King by Mr. Secretary Trumbull, importuning, *That his Majesty finding himself under*

Under very great Difficulties for want of Money to supply A. C.  
the Occasions of the Civil List, He had thought it neces- 1696.  
sary to remind the House of that Part of his Speech which related to that Head, desiring that speedy Care might be taken to make effectual Provision for it. Thereupon from the King in my  
his Majesty's Speech, at the opening this Session, was taken into consideration, and a few Days \* after it was resolv'd, that a Supply of 51,5000 Pounds be granted to his Majesty, for the Support of the Civil List; and † that the said Sum be rais'd by laying a Duty of Six pence per Bushel upon Malt, for 3 years and a Quarter. And because the foremention'd Impositions did not fully answer the Sums already Voted, the Commons resolve'd, That towards the Supply granted towards carrying on the War, and for the Support of the Civil List, over and above the Duties already payable, a further Duty be laid upon all Cyder, Perry, Liquors call'd Sweets, Marm, Wine, and upon all Goods, made of, or mix'd with Wool, Silk or Hair. Five Days † after the House did likewise resolve, That for making good the Deficiency of the Provision for payment of the Interest of the Transport Debt, for the Reducing of Ireland; a Duty of Four Pounds per Annum, be laid upon all Hawkers and Pedlars for one year. And that every Hawker and Pedlar travelling with a Horse, Ass or Mule, should pay Four pound more per Annum, for each Horse, Ass or Mule he should so travel with. The same Day the King went to the House of Lords, and gave his Royal Assent, to an Act for granting to him several Duties upon Paper, Vellum and Parchment, to encourage the bringing Plate and Hammer'd Money into the Mint to be Coin'd; An Act for continuing certain additional Impositions upon several Goods and Merchandizes; An Act to enable the Returns of Taxes, as formerly, until the first Day of November, 1697. An Act for preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits; An Act to restore the Markets at Blackwell Hall to the Clothiers, and for Regularising the Factors there; An Act to enable James Duke of Ormond, to raise Money by Sale of Heads, and making Leases for Lives renewable for ever, for Payment of Debts; and for Encouraging English Plantation in Ireland; And for Charles Bord

**A. C.** *Lord Weston, Earl of Arran, in the Kingdom of Ireland, to make Leases of his Estate in the said Kingdom; and to several other Private Bills.*

*Other Ways and Means* to raise the 840000 Pounds before mention'd, Resolv'd, † that the Duties upon Leather be appropriated for the satisfaction of what remain'd unpaid of the Principal and Interest of the 560000 Pound, advanc'd upon the Duties upon Coal, and Culm, taken away the last Session; that for raising the remaining Sum of Two hundred and eighty thousand Pound, the Times be enlarg'd for Persons to come in and purchase the Annuities mention'd in a former A&t. And that in case the said Sum of 280000 Pound, and Interest due thereupon were not rais'd thereby, that it would be made good out of the first Aids, to be granted the next Session of Parliament.

On the 3d of April, the Question was put, whether the Bill for laying a further Duty upon Wines should be engross'd? which having pass'd in the Negative, the Commons, four days \* after Resolv'd, April 7. That for Raising the Sum of 60000 £. towards the Supply granted to his Majesty, for the Prosecution of the War, instead of the Duty upon Wines, the Duties of the Old Subsidy of Tunnage and Poundage upon Goods Imported; (Dying Wares excepted) according to the Books of Rates settled in the year 1660, be doubled for the Term of Two years and three Quarters; And that an Additional Aid of one Shilling per Pound, be laid upon all Lands, for one Year, as an Equivalent of the Duty of Ten Pound per Cent. laid upon the Manufactures made of, or mix'd with Wooll, Silk or Hair.

*Affair of Sir John Fenwick.*

These important Proceedings in Parliament, which according to the Rules of History I have mention'd in a continu'd Narration, were often interrupted by other incident Affairs, the most remarkable of which was the Attainting of Sir John Fenwick, a Person concern'd in the late Assassination, and Invasion Plot; who endeavouring to fly over into France, and who the better to make his Escape, went under the Name of Thomas Ward, was seiz'd at New-Romney in Kent, with Robert Webber, an Attorney; and from thence † June 11. brought up to London, and committed Prisoner † to the

the Tower, and afterwards to Newgate. As soon as he was apprehended, he Wrote a Letter (with a black Lead Pencil) to his Lady, but directed to Mrs. Farrar, her Woman, at the Lady Carlisle's, in these Words : † June 19.  
 ' What I fear'd is at last happen'd : Had I come a. His Letter lone I had done it ; but the other was betray'd to h: Wife from London. It is God's Will, so we must submit.' Meaning I know nothing can save my Life, but my Lord King William. Carlisle's going over to \* him ; back'd by the rest of the Family of the Howards to beg it ; and offering that I will live abroad all his Time, where I cannot hurt him, and that I will never draw Sword against him. I must leave it to you what else to say : All Friends must be made, my Lord Devonshire may perhaps by my Lady, my Lord Godolphin, my Lord Pembroke by my Lady Montgomery, Mr. Nelson by the Bishop of Canterbury, my Lord Arras might engage his Brother Selkirk to use his Interest with Keppe! I believe if my Lord Carlisle would go, it were best before my Tryal, or else they will cut me short for want of Time ; If he can prevail with Him for a Pardon, he will procure it as well before my Tryal, as after, at least he may prevail for a Reprieve, till some can come over to him. My Lord also will have an Opportunity to engage † Benning, and get my Lord of Essex to joyn with him. I cannot think what else to say, but the Earl of Port great Care must be the Jury, if two or three could land. be got that would starve the rest ; That or nothing can save me. Money I know would do it; but alas ! that is not to be had, nor shall I get enough for Counsel. I beg of you not to think of being shut up with me ; I know it will kill you, and besides I have no such Friend as you to take care of my Business ; Tho' it would be the Comfort of my Life, the little time it lasts, to have you with me : And I have this only Comfort now left, that my Death will make you easie. My dearest Life, grieve not for me, but resign me to God's Will : You will hear as soon as they bring me to Town, where they put me, and then I would have a Servant or some body with me. I am interrupted, so can say no more now. Engage Sir John Lowther, the new Lord, who has more Interest

A. C.  
1669.

est than any body. Let my Lord ~~Scarsdale~~ engage ~~Jermaine~~, to engage Overkirk for me; speak to my Lady *Arlington*; if my Tryal could be put off till the King comes back, there would be more Opportunity to Solicite him. This Letter being deliver'd to Mr. *Webber*, the Companion of Sir *John Fenwick's* Flight, was afterwards intercepted, by the Mayor of *Romney*, and brought to the Lords Justices. Sir *John*, who was ignorant of the Miscarriage, at his first Examination before their Excellencies, denied every thing he was charg'd with: Whereupon the Lords Justices producing his Letter, told him *he was not of the same mind when he wrote it*: To which Sir *John* made no Reply, but laying it down, was utterly silenc'd by such a violent Presumption, or rather ingenuous Confession of his Guilt, attested under his own Hand.

Sir *John Fenwick's* Design of getting a Jury pack'd, or making Friends to the King for a Pardon, being found impracticable; there was another Expedient suggested, by a Person, who tho' he had been a great Instrument in the late Revolution, yet to gratifie a private Resentment, advis'd Sir *John* to set up a Counter-Plot, by Impeaching several of the King's best and heartiest Friends, as guilty of Conspiring

*Sir John Fenwick's* ver'd a Paper to the Government, wherein he said *Counterplot*: in general, there were in *England* a settled number of Persons to manage the Affairs of King *James*. And being afterwards put upon to name those Persons, and to descend to particulars, he gave in another Writing, wherein amongst other Things he pretended, That the Duke of *Shrewsbury* came again into the Office of Secretary of State, by the Operation and Consent of King *James*; and that his Grace was in Treaty with that Monarch, before he laid down the Seals; That the Lord *Marlborough* had promis'd King *James* some Service, which had inclid'd his Majesty to promise him his Parton; That the Earl of *Bath* was to betray *Plymouth* into the Hands of the French King; That Admiral *Rugger*, and the Lord *Godolphin* were likewise in King *James's* Interest; And that Commissary *Crawford* had sent over to *France*

*France a List of the Forces in England. These In. A. C. 1696.*  
 formations at first startled not only the Court, but the King himself; and gained Sir John Fenwick some Time; but being sensible that this Shait must at last be discover'd, he, at the same time, endeavour'd to get off, at least, one of the two Evidences who Swore the Treasons against him at the Sessions: Well knowing that according to the late Act, one was not sufficient in a Capital Accusation.

This was successfully accomplish'd in the Person of *Cardel Goodman*, who for a large Sum of Money given him, withdrew himself into *France*: And tho' by that means there seem'd to be no more Danger for Sir John's Life; yet both he and his Friends could have wish'd, that Captain Porter, the other Witness, had likewise been Spirited away; and to that end they made large Offers to him by an Irish Peacock-maker, call'd *Clancy*. The Captain who had a good Pension from the King, and was loath to trust a Party he had lately betray'd, discover'd the whole Intrigue to the Government, who finding themselves abus'd by these clandestine Practices of the Jacobites, and having no room left to bring the Criminal to Punishment, by the ordinary course of Law, the King gave Admiral *Russel* leave to acquaint the House of Commons with these Proceedings, and lay before them the several Papers which were given in by Sir John Fenwick, in the nature of Information against himself, and several other Persons of Quality. This the Adm<sup>r</sup> Nov. 6.  
 did accordingly, and desir'd that the said Papers might be read, that so he might have the Opportunity to Justifie himself; or if he did not, to fall under the Censure of the House.

The Papers being read, Sir John Fenwick was immediately order'd to be brought before the House, and being interrogated by the Speaker, concerning his Inclinations to discover the Designs and Practices of the Enemies of the Government; he answer'd, he did not know but what he should say might hurt himself, and therefore desir'd that he might have some Security, that his Confession should not rise up against him in a Court of Judicature, adding, he would not offend either the King or the House. Thereupon the Speaker

Sir John  
Fenwick  
brought be-  
fore the  
Commons  
and Exa-  
min'd.

A.C.  
1696.

Speaker bid him withdraw ; after which the House Debated, whether they should acquaint him with their having his Papers of Informations ; But they did not think fit to do it, because they thought those Papers were a Contrivance, and made by others for him ; that the best way to get the truth out of him, would be for him to tell his own Story ; and that if the House should let him know they had those Papers, he would only refer to those Papers, as he had lately done, when he was examin'd by the King and Council. 'Twas also debated, whether there should be any threatening Words us'd to him, but they thought that not proper, for his Confession ought to be free and natural. It was also mentioned, whether they should take notice of his Majesty's Consent. But that was not thought fit neither, as being derogatory to the Priviledges of the House. Sir John Fenwick being called in again, the Speaker acquainted him, that the House having consider'd his excusing his making a Discovery, they thought he had no Reason to apprehend the King should be angry with him for making any Discovery to the House ; this being the proper Place to enquire of all things that relate to the King and Government, especially his Majesty's Safety. That as to what he stood upon, that he should not be prejudic'd by what he should discover there, they took notice he had already, notwithstanding what he said, discover'd it to the King and Council ; that he had no Reason at all to apprehend, that he should suffer any thing if he made a full and free Discovery ; that no Man that dealt candidly with this House ever did ; that 'twas in his Power to deserve the Favour of the House ; that 'twas requir'd by the House, that he should make a Discovery, and that this was the last time he was like to be ask'd to do it. Sir John Fenwick insisted upon his former Excuses, namely, his Fear of the King's Displeasure, and of accusing himself, which being once more over-rul'd, he then demanded time to recollect himself, urging the close Restraint he had been under in Prison, and the badness of his Memory. To this the Speaker made answer,

Answer, that the House thought it a Matter of great Moment to the King and whole Nation, that those that were their Enemies should be discover'd as soon as possible ; and this being within his Knowledge, the House did not think it fit to give him time ; but that if they found by his Discovery, that he dealt candidly and ingenuously with them, and had told them as much as he knew upon his Memory, they would consider of his Request of giving him time for the rest. Thereupon Sir John Fenwick address'd himself in these Words to the Commons,

' When first I spoke to the Privy-Counsellor, I propo-  
 ' sed to him whether I might have a Pardon with-  
 ' out being made an Evidence against any Man,  
 ' and in that Case would serve the King, so as to  
 ' tell him all that I knew. It was upon Honour  
 ' what I did to him, and he took the Words in  
 ' Writing from me, and sent them to the King in  
 ' Flanders : The King's Answer was, That he made  
 ' no Objection as to my being an Evidence, nor  
 ' his giving me a Pardon ; but that I could expect  
 ' no Pardon till he knew what I could say. He  
 ' added, That upon that he was encourag'd to do  
 ' what he had done for his Majesty's Service, but  
 ' the King's Answer being, that he should more  
 ' fully make good what he had said, he afterwards  
 ' explain'd what he had inform'd that Honourable  
 ' Person, and still it was answered, it was not Sa-  
 ' tisfactory. That he hoped he should not find this  
 ' from this Honourable House, and that they would  
 ' consider he was upon his Life ; that he knew this  
 ' House was good Security of it, but till he had it,  
 ' he was under these Circumstances, and he might  
 ' at last be told all was not Satisfactory ; and so de-  
 ' sired the House to consider of it. The Speaker  
 having prest Sir John to make a Discovery, and finding  
 by all his Answers he did nothing but prevaricate  
 with them ; a Motion was made for leave  
 to bring in a Bill to Attaint him of High-Trea-  
 son ; which after a Debate was carried in the Af-  
 firmative, by 179 Voices against 61 which were  
 for the Negative. Three days after the Bill was pre-  
 sented to the House, and after a long Debate of sev-  
 eral Hours, the Question was put for the second Rea-  
 ding,

A. C. 1696. ding, which was also carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 196 Votes against 104. The same day the House order'd, That Sir John Fenwick should have a Copy of the Bill, and of the Order for Reading it 8 Days after; And that Mr. Secretary Vernon should then produce the Letter Written in Kent by Sir John Fenwick, of which he had inform'd the House. The next day, the Speaker having acquainted the House that he had receiv'd a Letter from Sir John, wherein he made it ' his humble Petition, that ' he might have the Assistance of his Counsel, Sir Francis Pemberson, Sir Thomas Powys, and Sir Bartholomew Shower, and of his Sollicitor, one Christopher Digbton, the Commons did readily allow Sir John Fenwick the Counsel he desir'd; and after some time Nov. 12. Debate, the Sollicitor likewise; tho' it was intimated that he was a very great Jacobite, and was suspected to have been concern'd in the Escape of Goodman. The Day before the Bill of Attainder was to be Read a Second Time; Sir John Fenwick presented another Petition, wherein he Pray'd to be heard by his Counsel, against the Passing of the said Bill; whereupon the House order'd, That he should be allow'd Two Counsel at the Bar of the House to make his Defence. The same Night William Fuller, who to curry Favour with the Goverment pretended to be acquainted with all the Designs of his Majesty's Enemies, sent a Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, importuning, That no Person had been more actually engag'd with Sir John Fenwick than himself, it having been his fortune several times to bring Letters to him from the late King and Queen at St. Germain, and to carry his Answers; That he had also been with Sir John at the private Consults of the late King's Adherents; so that if he might be serviceable in detecting his Treasons, he should be very ready to serve the Government, and demonstrate his Integrity. The Speaker did the next day acquaint the House with the Receipt of this Letter; but Fuller's Character was so well known to the House, that upon a Question for Reading of it, it Pass'd by a great majority in the Negative.

This done, Sir John Fenwick was order'd to be brought to the Bar; but it being a Proceeding of that Nature,

*Fuller's Letter to the Speaker of the Commons not read.*

A. C.  
1696.

Nature, that none of the ancientest Members could readily give Precedent of, it was necessary to settle some Preliminaries, and the first Question was, Whether the Mace ought to lie upon the Table when Sir John Fenwick was in the House; or whether the Serjeant ought not to stand by him with it at the Bar? Mr. Smith and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, that Sir John Fenwick being a Prisoner, the Mace ought to be at the Bar, and then no Member could Speak, but the Questions must be ask'd by the Chair. And on the other hand, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Howe, Sir Christopher Musgrave, Mr. Brotherton, Colonel Granville, Sir William Williams, and Sir Thomas Dyke, maintain'd that the Mace ought to be upon the Table, because the Bill was to be read; that if the Mace was not upon the Table, their Mouths were muzzled; that they were to act in their highest Capacity, as Judges, and therefore ought not to pass a Vote, that the Judges should not ask Questions. After this Debate, it was carried, that Sir John Fenwick should stand with the Mace at the Bar; and then a Question arose about reading the Bill: Some Members said it could not be read while the Counsel was present; Others said it was not necessary to read it while Sir John Fenwick was present, he having had a Copy of it; But at last it was thought reasonable, it being in the nature of a Charge upon him, that it should be read to him when present with his Counsel. It was alledg'd, that this was done in the Case of Indictments, when the Copies were deliver'd to the Prisoners, and therefore it should be read only as a Matter of Form, as a Charge to which he was to answer, but that it could not be reckon'd a Second Reading, according to the Rules of the House, the Mace being off the Table, and so it should be read again when the Counsel and the Prisoner were withdrawn. Thereupon Sir John the Serjeant took the Mace and brought Sir John Fenwick to the Bar, and Counsel being admitted for him, and for the Bill, to wit, Sir Thomas Powis, and Sir Bartholomew Shower, for the first, and Mr. Serjeant Gould, and Mr. Serjeant Lovel Recorder of Lich-  
brought to  
the Bar of  
the Com-  
mons.  
don for the latter; the Speaker open'd the Matter, and addressing himself to Sir John Fenwick, laid before

A. C. fore him the heinousnes of the 'Crime wherewith  
 1696: ' he stood charg'd, and how destructive it would  
 have been, if it had succeeded, to the very Be-  
 ing of this Kingdom ; And therefore that he might  
 not go unpunish'd, if he was guilty, they had  
 order'd a Bill to be brought into the House, to at-  
 taint him for High-Treason, which had been once  
 read, and would be now read to him at the Bar ;  
 and then he would hear the Evidence against him,  
 and have liberty to make his defence. That tho'  
 he could not claim any Right thereto, the House, to  
 shew how ready they were to favour him, in gi-  
 ving him any reasonable help, did allow him  
 Counsel to assist him in it. That he was likewise  
 to acquaint those that were his Counsel, That the  
 House did reckon their own Prudence would so  
 guide them, as not to give any just Offence to this  
 House ; That they ought not to question the Pow-  
 er of Parliaments to pass Bills of Attainder, when  
 they judge it requisite ; of which the Commons are  
 more proper Judges than any private Person, and  
 therefore they did not allow him to debate that  
 point ; This Speech being ended, the Clerk of  
 the House of Commons read the Bill, importing,  
 ' That whereas Sir John Fenwick was, upon the  
 Oaths of George Porter, and Cardel Goodman, In-  
 dicted of High-Treason, in Consipiring to assas-  
 sinate his Majesty's Sacred Person, and encoura-  
 ging the French King to Invade this Kingdom ;  
 That Sir John Fenwick having obtain'd his Maje-  
 sty's Favour to have his Tryal delay'd from Time  
 to Time, upon his repeated Promises of making  
 an ingenuous and full Confession of his knowledge  
 of any Conspiracy against his Majesty's Person or  
 Government, he had so far abus'd his Majesty's  
 great Clemency and Indulgence, that instead of  
 making such Confession, he had contriv'd false and  
 scandalous Papers as his Informations, reflecting  
 on the Fidelity of several noble Peers, divers  
 Members of the House of Commons, and others,  
 only by hear-say, and contriving thereby to un-  
 dermine the Government, and create Jealousies  
 between the King and his Subjects ; and to stifle  
 the

*Bill to  
 Attaint  
 him.*

the real Conspiracy. And that whereas *Cardel Goodman*, one of the Witnesses against the said Sir John Fenwick, to prove the said Treason, lately and since the several Times appointed for the Tryal of the said Sir John Fenwick, at one of which Times the said Sir John Fenwick had been Tryed, had it not been for the expectation of the said Discoveries so often promis'd by him, was withdrawn, so that the said *Cardel Goodman* could not be had, to give Evidence upon any Tryals. Be it therefore Enacted, That the said Sir John Fenwick be Convicted and Attainted of High-Treason, and suffer the pains of Death, and incur all Forfeitures, as a Person Attainted of High-Treason.

The Bill being read, and the King's Counsel, the *Debates Serjeants Gould and Lovel*, having, according to the thereupon Speaker's Directions, very learnedly open'd the Evidence they had for proving the Charge, they were as learnedly answer'd by the Counsel for the Prisoner, who alledg'd, That if the other would only call in Evidence to prove the Suggestions of the Bill, they were ready to answer them; but if they call'd any Evidence to prove Sir John Guilty of the Conspiracy by living Witnesses, they took upon them to say they were not ready for that, since they did not know whether they should be allow'd the liberty of producing Witnesses. Thereupon being order'd to withdraw, the House debated the same a long Time, not without many of the Members making large Excursions from the Matter in dispute; which made the Lord *Cuts* rise and say, *That he thought it a misfortune, that a Matter of this Nature had held them so long; and he conceiv'd it a Thing to be wish'd, That every Gentleman that spoke upon this occasion, would apply himself more closely to Substance and less to Forms. That he meant to Forms, consider'd merely as Forms, for it ought to be true Reason that was convincing to them; and they ought not to tye themselves up to any Forms upon this occasion; but such as were grounded upon Reason.* That really he had not heard any thing that fell from any Gentleman, that shew'd his doubt of the Nature and aggravating Circumstances of the Crime of the Prisoner; but that it had confiscted with the great Candor and Justice

A. C. of this House, to shew their favour to the Prisoner in 1696. allowing him Counsel. That when the Counsel said they were unprepar'd, if they meant they would prepare themselves for more Grounds of Difference and Chicanry, he would not give them farther time; That he could not perceive there was any reality of Argument in it, and that there was in Reasoning, as in Religion, sometimes a Form without a Power. After many other Speeches and Contentionis the Speaker read these two Questions, First, That the Counsel for Sir John Fenwick be confin'd to make their Proof to what was suggested in the Bill; And Secondly, That Sir John Fenwick be allowed further time; neither of which being allowed to be put, he then propos'd, That Sir John Fenwick be allow'd further time to produce Witnesses in his Defence, against the Charge of High Treason, and that he give in a List of his Witnesses to the Speaker? Which Question was put, and passed in the Affirmative. Afterwards the Speaker put another Question, viz. That the Counsel in managing the Evidence against Sir John Fenwick, be allowed to produce Evidence touching the Allegations in the Bill, and the Treasons for which he stood indicted, which being likewise carried in the Affirmative, and Sir John Fenwick acquainted from the Chair, that the House allowed him three Days longer to make his Defence, he being withdrawn, the Commons resolved that the Bill for Attainting him of High-Treason, be read a second time on Monday next.

Accordingly on the 16th of November the House proceeded further on this Matter; The King's Counsel produc'd their Evidence, which was first Captain Porter, who gave an ample Relation of what he knew concerning Sir John's Guilt; and who, notwithstanding the Counsel for the Prisoner stilly opposed it, was farther examin'd about his being tampered with by Clancey, in order to take off his Testimony, in relation to the late Conspiracy. Then the King's Council produc'd the Records of Clancey's Conviction thereupon, and so proceeded to Goodman's Examination, taken under the Hand of Mr. Secretary Vernon, which they desir'd might be read. This was warmly oppos'd by the Prisoner's

Counsel

Several  
Questions  
put.

A. C.

1696.

Counsel, as a thing not to be allowed, and impracticable, the Law requiring Persons to appear, and give their Evidence *viva voce*; Whereupon the House entered into a hot Debate, but at length it was carried by 218 Votes against 145, that Goodman's Information should be read; and that afterwards some of the Grand Jury should give an Account upon what Evidence they found the Bill of Indictment, that was brought in against Sir John Fenwick.

The next Evidence that was produced was the Record of the Conviction of Mr. Cooke, and when the Counsel on both sides had spoke to it, and the House debated the same, it was carried by 181 Voices against 110, That the said Record should be read, and the King's Counsel allow'd to examine Witnesses, as to what was sworn by Goodman at Cook's Trial. This being over, as also some Questions concerning the foremention'd Letter of Sir John Fenwick's, it was resolv'd, that the Counsel for the Prisoner, might, if they had Witnesses to examine on his behalf, do it that Night; but that as to their Observations, the House would give them time till next Morning. They having nothing but a Record to produce, accepted of this; and on the 27th of November, made as good a Defence as the Badness of their Client's Cause would admit: But at length being order'd to withdraw, and the Prisoner still declining to deal more clearly and candidly, in respect to his Accusation of several Persons of Quality; It was resolv'd, That Mr. Vernon should give in his Evidence, in Reference to Sir John's getting his Trial delay'd by Offers of Informations, and that in Sir John's, and the Counsel's Presence, on both sides.

Here the Counsel having nothing to say, they were discharg'd from their farther Attendance at *The Bill* that time; and according to the Order of the Day, read a second time, and afterwards *conditio* open'd by the Speaker, and no Members arising *Debates* up to speak, he ask'd, whether he should put the *bout its* Question of Commitment? This occasion'd a very *Commit-*  
*ment.*

A. C. Method of Proceeding; the Power and Justice of  
 1696. Parliaments compar'd with other inferior Courts of  
 Judicature, with several Precedents of former Bills  
 of Attainder, and other Arguments that fell in, and  
 are too long to be entered upon in this Place ; but  
 upon the whole Matter, toward Eleven at Night, it  
 was carried, by 182 Votes against 128, *that the Bill  
 should be committed.* On the 20th of the same  
 Month the House resolv'd it self into a Committee  
 of the whole House upon the said Bill, and several  
 Words having been offer'd as Amendments, import-  
 ing Sir John's being Guilty, they were at last agree-  
 ed on to be added to the Bill. It was also pro-  
 pos'd to the Consideration of the said Committee,  
 whether the *Lords Spiritual* should stand in the En-  
 acting Part? But upon looking into several Acts of  
 Attainder, it appear'd they were mention'd in all  
 of them, in the *Enacting Part*, and so the Committee  
 being satisfied in that Point, they were left to stand  
 in the Bill by general Consent.

*The Bill  
 read the  
 third time.  
 Debates  
 thereupon.  
 Mr. Meth-  
 wen's  
 Speech.*

On the 25th of November the Bill was read the  
 third time, and the Debate ran as high as it had  
 done five Days before, when the Question was whe-  
 ther the Bill should be committed. Mr. Methwen who  
 stood up first, took notice, ‘ That the greatest part of  
 ‘ the former Debate had run upon two things ; on  
 ‘ the one side, the inconveniency of Bills of At-  
 ‘ tainer, or at least the having them too frequent ;  
 ‘ on the other side, that it is necessary to have them  
 ‘ sometimes, that no Persons might think they were  
 ‘ out of reach, if they could evade the Laws that  
 ‘ were made to punish ordinary Offenders. That  
 ‘ he thought both these Points too general, and that  
 ‘ this Bill, as every other, ought to have its Fate up-  
 ‘ on the particular Circumstances of the Case be-  
 ‘ fore the House ; that whoever gave his Affirma-  
 ‘ tive to this Bill, ought to be convinced, that Sir  
 ‘ John Fenwick was Guilty of High-Treason ; and  
 ‘ also, that there are extraordinary Reasons why the  
 ‘ Nation did prosecute him in so extraordinary a  
 ‘ manner ; and that he thought neither of these was  
 ‘ sufficient alone. That if between the Indictment  
 ‘ and Trial Goodman should have died, and these  
 ‘ had

## WILLIAM the Third.

217

A. C.  
1696.

had been no other Reason for Attainting Sir John Fenwick, but only the want of his Evidence, he (Mr. Methwen) should not have thought it a sufficient Reason, tho' the House should have had an Opportunity of being inform'd of this particular Evidence, and believed him Guilty ; that if Sir John Fenwick did not appear Guilty, he did not think any Reason of State could justify this Bill, tho' Sir John had prevaricated, and behaved himself to the dissatisfaction of every Body ; and therefore he thought there must be both these. The House having heard the Evidence, Mr. Methwen said, he would not repeat it, but rather come to those things that distinguish'd Sir John Fenwick's Case ; only he took notice that they had given Sir John Liberty to make his Defence, and had fully heard him, which had alter'd the Reason of a great many Precedents cited from my Lord Cooke, and other Authors. That that which distinguish'd this Case, was the great Danger the Nation was in from this Conspiracy, which he found by the General Opinion of all Persons, was not thought yet at an end, and that there seem'd likewise to be an Opinion as general, that Sir John Fenwick could have contributed to their Safety by a Discovery. That the next Circumstance was, that Sir John Fenwick knowing the Expectation the Nation had from him, that he could have contributed to their Safety, had made use of that to put off his Trial ; and at last had made such a Paper as tended to the creating of new Dangers, that by this means Sir John Fenwick, against whom there was two Witnesses when he was Indicted, had delayed his Trial, so that now there was but one ; and there was a violent Presumption, that this Person was withdrawn by the Practises of Sir John Fenwick's Friends. That there was, in Mr. Methwen's Opinion, as great a Consideration as any of these ; that the publick Resentment of the Nation for such his Behaviour, was the only means his practise had left the House to prevent the danger that yet remained, and it seem'd necessary for their safety

A. C. 'Safety to come, the next best way, to what he would  
1696. have done for them by his Discovery.'

'That there had been great doubts raised against  
the Evidence that had been given, not so much  
whether it be such Evidence as ought to encline  
the Commons to believe him Guilty, but whe-  
ther it be such as they should hear in the Capacity  
they were in? And whether after it was found such  
as it was, that is to say, not such as would Con-  
vict him upon another Trial, Whether they  
might so credit it, as that it should influence  
them to give their Vote for this Bill of Attainder?  
That it was said, that the Commons were try-  
ing of Sir John Fenwick, that they were Judges  
and Jury, and they were obliged to proceed ac-  
cording to the same Rules, tho' not the Method of  
*Westminster-Hall*; *Secundum Allegata & Probata*:  
But that the State of the Matter, as it appeared to  
him was, that they were in their *Legislative Power*,  
making a new Law for the Attainting of Sir John  
Fenwick, and for exempting his particular Case  
from being try'd in those Courts of Judicature,  
and by those Rules which they had appointed for  
the Trial of other Causes, and trying of it them-  
selves, (if they would use that word, tho' impro-  
perly) in which Case the Methods differ'd from  
what the Laws made by themselves require in  
other Cases; for this was never to be a Law for  
any other. That this being the State of the Case,  
it quite put the Commons out of the Methods of  
Trials, and all the Laws that are for limiting  
Rules for Evidence at Trials in *Westminster-Hall*,  
and other Judicatures; for it must be agreed, the  
same Rule of Evidence must be observ'd in ano-  
ther Place, as well as *Westminster-Hall*, that is in  
Impeachments; and that it had always been so  
taken. That the Notion of two Witnesses being  
necessary had so much gain'd upon some Members  
of the House, that they had said, *That this was requi-*  
*red by the Law of Nature, the universal Law of Na-*  
*tions, nay, by the eternal Law of God*; That, if it  
was so, there would be no doubt but it would ob-  
lige the Commons, but he thought that the Reason  
why

A. C.  
1696.

why any Man deserves to be punish'd is, because he is  
 Criminal, let his Crime be made evident any way  
 whatsoever; for whatsoever makes the Truth evi-  
 dent, is, and is accounted in all Laws to be Evi-  
 dence; That the Rules for examining whether  
 any Person is Guilty or not, and the Evidence  
 that is allow'd as sufficient, is different in all Na-  
 tions: That the Tryals in *England* differ from all  
 other Nations, not only that the Offenders are  
 Try'd by a Jury, which is particular to this Nati-  
 on, but the Witnesses are to be produc'd Face to  
 Face before the Persons accus'd; and besides they  
 had made Laws that there should be two Witnesses  
 in Cases of High-Treason, wherein they were the  
 Envy of all other Nations. That the Evi-  
 dence that is to be given against the Criminals,  
 differ in the same Nation, when the Offence differs;  
 that there is a difference between the Evidence  
 that will convict a Man of *Felony*, and the Evidence  
 that is to convict a Man of *Treason*; and that the  
 Evidence to convict a Man of the same Crime has  
 been different in the same Nation in different  
 Times. That by the Common Law of *England*  
 that Evidence was sufficient to convict a Man of  
 any Crime, which was sufficient to make the Jury  
 believe the Person Guilty; that thus before the Sta-  
 tute of *Edward VI.* a Man might be convicted of  
 Treason by one Witness, tho' that Statute was  
 made upon great Reasons, and appears to be for  
 the publik Good, by the general Approbation it  
 has receiv'd; but that he did not think in their  
 Proceedings here, they were bound by it. That  
 some Members argued thus, *Shall we that are the*  
*supream Authority, (as we are part of it) go upon less*  
*Evidence to satisfie our selves of Sir John Fenwick's*  
*Guilt, than other Courts? And shall we resort to this*  
*extraordinary way in this Case?* To this Mr. Meth-  
 wen answer'd, That if it did shake the manner of  
 Tryals below, he should be very unwilling to do  
 it; but he did take it clearly, that it could not  
 make the least alteration in the Proceedings of any  
 Court, but on the contrary he thought there was  
 no stronger Argument for their Reforting to this

ex-

A. C.  
1696.*Meaning  
the State  
of Venice:*

extraordinary way, than that of the Care and Caution with which their Law had provided for the Defence of the Innocent ; for if they consider'd all those Laws that had been made for that purpose ; 'twas plain it must have been in the view of their Ancestors, that many Criminals might by this means escape. That their Laws are made for ordinary Tryals, and for these things that happen usually, but that there is no Government in the World, where there is not Resort to extraordinary Power in Cases that require it. That the *English* Government indeed had this Advantage, that they could keep to Rules which others cannot ; That in a very \* wise Government all the ways of punishing Crimes of this nature, are extraordinary ; That Persons are condemn'd there, not only unheard, but before they are legally accus'd ; and that is thought necessary there, which would not be endur'd here ; and yet that Government has continu'd so many hundred years, and no endeavours have been made to alter it, tho' so many noble Families have suffer'd by it.

That the next Argument was from the Precedent the Commons were about to make, and that they had been told, *Whatever the other Precedents had been, what they did now would be a Precedent for them and their Posterity.* To this Mr. Methven said, That if this Precedent should appear to Posterity to be a Precedent of an Innocent Man, or a Person whose Guilt was doubted of, or one whose Guilt did not plainly appear ; and this Bill should be carried by a prevailing Party, he did agree it was a very ill Precedent : But if the Case be, that this Precedent would appear to Posterity upon the Truth of the thing, to be a Precedent made of a Man notoriously Guilty, of a Man that had serv'd this extraordinary way of Proceeding, and this general Resentment of the Nation, and that nothing could have hindred this Man from the Common Justice of the Nation, but his having endeavour'd to elude it in this matter ; and if it appear'd that the Commons would not be put off so, but that their Indignation made an Example

of

of this Man, he should not be sorry it should appear to Posterity ; but he believed Posterity would, (as he thought they ought) thank them for it. That for his own particular, while he was Innocent, he should not think his Life in danger to be judg'd by 400 English Gentlemen, and the Peerage of England, with the Royal Assent ; that when he reflected, he could not be of Opinion, that the Government \* could have procured a <sup>In the</sup> Parliament to have passed a Bill of Attainder <sup>a-Reigns of</sup> gainst my Lord Russel, or Mr. Cornish, or even Mr. K. Charles Colledge, he did not think all the Power of the II. and Government could have prevailed to have done James II. that, altho' they could prevail to have them condemned by the Forms of Law. That here he saw that a great many Gentlemen had oppos'd every step of this Bill, for fear of making an ill Precedent, tho' those Gentlemen did believe in their private Consciences, that Sir John Fenwick was Guilty ; that he could not see, that any Person could be in Danger by such a Bill, and therefore the Conclusion he made for himself was, *That he was convinc'd in his Conscience, that Sir John Fenwick was Guilty of High Treason, and that there was Reasons so extraordinary to support this Bill of Attainder, that he did not see how any Person that was so convinc'd, could refuse to give his Affirmative to this Bill.* This Speech was immediately answer'd by Sir Godfrey Copley, who after a short Preamble, sir God-said, ' That it is the Custom and Law of this Nation to require two positive Witnesses to prove pley's Treason, and tho' he thought without the utmost speech necessity it was not prudent to deviate from that Rule, yet he would not argue from thence that the Commons weretied up to it ; it being cerrain, that the Legislative Authority, which has Power to abrogate all Laws now in being, cannot be tied up to any Rules of Humane Prescription ; but that there are the eternal Rules of Equity and Justice, and right Reason and Conscience ; and these, he thought are unalterable, and never to be swerv'd from ; and therefore he would take the Liberty to see how far agreeable their Proceedings were to these Rules. That he look'd upon it as a Fundamental Breach

A. C. of these Rules, for an Accusation to be given in  
 1696. against a Man behind his back, by he knows not  
 whom, or by any with whom he is not confront-  
 ed and brought face to face. That he was one  
 of those that look'd upon Sir John Fenwick to be  
 Guilty, of which there was a Proof by one Wit-  
 ness, and to this they had added an Indictment  
 that was prov'd; but that he thought that to be  
 so far from giving any strength to the Evidence,  
 that, in his Opinion, the Injustice which attended  
 it, made the Scales lighter than they were before.  
 For if any Bill or Writing sworn behind a Man's  
 back, may be us'd as part of Evidence, he did  
 by Parallel Reason argue, that the like may make  
 up the whole at one time or other; and then the  
 Information of every two profligate Knaves be-  
 fore a Secretary of State, or a Justice of Peace,  
 should be sufficient without any living Testimony,  
 to make a Man run the hazard of his Life. That  
 he was not at all convinc'd of the necessity of  
 this Proceeding, but as he thought those that  
 brought this matter to the House of Commons  
 wiser than himself, so he would not examine what  
 Reason they had to do it: tho' it was so little a-  
 greeable to him, he wish'd it had not come there.  
 That it was not to be suppos'd that the Govern-  
 ment was in hazard by a Man as Sir John Fenwick,  
 who was fast in Newgate; neither was it to be ex-  
 pected that a Man that had been Six Months in  
 Prison, and no Body come at him, might make  
 such a Discovery, as might be worth their while,  
 But, said he, suppose you had a Man of Invention  
 and Practise, what a spur do you put to it? May not  
 a Man of Parts, when he has no other way to save  
 himself, may not he form such a Plot, as should it gain  
 Belief, might make the best Subjects in England  
 tremble? He added, That 'twas not for Sir John  
 Fenwick's Life that he argu'd, not thinking it of  
 so great Value, to deserve so long and solemn a  
 Debate in this House, nor the Consideration of so  
 great an Assembly after this manner; but that if  
 this Method of Proceeding be warranted by an  
*English Parliament*, there is an end to the Defence

of

of any Man living, be he never so Innocent. That A. C.  
 he heard it mention'd, on the other side, that King 1695.  
 James attainted † a great number of Persons in a Catalogue, in a lump ; That he was not afraid of \* This was what Arbitrary Princes did, nor an Irish Parliament ; done in  
 but he was afraid of what should be done here ; Ireland.  
 and was concern'd for the Honour of their Proceedings, that it might be a Precedent to a future Parliament in an ill Reign, to do that, which he was satisfied, the Commons now would not do. This Mr. Foley's was back'd by Mr. Foley ; the Speaker's Son ; who Speech.  
 said, ' He was not for bringing the Blood of Sir John Fenwick upon himself, and his Posterity, nor could he give his Consent to a Precedent for them to be hang'd without Evidence ; That he had as much Zeal for this Government as any Man, but all the Government was concern'd in, was, that a Man the Commons thought a Traitor, should live. That he thought the Government was no more concern'd in Sir John Fenwick's Life, than in the Living of any Jacobite in England ; but on the other hand, he thought the Lives and Liberties of the Subjects of England were concern'd, and that by this Bill they would make all their Lives and Liberties precarious. These two last Speeches *The Lord* were answer'd by my Lord Cutt, who, as became a Cutt's Soldier and a Man of Honour, took notice of the Speech.  
 Heinousness of Sir John Fenwick's Crime ; ' Who had acted contrary to the Rules of Honour ; and that he thought Sir John would have made a much better Figure, if he had appear'd in Arms in Flanders, where he might have charg'd the King at the Head of his Troops, than basely to have contrived his Death in this manner. As to the necessity of this Proceeding his Lordship said, that if ever there was an extraordinary Case this was one ; and if any Government was in Danger, this was, or might be, upon their Resolution this day. That a great deal of stress had been laid upon this Argument, that Sir John Fenwick was in Hold ; which he took to be nothing, since the Conspirators kept a Combination still ; urging, That 'tis by Rewards and Punishments that all Governments are

A. C.  
1696

are supported. That Robberies were so common  
 in France, that a Man could not walk after it was  
 dark, but by Punishments they had brought it to  
 that, that one might ride from one end of that  
 Kingdom to another with a Purse of Gold in  
 ones Hand ; and if the Commons thought it a  
 trifling Matter, that wicked Men, that had such In-  
 clinations should escape, he did not doubt but  
 they might have Plots every day. That he be-  
 lieved Sir John Fenwick knew a great deal that he  
 had never laid before the House, and tho' he  
 would not be thought to press it as an Argument  
 that he should be condemn'd, because he would  
 not confess ; yet his Lordship would be bold to  
 say, if Sir John did know of a great many Per-  
 sons that had been concern'd in this Busines, if  
 he knew of a rising that was design'd, when this  
 Conspiracy was to be executed, (and which might  
 be executed if things should be ripe for it) tho'  
 the Commons kept him in Hold, it would be an  
 Encouragement to his Accomplices to go on in  
 their Cabals. I think, continued his Lordship, the  
 Matter before you is no less than the Fate of Eng-  
 land, and the Fate of Europe, and of all your Po-  
 rity : I am sure it is : And give me leave to say to you  
 one thing that is Matter of Fact, there are those Sto-  
 ries insinuated abroad, and Matters of Fact asserted,  
 with Relation to a Conspiracy, and reviling this  
 House, that are not fit for me to speak. But your  
 Enemies last Year, before the breaking out of this Con-  
 spiracy, had the same sort of Meetings, and the same  
 sort of Discourse as they have now. His Lordship  
 ended with protesting to them, That he dealt with  
 Sir John Fenwick with the same Candor and Honour,  
 as he should always desire to be dealt with himself. In  
 Opposition to this Speech in favour of the Bill, Sir  
 Charles Carteret said, 'That it ought well to be con-  
 sider'd before it passed ; for when it was passed,  
 it would be too late to retrieve the ill Consequence  
 which might attend it. That there was so much  
 Roguery in the World, that he thought it a hard  
 Matter to arrive at the Truth ; that 'twas not  
 long ago there was a Plot contriv'd by one Young  
 and

Sir Charles  
Carteret's  
Speech.

and others, against the Bishop of Rochester; and so cunningly contriv'd, that if a Bill of Attainder had been brought in against that Prelate, he did not know what might have been the Consequence of it. That he suppos'd no Body question'd the Truth of this Plot; But, added he, God forbid that every Body that has been nam'd for it, should be Guilty. It may be true, that there was such a Meeting that Sir John Fenwick is accused of being at, and yet Sir John Fenwick might not be there, and I do not think it sufficiently proved, and therefore I cannot give my Consent to this Bill. Sir Edward Seymcur Sir Edward opposed it with more Vehemence, as one that was ward Seymcur perswaded that it was not just. He first urg'd, mour's that most Bills of Attainder had been revers'd, be-cause the Persons condemned, had not had the due benefit of the Law; and if that was a good Reason for Reversing such Attainders, 'twas a good one why they should not pass this. Then he took notice, That the beginning of this Bill in the House of Commons was the first step of this kind, that had been made in Parliament, except that of the Duke of Monmouth; That the Reason of it he took to be this, because they neither Hear nor Condemn upon Oath; and they, nor the Party under Accusation have that advantage against a forsworn Evidence, as there is in the Upper-House; and that the Method had been to pass such Bills in the House of Lords, and transmit them to the Commons, upon which they then judg'd. That he thought in this Case, instead of two Witnesses, they had no Witnesses at all; that as to Goodman, *de non apparentibus, & non existentibus eadem est Ratio;* As to Porter, he was a Person engag'd in this Conspiracy, that had no Repentance of his Crime till he was discover'd, and then he came to be an Evidence. That how far that should sway with them he submitted, but thus much he desir'd to be allow'd to say, that in far less Cases no Man that does swear for himself, or upon his own Account, is to be admitted as an Evidence; that if a Robbery be committed in an Hundred, tho' a Man be but to pay a Groat towards it, he shall not

A. C.

1696.

be an Evidence ; How much more then, said he, in this Case, when a Man comes to Swear to take away another Man's Life to save his own ? For he is not in the Condition of a Freeman, who gives his Evidence without Check or Controul, but he is drudging on for his Pardon, which depends according to the Evidence, he does give or not give. He added, that for his part, he could not go so far as some Members had done, to say Sir John Fenwick was Guilty, for where there is no Law, there is no Transgression ; That the Law has required and said, *That there shall be no Treason but what is prov'd by two credible Witnesses.* and here it appear'd that they had not one ; That the same Law that calls it Treason, says, it shall be so prov'd ; and if they pass'd that Bill they made that Treason, which before was not Treason. That the Law did require two Witnesses, and there was Divine Authority for it too ; to which purpose he instanc'd in two Passages of Scripture, the one in *Numbers*, and the other in *Deuteronomy*. That the Law enjoins Forms strictly, even to the least Circumstance ; That if a Man be condemn'd to die, and after he is condemn'd to die, another without Authority take away the Life of that Man ; nay, if a Man be condemn'd to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, if the Officer that is to do Execution, shoot him, in both these Cases it is Murder ; so that Men are not left to a discretionary Power to act according to their *Consciences*. That he took the Reason, by which this Bill was supported, to be destructive to all Humane Society ; for if that be admitted, that a Man shall act according to his Conscience, and not according to the Rules that are prescrib'd him, he (Sir Edward) knew not who was safe, for how could an Innocent Man make his Defence upon that Principle ? That it was a safe Consideration for them that took upon them that way of judging, because they were bound by no Rules ; but that Felton, who kill'd the Duke of Buckingham, and Ravaillac, that kill'd Henry IV. in France, justified their Murders by their Consciences, pretending they had done a good thing ; and he might

might say this Argument of Conscience had acted A. C.  
 all the Villany of the last Age, and he was afraid, 1696.  
 had gone a great way to disturb the Happiness  
 of this. That if this be a Rule to this House,  
 how was the King Bound? That he thought he  
 had been Bound by Law: But if this should be  
 admitted as an Argument, 'twas enough to say,  
*If this House be Arbitrary, the King is so too.* That  
 he did not reflect upon this Reign; but it would  
 be enough to say, *tho' he act against Law, and turn*  
*Twenty Colleges out of Doors, his Conscience persua-*  
*ded him to it.* That they saw how unbounded  
 the Liberty the Lords took, was, *They are, said*  
*he, become Masters of all our Estates, and I would be*  
*very loath for my Estate to depend upon the feeble To-*  
*nure of a Lord's Conscience.* We have been told it  
 is expected from us by our Country, that we should  
 exert our Authority and Power; I would have been  
 glad that in Cases more reasonable we had exerted the  
 Power and Authority of Parliament; I wish it had  
 gone to the preventing the debasing the Coin; I wish it  
 would be exerted, that we might not see our selves  
 cheated under Countenance of an Act of Parliament;  
 but contrary to that, you are fond of being sprinkled  
 with the Blood of Sir John Fenwick. As long as the  
 Government is not in Danger, I believe the Country  
 would be glad, that their Blood might run secure in  
 their Veins, and not to be rapt upon every Occasion to  
 serve a turn; for if you break the Laws, what Man  
 can promise himself Security? We know the Consequence:  
 if this Bill does not pass, Sir John Fenwick may live  
 in Misery all this time; but what this Precedent may  
 make, no Man can foresee. This Bill is against the  
 Law of God, against the Law of the Land: It does  
 contribute to the Subversion of our Constitution, and  
 to the Subversion of all Governments; for if there be  
 Rules to be observ'd in All Governments, and no Go-  
 vernment can be without them, if you destroy those  
 Rules, you destroy all Governments. And therefore, con-  
 cluded he, no Body will think it strange, if I give my  
 Negative to this Bill. Thereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer stood up, and took Notice, 'That the Gentleman that spake last, had carried the Re-  
 sponse of Monsieur le Roi's Speech.

A. C. son against this Bill a little farther than some others, for now they were not to reject the Bill 1696. for want of one Witness that was legal in *Westminster-Hall*; but it seem'd there was no Evidence at all; Captain *Porter* not being Pardon'd, and yet *Drudging* for his Pardon, so that Sir *Edward* arraigned the Evidence, as to all that had been condemn'd upon *Porter's* Testimony, as not sufficient, and hoped that would be the Judgment of the House upon this Bill: But he (Mr. *Chancellor*) thought, if the House should reject this Bill upon that Argument, it would go further than many meant, that oppos'd it. That Sir *Edward* compar'd the Convictions that every Body had upon their Judgment, who spake from the Proofs that were made that Sir *John Fenwick* was Guilty, to the Whimsies of two or three Mad-men, whereas the Commons went according to the Evidence brought at the Bar; That upon that Conviction, according to the Duty he ow'd his Country, and the Constitution of *England*, when a Bill did come to punish the Man whom he thought Guilty, he thought he ought to be for the Bill. That as to what was said out of *Deuteronomy*, that the Law of God was against it, if they would argue *a fortiori*, twas literally true in the Case of Murder; but whether Murder and Treason, there was the Life of a Man concern'd, and 'tis not the Punishment whether to be hang'd, or hang'd drawn or quarter'd, makes any great difference. That if they went to make Precedents from the *Jewish* Law, then he said, the Law of *England* was against that Law, in Case of Murder; and by the same Reason they might desire leave to bring in a Bill to repeal all those Laws. He urg'd, That if this was the eternal Law of God and Man, that there must be two Witnesses, where was this eternal Law in *England* before *Edward* the VIth's time? And why did it not hold in *England* even in some Cases of Treason to this Day, meaning, the Treason of Clipping and Coining? So that the Nature of these Faults are what the Law of every Country ordains, and that is the Law: That the way of Evidence

evidence, and Proof too, differ'd in every Country ; that there was never any Government in which there was not a Power lodg'd somewhere to be exerted upon extraordinary Occasions, beyond the common way of Prosecution ; and that in this Case, in the last Law made in *England* to regulate Trials of Treason, there was a *Proviso* whereby Proceedings in Parliament were absolutely excepted. That, as to what was said, that this was the first Precedent of this kind begun in this House, but that of the Duke of *Monmouth*, he believed if this Bill of Attainder was not to be begun in this House, 'twas not to be brought in at all ; there being a Statute, that the Life of a Commoner is never to be meddled with by the Lords originally. That upon the whole Matter, he thought this Bill came before them with more Circumstances and Reasons to justify it, than any that had been brought there before ; and as he thought this Man was Guilty, so he thought the Precedent would be more fatal, to say, that a Parliament could not proceed in such a Case, than that a Guilty Man should suffer, and therefore he was for this Bill.

Sir ~~H.~~ Crofts maintain'd Mr. Comptroller's Argument, and said, ' As to those Instances that the Crofts's worthy Member was pleas'd to make use of *Ravaillac* Speech, and *Felton*, shall those extraordinary Cafes, that which Men did in the heat of Blood and private Malice, shall those be brought to bear a Parallel with what is done in Parliament for the Justice of the Nation ? I do not doubt but there are Men enough in their Consciences, at least with Pretence of it, will justify the Destruction of the present Government, and Religion, and every thing else ; all those Men that deny the Right of the Government, have Conscience and Justice enough to subvert it if they could ; and therefore I do not so much wonder, that many Men without Doors have argued in that Nature : He added, That his Conscience was the Rule he must go by, and to him the Question was, only whether Sir *John Fenwick* be Guilty or not Guilty, that he was called to give his Judgment in it, and he thought he was

A. C.  
1696.

bound by the Law of Nature, by the Law of the Nation, and he saw nothing in the Law of God that prohibited him, to give his Judgment according to the Evidence, and the Opinion he had in his Conscience of the Truth of it. That if there was no such Rule that requires two Witnesses binding upon him, if he might go upon one Witness, if he believ'd this Witness spoke true, and that the Person was Guilty; then he was bound to act for the Preservation of the Nation, and all their Posterity; for they that made this Attempt, made it upon both, and it was not so small a matter as some represented it. That 'twas not the Person, so much as the nature of the Fact they were to consider. That he thought he had that Freedom, and he was so little bound by these Rules that had been urg'd, that if both Witnesses were here, and gave Testimony against Sir *John Fenwick*; if he did not believe him Guilty, he would rather lose his Life than Vote him so; but on the contrary, if here was sufficient Evidence to convince him, tho' not according to the Rules of inferior Courts, he would not subject the Freedom of Parliaments to those Rules. That if they laid it for a Doctrine in this House, (for, said he, a Resolution here taken, is as much a Rule here as a Law, for it should be brought as a Precedent) that they would never attaint any Man, or find him Guilty but upon two Witnesses, he thought the Government and all they had, stood upon a tottering Foundation; for he must be a very ordinary States-man that could not lay his Plot, so as not to be reach'd by two Witnesses. Therefore he thought it became the Wisdom of Parliaments not to declare themselves bound in that Respect; he would have them bound by Justice, but not by the common Rules of the Law. Thereupon, Sir *Robert Cotton* stood up, and said, 'He found some Gentlemen did very much insist in this Case, that if a Member did believe that Sir *John Fenwick* was Guilty, he must give his Vote for the passing of this Bill; and if that be so, he was glad that opinion did not take place in the last Reign, for if it had

Sir Robert  
*Cotton*,  
Speech.

had he should not be there now, nor would the Lord A. C.  
 Warrington, who was very instrumental in promo- 1696.  
 ting the Revolution, have died in his Bed ; my  
 Lord and himself having been accused of a Crime,  
 which if prov'd by two Witnesses had been Tre-  
 son. That he had heard some Gentlemen say in  
 this House, that they did believe my Lord War-  
 rington was Guilty (tho' he was not Guilty of the  
 Fact, as it was laid,) there being a Man that swore,  
 and some corroborating Evidence ; but that as to  
 Mr. Offley and himself, there was none but one Wit-  
 ness, and they were indicted for Misdemeanors,  
 tho' it would have been Treason, if there had been  
 two Witnesses. Now, argu'd Sir Robert, *if the same*  
*Fact was Treason when prov'd by two Witnesses, and*  
*but Misdemeanor when prov'd by one, methinks, we*  
*are doing an extraordinary thing : We are going af-*  
*ter the Fact committed, to make that which is but a*  
*Misdemeanor to be Treason. And for these Reasons,*  
*concluded he, I can't agree to the passing of this Bill.*

The Lord Norrey, who rose up next, confess'd, 'That *The Lord*  
 Sir Henry Crofts had given Arguments that shook *Norrey's*  
 him more than all that he had heard before ; for  
 he said, *There were a great many Men, who, if they*  
*might proceed according to their Consciences would sub-*  
*vert this Government, and bring in King James and*  
*Arbitrary Power ; and that every Precedent in this*  
*House is equal to a Law, and will justify the like for*  
*the future ; and therefore his Lordship was very un-*  
*willing to make a Precedent that should justify*  
*Men in such ill Actions, in saying their Consci-*  
*ences prompted them to it.* Mr. Hammond spoke  
 on the same side, and said, 'That the Power of *Mr. Ham-*  
*Parliaments was not less'n'd if this Bill did not pass ;* *mond's*  
*But the question was, whether this Power should *Speech.**  
*be exerted in this Case ? That what some Mem-*  
*bers alledg'd of being guided by Conscience, had*  
*no weight with him further than that was go-*  
*vern'd by the Law of the Land ; That if it be ad-*  
*mitted in the Case of Life and Blood, why not in*  
*Meum & Tuum ? Why was Sir John Fenwick brought*  
*to the Barthen, if according to their private Judgment*  
*they were to determine this Matter ; for no Man*

A. C. 'thought but he was Guilty? That after the Trial  
 1696. 'and Condemnation of Mr. Cooke, he had the Li-  
 berty to see him; that the greatest part of the time  
 he spent with Mr. Cooke, the latter took up in decla-  
 ring against the Evidence of Goodman, and that he  
 would receive the Sacrament upon it, and give it  
 in Writing, as his dying Words; that he also saw  
 three Witnesses confront Goodman at Cooke's Trial,  
 and when he heard Cooke say this, it weigh'd so  
 much with him, that he had very great ground  
 of Suspicion that Goodman was perjur'd. That here  
 had been popular Expressions of Plots and Jaco-  
 bites, that no Man could apply to this particular  
 Cafe, or say, this was a Cafe wherein they ought  
 to use this extraordinary Power. That Sir John  
 Fenwick was in the Hands of the Law, and no Bo-  
 dy could say, that the Government must sink, if  
 he did not die; but if they went from the Rules  
 of Justice, he believed it would give a great blow

*Mr. Bromley's Speech* 'to the Government. Mr. Bromley own'd the Power  
 of Parliaments to be so transcendent and absolute,  
 that it cannot be confin'd within any Bounds:  
 But, added he, the more just and honourable it ought  
 to be in its Proceedings, to give an Example to infe-  
 rior Courts; and tho' their Power can't be denied,  
 yet the Exercise of it has been censured and condemn'd;  
 and Acts that have passed in one Parliament have been  
 in another Repeal'd, and sometimes severely branded.  
 Id possumus, quod Jure possumus: 'Tis certain we  
 are not tied here to the Forms of Westminster-Hall;  
 but certainly we ought to tie our selves up to the  
 Rules of Westminster-Hall, especially when they are  
 founded upon Common Justice, which is not mutable,  
 and ought to be Universal. It has been an Argument  
 to Day, that the security of the Government requires  
 the passing of this Bill, tho' I must observe it was not  
 that Consideration, but the Vindication of an honour-  
 able Person's Reputation, that brought this Matter first  
 before us; It does not appear to me, That Sir John  
 Fenwick's Life or Death can endanger the Govern-  
 ment; and upon the whole Matter, I do not think we  
 have any Occasion to exert a Power, that no Body  
 questions: I think we are making a most dangerous

'Precedent

Precedent, and therefore I am against this Bill. Mr. A. C.  
 Harcourt, and Sir Richard Temple, gave likewise their 1696.  
 Reasons against the Bill, but were answer'd by Mr. Cowper,  
 who amongst other things said, ' That Mr. Cowper  
 Sir John Fenwick was not condemned to die, be- per's  
 cause he had by Artifice protracted the time ap-Speech.  
 pointed for his Trial, till part of the Evidence was  
 withdrawn, but for having been Guilty of High-  
 Treason, manifestly proved against him at the  
 Bar of this House. Will you, continued he, in  
 this method condemn every Man that is at any time guilty  
 of High Treason? No: answer'd he; But take it together,  
 when a Man is Guilty of the worst of Treasons, which  
 would have been manifestly prov'd against him in the  
 ordinary Course of Proceedings, but for his own Con-  
 trivance and Artifice; when a Man by undertaking to  
 atone for his Crime, still, by that means, protracts the  
 time for his Tryal, till one of the Evidences is gone;  
 when a Man, to delay his Tryal, shall pretend to have a  
 Reserve, which he would make known to the King's Per-  
 son only, and then when he thinks he is got out of the  
 ordinary reach of the Law, set the Justice of his  
 Country at defiance, these are Grounds, not why he is  
 condemn'd to die, for that is purely for his Treason,  
 but to justify our selves in relation to our Proceeding  
 against him in this manner. For my part, added Mr.  
 Cowper, I am not afraid of what use Posterity will  
 make of this Example, if there come such Times of Vi-  
 olence: Alas! they will not want this Precedent;  
 there are others which have been cited in this Debate,  
 that will much more justify their Arbitrary Proceed-  
 ings. Nay, this Example may rather serve to protect  
 the Innocent; For if a Bill of this Nature come  
 hereafter to be proceeded upon in Parliament a-  
 gainst another, he may alledge for himself, that Sir  
 John Fenwick was heard Personally, and by his Coun-  
 sel; That Evidence was in that Case produc'd before  
 him, and confronted with him; There was that extra-  
 ordinary in his Crime, which is not in mine; he would  
 not only have introduc'd a Foreign Army, and in that  
 committed Treason; but afterwards aggravated his  
 Crime of High-Treason, by endeavouring, when he was

A. C.  
1696.

 Mr. Sloane  
his Speech,

' in Custody, to abuse the King, and create a Jealousie between him and his Ministers. Mr. Sloane, who spoke likewise for the Bill, amongst many other Things said, ' It is insisted on one side, That here are the Laws and Liberties of England at stake, and no Body knows whose Case it may be next; But pray turn the Tables on the other side, and see what the Case will be, that here is a Gentleman that every Body of the House does believe Guilty; That he has been in a Conspiracy to bring in the French, and depose the King, and the Man came before us, and we had no Power to reach him? What will be the Precedent on the other side? It will be easie to take off one of the Witnesses by Men of great Estates, and then there is no coming at them even by the Parliament themselves; for this Parliament was of Opinion, That they could not come at Sir John Fenwick, tho' they were of Opinion that he was Guilty. Now whereas it was alledg'd by Mr. Paget, that tho' the Parliament had no Rules at all but what they would fix to themselves, yet he thought nothing was so plain as that a Rule of their own of so late Date, as the Act for Regulating Tryals in Cases of Treason, which requir'd two Witnesses, should be a Rule to them; He was answered by Colonel Wharton, who appeal'd to every Gentleman in the House, whether that Act has any sort of Relation to Tryals in Parliament? for that was only to direct the Courts in Westminster-Hall.

After these weighty Arguments had been offer'd on both sides, the Question was put for Passing the Bill, whereupon the House divided, and there appearing to be 189 for it, against 156 who were for rejecting it; The Affirmative prevail'd, and the Bill was sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. The upper House was equally divided in their Opinions; and even some of the best Friends to the present Government, remain'd stiff against this extraordinary Proceeding; But a Court Prelate (not without occasioning a severe Reflection on his Character,) having made a long Speech to shew the necessity of Passing this Bill, he drew the Casting Votes on his side; and so the Bill was carried by a majority of Seven Voices only, there being 68 for it, and 61 against it. Those

The Bill  
pass'd in the  
House of  
Commons.

And in  
the upper  
House.

Lords

Lords who were for the Negative enter'd their Pro- A. C.  
testation in the Journal of the House, which they 1696.  
grounded on these Reasons; 1. Because Bills of Attainder against Persons in Prison, and who are therefore liable to be try'd by Common Law, are of dangerous Consequence to the Lives of the Subjects; and may tend to the Subversion of the Laws of the Kingdom. 2. Because the Evidence of Grand Jury Men, of what was Sworn before them against Sir John Fenwick, as also the Evidence of the Petty Jury Men, was admitted here, both which are against the Rules of Law, besides that they disagreed in their Testimony. 3. Because the Information of Goodman in Writing was received, which by Law was not admitted, and the Prisoner for want of his appearing Face to Face, (as is by Law requir'd) could not have the Advantage of Cross-examining him; And it did not appear by Evidence, that Sir John Fenwick, or any other Person employ'd by him, had any way persuaded Goodman to withdraw himself; And it would be of very dangerous Consequence, That any Person so accus'd should be Condemn'd; for by this means, a Witness who should be found insufficient to Convict a Man, shall have more Power to hurt a Man by his Absence, than if he were produc'd *viva voce* against him. 4. Because if Goodman had appear'd against him, he was infamous in the whole course of his Life; and could not be a good Witness, especially in cases of Blood. 5. Because in this Case there was but one Evidence, viz. Porter, and he a very doubtful one. 6. Lastly, because Sir John Fenwick was so inconsiderable a Man, as to endangering the Peace of the Government, that there was no necessity of Proceeding against him, in so extraordinary a manner.

On the Eleventh of January his Majesty gave the Bills past Royal Assent to the Act of Attainder against Sir John Jan. 11. Fenwick, and to another Act to attaint such of the Persons concern'd in the late Conspiracy, to assassinate his Majesty's Royal Person, who were fled from Justice, unless they rendered themselves to Justice; And for continuing several other of the said Conspirators in Custody. In pur,

A. C. pursuance of the first of those two Bills, Sir John Fenwick was on the 28th of the same Month beheaded 1696. on Tower-Hill ; having, before the fatal stroke was given, deliver'd a Paper to the Sheriffs, importing, *Sir John Fenwick Beheaded.* That he dyed in the Communion of the Church of England, as establish'd by Law, wherein he was brought up, and which he had ever protest; tho' *His Confess-  
son at his Execution.* he confess he had been an unworthy Member of it, in not living up to the strict and excellent Rules thereof; That his Religion taught him his Loyalty, which he bleis'd God was untainted ; And he had ever endeavour'd in the Station wherein he had been plac'd, to the utmost of his Power, to support the Crown of England, in the true and lieal Course of Descent, without interruption. That as for what he was now to die, he call'd God to witnes, he went not to that Meeting in Leaden-Hall-street, with any such intent as to invite King James by force to invade this Nation ; Nor was he himself provided with either Horse or Arms, or engag'd for any number of Men, or gave particular Content for any such Invasion, as was most falsely sworn against him. He also declar'd in the Presence of God, that he knew nothing of King James's coming to Calais, nor of any Invasion intended from thence, till it was publickly known ; and that the only notion he had, that something might be attempted, was from the Thoulon Fleet coming to Brest. That he receiv'd the Knowledge of what was contain'd in those Papers that he gave to a great Man, that came to him in the Tower, both from Letters and Messages that came from France ; And that he, (that great Man) told him when he read them to him, that the Prince of Orange had been acquainted with most of these things before. That he might have expected Mercy from that Prince, because he was instrumental in saving his Life ; for when about April 1695. an attempt form'd against him came to his Knowledge, he did partly by Dissuasions, and partly by Delays, prevent that Design ; which he suppos'd was the reason that the last villianous Project was conceal'd from him. That if there were any Persons whom

he had injured in Word or Deed, he heartily pray'd their Pardon ; and begg'd of God to pardon those who had injur'd him ; particularly those who had zealously fought his Life, and brought the Guilt of his innocent Blood upon this Nation, no Treason being prov'd upon him. That he return'd his most hearty Thanks to those noble and worthy Persons, who gave him their assistance in opposing this Bill of Attainder, without which it was impossible he could have fallen under the Sentence of Death ; And he prayed God to bless them and their Posterity ; tho' he was fully satisfied they pleaded their Cause, while they defended his. In the Conclusion, he pray'd God to bless his true and lawful Sovereign, King James, the Queen and Prince of Wales, and restore him and his Posterity to this Throne again, for the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, which could not possibly prosper, till the Government was settled upon a right Foot.

After the Business of Sir John Fenwick was over, the Parliament compleated the *Bill for the usual Land-Tax*, which receiv'd the Royal Assent on the 29th of January ; and then, to the great Satisfaction of the People, they took care to remedy a publick Grievance of long standing. Several Places in and about the City of London, which in the Times of the Romish Superstition, were allow'd as Sanctuaries to Criminals and Debtors, had ever since the Reformation, pretended a Priviledge to prote&t the last ; and one of these call'd *White-Friars*, was become a notorious Nest of broken and desperate Men, in the very heart of his Majesty's Capital City, whither they resorted in great numbers, and to the dishonour of the Government, and the great prejudice of the People, defended themselves with Force and Violence, against the Law and publick Authority. This intolerable Mischief the Parliament redress'd, by an *Act For the more effectual Relief of Creditors, in Cases of Escapes; and for preventing Abuses in Prisons, and pretended Priviledg'd Places* : Wherein such effectual Provision was made to reduce those Outlaws, that immediately after the Act was publish'd, they abandon'd their Posts to better Inhabitants.

*Priviledg'd  
Places dis-  
franchis'd.*

To.

A. C. Towards the Beginning of this Session the  
 1697. Commons in a grand Committee having consider'd  
~~Miscarria-~~ the State of the Nation, and taken notice of the  
~~ges of the~~ late Miscarriages of the Fleet, † order'd that Sir  
~~Fleet in-~~ George Rook should attend the House, to give an Ac-  
~~quir'd in-~~ count why the French *Thoulon* Squadron was not in-  
~~to.~~ tercepted in going into *Brest*? That Admiral attended  
 accordingly, and afterwards produc'd Copies

† Nov. 4. both of his Journal, and of the Orders he had re-  
 ceiv'd from the Admiralty; which being examin'd,  
 it was order'd, that Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, should lay be-  
 fore the House Copies of all such Orders as he re-  
 ceiv'd, in order to the joyning Sir *George Rook*. Four

† Nov. 23. days after † Sir *Robert Rich*, from the Commissioners  
 of the Admiralty, presented to the House of Com-  
 mons Copies of all Orders sent both to Sir *George* and

† Nov. 27. Sir *Cloudesly*, in relation to the Fleet in General, be-  
 tween the first day of *January 1696*. and the Time  
 the French got into *Brest*; as also an Account of what  
 Intelligences they receiv'd of the *Thoulon* Squadron's  
 fitting out, and their Motions towards *Brest*. Much  
 Time was spent, in both Houses, about this Affair;  
 but after all, it did not appear that either of those  
 two Admirals had fail'd in their Duty.

~~This past~~ On the first of April the King gave the Royal  
 April 1. Assent to an Act for the Compleating, Building and Ad-  
 and April 16. dorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; and  
 for Repairing the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, West-  
 minster; and to some other Acts. Fifteen days  
 after

(a) The minister; and to some (a) other Acts.  
 other pub-  
 lic Acts

were, I.

An Act for making good the Deficiencies of several Funds; and for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England. 2. An Act for Repealing of a Clause in a former Act, relating to Party Guiles, and for preventing Frauds of Brewers, and others chargeable with the Duties of Excise. 3. An Act for Enlarging common High-ways. 4. An Act for continuing several former Acts for Punishing Mutineers in the Army &c. 5. An Act for the Relief of Creditors, by making Compositions with their Debtors, in case two Thirds in Number and Value do agree. And 6. An Act for Paving and Regulating the Hay-Market, within the Liberty of Westminister.

alter, having past the several (b) Bills that were (b) to presented to him, he told both Houses That he <sup>wit, i. An</sup> was <sup>Act for</sup> laying a Duty up-

on Leather, for the Term of three years. 2. An Act for granting to the King certain Duties on Malt, Mum, Sweets, Cyder and Perry. 3. An Act for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a further Provision, for Payment of the Transport-Debt, for the Reducing of Ireland. 4. An Act for Granting to his Majesty, a further Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage upon Merchandizes Imported; and an additional Land-Tax. 5. An Act for lessening the Duty upon Tin and Pewter, Exported, and Granting an Equivalent for the same, by a Duty upon Druggs. 6. An Act to make perpetual and more effectual, An Act to prevent delays at the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace. 7. An Act to enforce the Act for the Encrease and Encouragement of Seamen. 8. An Act for Raising the Militia for the year 1697. 9. An Act for Explaining and Enforcing the Act for Paving the Streets of London and Westminster. 10. An Act for the further Encouragement of the Manufacture of Luststrings, and Alamoses; and for preventing the Importation of the same. 11. An Act for the Repair of the Peers of Burlington, in the County of York. 12. An Act for the better observation of the Course <sup>an-</sup>tiently us'd in the Receipt of the Exchequer. 13. An Act for the easier obtaining Partitions of Lands in Coparcenary, &c. 14. An Act for Supplying some defects in the Laws, for the Relief of the Poor. 15. An Act to restrain the Number, and ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers. 16. An Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; And 17. An Act for the more effectual Relief of Creditors, in Cases of Escapes, and for preventing Abuses in Prisons, and pretended Privileg'd Places.

Was now to return them his hearty Thanks, for The King's what they had done this Session, which had been Speech to carried on with great Prudence, Temper and Af-<sup>both Hou-</sup> fection. That at the opening of the Session he <sup>hes.</sup> told them how sensible he was of the Difficulties to be struggled with, which were of such a Nature that he would freely own the Hopes he had of over-coming them, were founded only upon the Wisdom and Zeal of so good a Parliament. That Expectation, continued his Majesty, has been fully answered;

**A. C.** 1697. **answer'd:** You enter'd upon the Busines with so much Chearfulness, proceeded so unanimously, and have at last brought Things to such a Conclusion, that we may hope to carry on the War with Success, in case our Enemies do not think it their Interest to agree to an honourable Peace: And so effectual a Provision being made for supplying the Deficiencies of the Funds. (which is the best Foundation for the Reestablishing of Credit;) I doubt not but in a short Time, it will have a very happy Effect, to the universal Ease and Satisfaction of my People. In the Conclusion, he acquainted them, That the Circumstances of Affairs making it necessary for him to be out of the Kingdom for some Time, he should take care to leave the Administration of the Government, during his Absence, in the Hands of such Persons as he could depend upon; And that he had nothing more to ask of them, but that they would carry down the same good Disposition into their several Countries, which they had expres'd in all the Proceedings of that Session. Which Speech being ended, the Lord Keeper declar'd his Majesty's Pleasure, that this present Parliament should be Prorogued to the 13th of May next.

*Parlia-  
ment Prb-  
rogued.*

*Bills left or  
left depen-  
ding.*

Besides the Acts that receiv'd the Royal Sanction this Session, several other were either rejected, or left depending; Of the first were a Bill for a general Naturalization; and another to Regulate Printing-Presses; And of the latter were a Bill to prevent the Buying and Selling of Offices and Places of Trust, Another to prevent the undue Marriages of Infants; A third for further Regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament; A fourth to settle and Regulate the Trade to Africa; A fifth, to encourage the Woollen Manufacture in England, and to prevent the Exportation of it from Ireland to Foreign Parts; And a sixth, to Restrain the Wearing of all Wrought Silks and Bengalls, Imported into this Kingdom from Persia, and East-India, and all Calicoes Tumultuous Printed and Stained there. It is remarkable, that in order to press the Passing of this last Bill, a tumultuous Crowd of Weavers, and such People, as depend on that Trade, † came in a riotous manner into the

*Crowds of  
Weavers.  
Jan. 21.*

*Palace-*

Palace-yard and Westminster-Hall, and into the very Lobby of the House of Commons. Whereupon the House made a Vote, *That the Inciting and Encouraging any Number of Persons, to come in a Riotous, tumultuous, or disorderly manner to this House, in order either to binder or promote the Passing any Bill, being against the Constitution and Freedom of Parliaments is a High Crime and Misdemeanour*: And at the same time order'd the Sheriffs and Justices of London and Middlesex, to suppress the said Tumult, and appointed a Committee to enquire who were the Authors of it. Not many Days \* after the Bayliffs, Wardens, and Assistants of the Corporation of Weavers in the City of London, presented an Address to his Majesty, wherein they declar'd their Detestation of the late riotous and tumultuous Behaviour of the Poorer sort of Weavers, and other Persons; and that neither they, nor any Master Weavers were the Inciters nor Encouragers thereof; And Assur'd his Majesty, that they would not only use their utmost Endeavours to prevent the like Disorders for the future, but on all Occasions would sacrifice both their Lives, and all that was dear to them, in the Defence of his Majesty's Sacred Person and Government.

Towards the end of the year 1696. The King <sup>Plenipotentiaries</sup> made choice of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Viscount Villiers, and Sir Joseph Williamson, lately admitted into the Privy Council, to be his Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of a general Peace; And about Six Weeks † after his Majesty <sup>Dec. 12. 1696.</sup> constituted the Lord Gallway, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, and John Methwen, Esquire, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom, in the room of Sir Charles Porter, lately deceas'd, and who held both those Offices during his Life. By this Nomination his Majesty rewarded, at once, the eminent Services of the Lord Gallway, both in the Field and in many important Negotiations; and of Mr. Methwen in the House of Commons.

On the 12th of February, the Earl of Ailesbury, who some Months before had been committed to the Tower, upon account of the late Conspiracy; and upon the same Evidence by which Sir John Fenwick

A. C. lost his head, was, by *Habeas Corpus* brought to the Court of King's Bench, and admitted to Bail; but the Lord Montgomery, who was likewise brought up by *The Earl of Habeas Corpus*, was remanded to Newgate. Five days after the Earl of Portland, was created a Knight of *Install'd the Garter.* the most noble Order of the Garter; and on the 25th of the next Month, install'd at Windsor, with great Pomp and Splendor; Many Persons of Quality of both Sexes, gracing the Solemnity by their Presence. Not many Weeks before, John Lord Berkley, Baron of Stratton, who had signalized his Valour, Conduct, and Zeal for the present Government, in several Enterprizes in the Channel, died of a Fever and Pleurisy, after a great Debauch in strong Liquors, with several other noble Persons, who were like to pay as dear for it; And which I only mention to warn others from excessive Drinking. Upon the Lord Berkley's Death his Regiment of Marines was bestow'd upon Sir Clodestly Shovel.

Richard Blackmore M. D. Knighted Mar. 8. On the 18th of March, Richard Blackmore, Dr. in Physick, having been Sworn one of the King's Physicians in ordinary, had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him by his Majesty; both which Favours he receiv'd thro' the powerful Recommendation of the Earl of Dorset, and the Lord Sommers, the two great *Mecenas's* of the English Muses, upon Account of his writing an Epick Poem, Entituled, *Prince Arthur*, wherein he allegorically describes the late Revolution, and gives an Advantageous Character of the Principal Persons concern'd in it. On the 11th of the following Month, Sir Thomas Mompesson, Sir Charles Cotterel Junior, and James Tyrrell Esq; were nam'd Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy Seal, during the Absence of the Earl of Pembroke; And three days after the Earl of Manchester, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and a Person to whose Prudence and Fidelity the King entirely trusted, was appointed his Ambassador extraordinary to the state of Venice. At the same time Sir James Rushout was nam'd Ambassador to the Ottoman Port, and Lambert Blackwell Esq; (who not many days after was Knighted) Envoy to the great Duke of Tuscany. But that which surpris-

Commissioners of the Privy Seal. April 11. Ambassadors appointed April 14.

surpriz'd most People was, that on the 19th of the same Month, the Earl of Dorset having for a considerable Sum of Money, resign'd into his Majesty's Hands, the Office of Chamberlain of the King's Household, his Majesty confer'd the same on the Earl *The Earl of S----nd*, a Person equally fear'd by all Parties, Sunder-<sup>A. C.</sup> and belov'd by none. However, his Majesty made <sup>1697.</sup> ~~land made~~ large amends for this, by bestowing the Title *Lord Chamberlain* of Lord Chancellor of *England*, upon Sir *John Sommers*, whom he esteem'd the greatest Man in his Kingdom, and who, indeed, had fill'd his *Post of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*, with much *Dignity*; and with no less Duty and Fidelity to his <sup>made Lord</sup> Prince, than Regard to the Liberties and Rights Chancellof his Country. The same Day the King appointed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord <sup>April 19.</sup> *Chancellor*, the Earl of *Pembroke* Lord *Privy Seal*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Romney*, and *Edward Russel Esq;* first Commissioner of the Admiralty, to be Lords Justices of *England*, during his Absence; And *Goodwin Wharton Esq;* one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Colonel *Austen* deceas'd. Two days after the King left *Kensington*, and having embark'd at *Margate*, on the 26th of April, safely Landed the <sup>The King Lands in Holland</sup> next day in *Holland*, where we must leave him for a <sup>May. 7.</sup> while.

N. S.

Four Days after his Mejesty's Departure, it was <sup>Title and Places be-</sup> publickly declar'd, That the Lord Chancellor was created *Lord Sommers*, Baron of *Evesham*, in the County of *Worcester*; *Edward Russel Esq;* Baron of *Shingey*, Viscount *Barfleur*, and Earl of *Orford*, in the County of *Suffolk*; And the Viscount *Gallway* Earl of the same Place in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. That the Marquis of *Winchester*, the Earl of *Gallway*, and the Lord Viscount *Williers*, were appointed Lords Justices of *Ireland*; That the Earl of *Stamford* was made Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of *Lancaster*; That the Office of Chief Justice in *Eyre*, on this side *Trent*, was granted to the Lord *Wharton*, whom his Majesty had likewise appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Oxon*; And that the Go-

A. C. verment of the Barbadoes, was bestow'd on Ralph Grey Esq; 1697.

While his Majesty was abroad, the Parliament of Ireland being met on the 27th of July, pursuant to their last Adjournment; the Lords Justices made a Speech to both Houses, to this effect. ' His Majesty who is always intent on whatsoever may contribute to the Good of his Subjects, has commanded us to call you together at this Time; that we may by our Joint Endeavours, provide for whatsoever may yet be wanting for Establishing the Prosperity of this Kingdom. To this end his Majesty expects from you, that you proceed unanimously for the Good of your Country, and for your Quiet and Security. The King's Interest and yours are so inseparably the same, that we cannot believe, that any Person can think of opposing either, without renouncing the Love which every Good Man has for his Religion and his Country. Some of the Bills which have been transmitted into England, are return'd; and others remain under Consideration. At the beginning of this Parliament there was propos'd to you the great Debt on the Crown, occasioned by the Revenue being short of the Establishment; And that the Money you then gave, was sufficient to pay only a Part of that Debt, which has likewise fallen short of answering what it was given for, whilst the Debt has encreas'd. There shall be laid before you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, an Account of what has been receiv'd of the Money given this Session, as likewise of what is now due to the Army and Civil List. You will likewise consider how far it is fit to provide for the Debt due to the Country for Quarters. We need not inform you, of what Consequence it is to the Publick, that some Places be Fortified, especially Limerick; You know well enough the Importance of that Place, and how necessary it is for your Security. We have order'd an Estimate of the charge of the Fortification, and the Time in which it can be done, to be laid before you; And we likewise believe it would be for the King's Service, and the

the Ease of the Places where the Soldiers are Quar- A. C.  
ter'd, to Build Barraques to lodge them in.

1697.

We cannot doubt your Compliance in giving to his Majesty, such Supplies as are wanting, when you consider, that in all these Things the King expects nothing from you but what is necessary for your own Establishment and Safety. We think the present occasion so favourable for the Inviting and Incouraging *Protestant Strangers*, to settle here, that we cannot omit to put you in mind of it, especially since that may contribute to the Increase of the Linnen Manufacture, which is the most beneficial Trade that can be encouraged in Ireland.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,* You have been your selves Witnesses of the great Things his Majesty has done for this Kingdom; He has commanded us to assure you of the Continuance of his Affection, and of his Royal Care of you; The Effects whereof you shall receive on all Occasions, desiring nothing more, than that his Subjects should enjoy all the Benefits of Peace and Tranquillity, whilst he exposes himself to all the Dangers of the War, indefatigable at the Head of his Armies, and in his Councils without intermission, for the Establishment of the *Protestant Religion* and the Happiness of his Subjects. We cannot doubt but that you will do your utmost that Designs so Pious, Just and Glorious, may have the desir'd Success in this Kingdom. We must add, that we think our selves very happy to be the Instruments whom his Majesty hath chosen to shew his Favour to you, and shall endeavour, with all our Power, to contribute to your Happiness, and to recommend our selves to you, by continual Proofs of our earnest Desires for your Prosperity, and by our Fidelity and Zeal, in the Service of the King, our Royal Master.

The Commons having unanimously Voted an Address of Thanks to the Lords Justices, the same was presented on the 30th, Importing, 'That being highly sensible of the many great Things his Majesty had done for the Kingdom, and his most signal Favours conferr'd upon them, they thought it their Duty to lay hold on all Occasions

A. C. 1697. of expressing their most humble Acknowledgments of them. They return'd their hearty Thanks for those Assurances of his Majesty's Goodness, given them in their Excellencies Speech to both Houses of Parliament; and faithfully promis'd they would comply with all Parts of it, to the utmost of their Power; more especially to make good the Deficiencies of the last Aids; and by providing such further Supplies, as should be necessary for the Support of the Government. They likewise assur'd their Excellencies, That it should be their constant Care, to make themselves in some measure worthy of those Favours, by suitable Returns of Obedience and Loyalty, as the best of Kings might justly expect from a most grateful People; and to this they thought themselves the more en- courag'd, by his Majesty's Kindness to them, in placing their Excellencies in the station they then held over them, being confident of so just and prudent an Administration therein, as would secure them an happy and lasting Settlement. To this Address their Excellencies made Answer, *That as they had all the Reason in the World, to be assur'd of his Majesty's gracious Favour to them, from the repeated Kindness he had shew'd them, so they would faithfully represent to his Majesty their constant Zeal for his Service; and should, whilst his Majesty was pleas'd to continue them in that Station, endeavour to preserve to themselves the good Opinion the Commons had of them.*

These mutual Assurances of Trust and Confidence being past, the Commons examin'd the Account of the Debt due on the Civil and Military Lists; and on the 11th of August unanimously resolv'd to grant his Majesty the Sum of 150000 l. for the clearing of that Debt, to the 30th of June inclusive. The Parliament did about the same Time pass a Bill trans-

*Address of the Com-  
mons in favour of  
the Com-  
munity of  
Gentlemen,* mitted out of England, for Confirming several Out-Law- ries and Attainders, and for Vesting in his Majesty the Estates of those who were Dead in Rebellion there, or in Foreign Parts; and being now jealous lest any thing in the said Bill might hereafter be so construed as to prejudice the Estate of any Protestant, whose Interests were never intended to be injur'd thereby, They there- fore

fore besought their Excellencies to transmit into England in form, those Heads of a Bill, which they had prepar'd, and their Address presented to their Excellencies, for saving the Estates, Rights, Titles, and Possessions of Protestants from being prejudic'd by the said Act; And they unanimously, and bumbly entreated their Excellencies to recommend the same so effectually to his Majesty, that it might be return'd to them, that Session, in order to be pass'd into a Law. To this Address the Lords Justices answer'd. ' That they believ'd the whole Kingdom was *The Lords Justices Answer.* satisfied, that the King design'd nothing more, than the Good of his Protestant Subjects; The Orders he had been pleas'd to give them, being express to that effect; and that they had reason to hope, it had been observ'd how exactly they had follow'd those Orders. That they should always continue so to do, and in that Case particularly should be very careful to represent to his Majesty the Preservation of his Protestant Subjects; to the end that no one of them might suffer by that Law, which they did believe so advantageous to the Protestant Interest in general.

On the 8th of September the Commons order'd a Bill to be prepar'd to encourage *Protestant Strangers* to settle in that Kingdom, and voted an Address to the Lords Justices in behalf of the said Protestants: But at the same time, they made an *Act for Banishing all Papists exercising any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and all Regulars of the Popish Clergy out of that Kingdom*; which together with an *Act for the Confirmation of the Articles made at the Surrender of the City of Limerick*; and another *to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists*, received the Royal Assent on the 27th of the same Month; after which both Houses of Parliament were adjourn'd to the 20th of October, on which Day the Adjournment was continued to the beginning of November, by Reason the Bills expected from *England* were not yet come over.

On the 29th of November the Lords Justices gave *the Royal Assent to an Act for continuing an Additional Duty on Tobacco, Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, and on several Merchandizes, to the 25th of Nov. 1697.*

A. C. of December 1702. an Act to hinder the Reversal of 1697. several Outlawries, and to prevent the Return of Subjects of that Kingdom, that had gone into the Dominions of the French King in Europe; and an A&t for taking away the Benefit of the Clergy, in some Cases. Five Days after their Excellencies sent a Message to the Commons importing, ' That this Meeting of the Parliament having continu'd very long, by Reason of the many Matters of great Importance which had been under Consideration, and their Excellencies having, together with the last Bills which they sent to the Commons, received his Majesty's Pleasure to have a Recess, in a very few days, and likewise Advice, that no other Bills could be expected during this Meeting, save only that for Recovery of small Debts, they therefore thought it necessary to recommend to the Commons the speedy Proceeding on such Bills as were before them, that such of them as should be approved of, might receive the Royal Assent. This Message having had the desired Effect, their Excellencies on the 4th of December past † To wit, several † Acts, and then prorogued the Parliament 1. An to the 10th of May next.

*Act to raise Money*

by way of a Poll. 2. An A&t for the better Execution of an A&t for the better suppressing of Tories and Rapperies, &c. 3. An A&t to prevent frivolous and vexatious Law-suits. 4. An A&t to prevent Frauds and Clandestine Mortgages. 5. An A&t for the more entire obtaining Partition of Lands in Coparcenary, &c. 6. An A&t for the more easie securing and recovering of small Debts; And some others of less importance.

*The Place of  
Ryswick  
agreed upon  
for the  
Place of  
Treaty for  
a General  
Peace.*

Let's now bestow our Attention on the chief Business of this Year, I mean the Treaty of a General Peace. The first Difficulty that arose in it was about the Place of Congress: The Emperor proposing either Mentz or Frankfort, and the Dutch, with most of their Allies, insisting upon a Place in Holland. 'Twas expected that either Maestricht, Nimeguen or Breda would have been made choice of; but towards the middle of January Mr. Lat-

ter, the English Ambassador at the Hague, told the Emperor, that he had no objection to the Place of Congress being at

A. C.  
1697.

Here, by his Master's Order, moved that the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies should reside at the *Hague*, and those of France at *Delft*; and that the Conferences should be held at *Ryswick*, a Palace belonging to his Britannick Majesty, and equally distant from both those Towns: Which was agreed to by the Confederates. This Point being thus settled, the Preliminaries after several Debates, were also concluded and signed on the 10th of February; by which the King of France, agreed. I. That the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen* should be the Basis of this, to be negociated at *Ryswick*. II. That *Strasburg* should be restor'd to the Empire, in the same Condition as the French took it. III. And *Luxemburgh* to the Spaniards, in its present Condition; (but here the French offer'd the Allies an Equivalent for both those Places.) IV. That *Mons* and *Charleroy* should be surrendred as they were. V. That all Places taken by the French in *Catalonia*, since the Peace of *Nimeguen*, should be restor'd in the same manner. VI. That *Dinant*, both City and Castle, should be given up to the Bishop of *Liege*, as they were when taken. VII. That all Reunions since the Treaty of *Nimeguen* should be made void. VIII. That *Lorrain* should be restor'd according to the Conditions of that Treaty; But farther agreed, That in Case the Conditions made in respect to that Country should not please, that Article should be referr'd to the General Treaty, and that it should be the first Point debated in the Negotiation. Here it was likewise farther agreed, more particularly, that upon Conclusion of the Peace, the King of France should acknowledge the Prince of *Orange* as King of *Great Britain*; without any manner of Difficulty, Restriction, Condition or Reserve; but as for other Princes, whether they were in the Confederacy or not, their Pretensions should be reserved to the General Negotiation, under the Mediation of the King of Sweden. IX. That the Dutchy of *Deux-Ponts* should be restor'd to *Sweden*. X. That *Philipsburg* should be given up to the Bishop of *Spire*. XI. That the Fort of *Kiel* and other Fortifications

A. C. 1697.

tifications made on the Rhine should be ras'd. XII. That the same should be done by Fort *Louis* and *Hunningen*. XIII. That *Traerbach* and *Mont-royal* should be given up; the first dismantled, but upon Condition never to be fortified again. XIV. That the *Elector Palatine* should not only be restor'd to all the Electorate, but also to the Dutchies of *Simmeren* and *Lautbern*, with the Earl-dom of *Manheim*, as also other Places, whereof he had been dispossess'd to the present time. XV. That the Duchess of *Orleans* should not have Re-course to open Force to maintain her Pretensions, but might bring her Action according to Law, in Relation to the Elector. XVI. That the Castle and County of *Veldens* should be restor'd to their lawful Owner. XVII. That *Bisweiler* should be given to the Count of *Hanaw*. XVIII. That the Seignories of *March*, *Marmofy*, and *Dagstein*, and the County of *Dagsburg*, should be deliver'd up to the Count of *Overstein*. XIX. That the Seignories of *Salms* and *Valkenstein* should be given up to the Prince of *Salms*, or to their Proprietors, seeing the same was still in Question. XX. That the Seignories of *Latzenstein* and *Altheim* should be surrendred to their Owners. XXI. That *Otweiler* should be given up to the House of *Nassau*. XXII. That the City and County of *Mombelliard*, *Har-court*, *Bainont* and *Chattelette* should be put into the Possession of the House of *Wirtemberg*. XXIII. That *Germesheim* should be given up to the *Elector Palatine*, notwithstanding any former Treaties to the contrary. And XXIV. That the Principality of *Orange* should be given up to its Sovereign.

Some of the Ministers of the Allies, after having consulted their Ministers upon these Preliminaries, declar'd, That as to what concern'd the first Article, they fully agreed to it; but as for *Strasburg* they farther insisted it should be restor'd, with its Fortifications and Dependencies, and that no Equivalent should be accepted. They allow'd of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Articles; only they insisted, that not only the City, but the County of *Luxemburg*,

and

and that of *Chinay* should be given up ; as they did, A. C.  
 that the City and Castle of *Binant* should be yielded, 1697.  
 together with the Dutchy of *Bouillon* in the  
 same State they were. They likewise own'd them-  
 selves satisfied as to the Seventh Article concern-  
 ing the Reunions ; but not so with the Agreement  
 made about *Lorrain*, which they would have resto-  
 red to the Duke its Sovereign, without any man-  
 ner of Restriction. Besides these Protestations,  
 the Death of *Charles XI.* King of *Sweden*, by *The Death*  
 whose Mediation the Treaty was set on Foot, was <sup>of the King</sup> like to put a stop to the Progress of it. His *Swe-*  
*den* <sup>of Swe-</sup> Majesty, having been ill for some time, died <sup>April 5th,</sup> at *Stockholm* on the 5th of April 1697: (O. S.) in O. S.  
 the 42d Year of his Age, and 37th of his Reign,  
 leaving his Crown to his Son *Charles XII.* then  
 scarce Fifteen Years old ; and appointing by his  
 Will, both the Queen, and Five of the Senators, to  
 administer the Government during his Son's Minor-  
 ity, which would be till he was entering upon the  
 18th Year of his Age. However, this Accident made  
 no manner of alteration in the Affairs of *Europe* ;  
 for the Regents of *Sweden*, among whom the Queen  
 had two Voices, having full Power to make Treas-  
 ties, and perform all other Acts of Sovereignty, as  
 should be agreed on by the major Part of them,  
 sent immediately Expresses to several Foreign  
 Courts, to acquaint them with their Intentions to  
 pursue the Mediation, began by the late King for  
 the Tranquility of Christendom ; and dispatch'd a *The Media-*  
 new Commission to Monsieur *Lillienroot* for that <sup>tion of</sup> purpose. Some time before it was agreed by the *Sweden*  
 Plenipotentiaries at the *Hague*, that for the easier <sup>continued.</sup> carrying on the Treaty, all Ceremonies should be <sup>Part of the</sup> laid aside, and the Titles any Prince took be <sup>Ceremonial</sup> settled by <sup>the Plenipo-</sup>  
 of no Consequence ; That the several Ministers <sup>tariaries.</sup> should have free and secure Correspondence with the Pri-  
 nces their Masters ; That, in order to that, <sup>April 3.</sup> Blank Pasports should be given to each Party, for N. S.  
 the Couriers dispatch'd by them, as also for the  
 Pacquet-Boats to and from *England* ; and that the  
 Powers of the respective Plenipotentiaries should  
 be on the same Foot they were at *Nimeguen*.

A. C.

1697.

*First Conf.*  
rence at  
Ryswick.  
May 9.

*Second  
Conference  
May 11.*

*The Allies  
deliver in  
their De-  
mands.*

In pursuance of these Preliminaries, Monsieur Lierroot, the Mediator, appointed the first Conference to be held at Ryswick on the 9th of May, and accordingly the Allies being met together in the Apartments on one side of the Palace; the French in the Apartments on the other side, and the Mediator in the middle between both, the Allies and the French shew'd him their Powers, and gave him Copies of the same, which he communicated to the respective Ministers, and left the Copies with them. This and the settling Part of the Ceremonial in order to further Proceedings, took up near three Hours, and then the Conference was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th of the same Month; when being met again, in the same manner as they did at first, the Powers of the Allies were by the Mediator exchanged with the French Ambassadors. Moreover, they agreed to meet constantly on Wednesdays in the Morning, and Saturdays in the Afternoon; and that to prevent the Inconveniences that might arise from Crowds of Attendants, each Ambassador should go thither only with one Coach with Six Horses, two Pages, and two Footmen. On the 15th and 18th the Mediator and Plenipotentiaries met again, but all they did at those two Conferences was only to regulate several Points of Ceremony; in which, for the most part, they followed the Rules that were observed at the Treaty of Nimeguen.

On the 22d of May, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries deliver'd to the Mediator their Demands in the Name of the Emperor and Empire; and some of the German Ministers at the same time, gave in the particular Pretensions of the Princes their Masters; after which, the Allies drew up a large Deduction, in Justification of their Claims; of which however they resolv'd to give the French Ambassadors no Copy, till they had received the King's Orders to propose theirs. But the French Plenipotentiaries having declar'd, that they had nothing to ask or pretend to, and that they were ready to answer the others, the Allies chang'd their Thoughts; and the French, in the mean while, had several separate Conf.

Conferences with the *Dutch*, about Commerce and a Cessation of Arms. This last Point the *French* seem'd very eager for, and the same was much prest by the Mediator, who upon the *Spanish* Ministers delivering their Grievances, declared, That he was of Opinion, that nothing could more contribute to the Advancement of the Peace, than the agreeing on a Truce by common Consent ; Men's Minds being so much the less compos'd, and fit for a calm Negotiation, by how much they were distracted and put out of Order, elevated or cast down, by the good or bad Successes of War. Tho' this Motion seem'd then to be approved by silence, yet other things interven'd, which caus'd it to be laid aside. About the same time the *Brandenburg* Ambassadors did very much insist, that all the Names of the Confederate Princes should be express, and particularly inserted in the Treaty ; and some of the Allies took it very ill, that the Pretensions of the Empire were proposed by the Emperor's Ambassadors, only in his Imperial Majesty's Name ; to silence which Complaints it was replied, That every one of the Allies was free to propose separate Articles concerning his own Affairs. Whereupon several Princes gave in their Grievances to their Mediator.

The King of *France*, wisely foreseeing, that the *Great Pretenders* of the *Austria* would insist upon the Treaty of *the Pyrenees*, resolved to make his last Efforts in *France*, to bring down the *Spaniard* to his own Terms ; and to advance the Prince of *Conti* to the Crown of *Poland*, not doubting but that Warlike Prince, who both by Inclination and out of Gratitude would ever promote the Interest of *France*, would soon make the Emperor more tractable. His most Christian Majesty's Army was very numerous and formidable this Year in the *Low-Countries*, and having, besides, the Advantage of being earlier in the Field, than the Confederates, both by Reason of the remoteness and slow March of the *German* Troops, and of his *Britannick* Majesty's Indisposition, they boasted of attacking a no less considerable Town than *Napur* ; but having reflected



A.C.  
1697.

Arms ; and to use all Precautions imaginable for the Preservation of that great and wealthy City, the Queen of Spain recommended it to the Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt, who had already signaliz'd his Valor and Prudence, not only at the Battle of Aghrim in Ireland, but on several other Occasions, and who was to have an equal Authority with the Governor ; all which Difficulties made the World believe that the positive Orders of the Court of France, had engaged their General in an Enterprize which would not turn to his Honour. People were confirm'd in this Opinion, by the vigorous and well-timed Sallies of the Prince of d'Armstadt, who disputed every Inch of Ground with the Enemy, and so retarded the advancing of their Works, that the Duke of Vendome wrote to the King of France, that unless he was speedily reinforc'd, he would be oblig'd to abandon the Siege ingloriously. Thereupon his most Christian Majesty order'd all the Troops in Provence and Languedoc to march that way with all Expedition ; and these Succours arriving in time, the French on the 4th of July made a great Attack, which lasted from Twelve at Night till Three the next Morning. They endeavour'd three several times to pass the Pallisadoes, but the Besieged repulsed them as often with Sword in hand, and pursued them a good way. Had the Prince of d'Armstadt been seconded by Don Francisco de Velasco, the Viceroy, the Siege had certainly been rais'd ; but the latter, thro' a Surprize, occasioned by his own Carelessness, having been totally routed on the 14th, the French flush'd with this Success, attack'd the Out-works which they had been battering a long while with a great many Cannon. This Dispute was obstinate and maintained with great Courage and Resolution on both sides, but at last the French, by the superiority of their Numbers, made themselves Masters of the Cover'd-way, and afterwards advanced to the Attack of two Bastions, which, after having been twice taken and retaken, one of them remain'd in the Possession of the Assailants. The next\* Day the Besieged endeavour'd to recover the Bastion of San Pedro they had lost, which occasion- ed

July 22

July 23

A. C.  
1697.

ed a sharp Encounter ; the French were twice beaten from their Post, but at last lodg'd themselves again ; and about the same time the Enemy sprung a Mine under the Bastion of *Portal-Nuovo* with so good Success, that after several Attacks they lodg'd themselves there likewise. Upon these Bastions the Duke of *Vendôme* raised great Batteries both of Cannon and Mortars, from which he thunder'd in such a manner into the Town, that he judged it could not hold out much longer. His Conjecture prov'd true : For tho' the Prince of *d'Armstadt* still maintain'd himself on part of those Bastions, and was resolv'd to expect the last Extremity in the Castle, yet the Court being unwilling to suffer that fine City to be entirely ruin'd by the Enemy, since in all likelihood it would soon be restor'd by the Peace, Orders were dispatch'd to that Prince to capitulate, which his Highness did on most honourable Conditions, after Nine Weeks vigorous Resistance : Insomuch, that it remains undecided, whether the Duke of *Vendôme* gain'd more Glory by the Taking, than the Prince of *d'Armstadt* by the Defending of this Place ? For which signal Piece of Service his Highness was not long after made Viceroy of *Catalonia*.

Barcelona  
surrendred,  
Aug. 15.  
N. S.

*Election of the King of Poland.* These Successes in *Flanders* and *Catalonia*, would, in all probability, have made the French sole Masters of the Peace, and given their Ambassadors a fair occasion to speak the Language of *Nimeguen*, had not their Expectations from *Poland* been miserably disappointed. It was the general Opinion that Prince *James* Son to the King, was the only Competitor that could oppose the Prince of *Conti*'s Advancement to the Throne ; And the former being universally disliked, upon Account of his Father's Avarice, who in order to fill his Coffers, made open Sale of his Favours, more like a penurious Trader, than a generous Sovereign ; the Abbot of *Polignac* who manag'd the French King's Affairs there, did confidently assure his Master, that Prince *Conti* would certainly carry the Election, if he did but come in Person ; and send him a sufficient Sum of Money to bribe some Palatines, that oppos'd the French Interest. Upon

the

this Encouragement the Prince of *Conti*; set out for *Poland*; and great Remittances were made to the Abbot of *Polignac*, which he lavish'd away with much Ostentation, and as little Success.

In the mean time the Elector of *Saxony*, whom no Body suspected to have any Thoughts towards the Crown of *Poland*, being Supported by the King of *England*'s powerful Recommendation to the Emperor, took a Journey in the end of the Spring to *Vienna*, under the Pretence of settling Matters in relation to the Campaign in *Hungary*, where 'twas given out he would command the Imperial Army again this Summer. But the Event shew'd, that his real Intention was to concert Measures with that Court, in order to ascend the Throne he had in View; to which his Religion could be no Obstacle, since he had already privately reconciled himself to the Church of *Rome*, or at least did pretend he had done so afterwards. This Design was carried on with wonderful Secrecy and Address: For all of a sudden the Elector left *Vienna*; and this was attended with various Reports, industriously spread abroad, of some Misunderstanding between the Emperor and Him, which no Body could assign a Cause for: But when People saw the Elector muster up a Body of his Troops, they entertained several Suspicions, and the *Brandenburgers* so far took the Alarm, as immediately to gather all the Forces they could, to oppose any Attempt that might be made that way. The Elector's sudden March towards *Silesia*, and the Frontiers of *Poland*, quickly occasion'd other Speculations; and 'twas not long before it was publickly declared, that he put in for the Crown of *Poland*, which he at last obtain'd by *The Elector of Saxony Proclaim'd King of Poland.*

*June 26.*

S ff soon

A. C.  
1697.*The Treaty  
of Peace  
carried on.*

soon after arrived in *Poland*, nothing but a great deal of Personal Merit to maintain his Title, the latter was, at last, necessitated to return to *France*.

The News of this Election was no small Mortification to the French Plenipotentiaries in *Holland*: But however the Treaty went on, and the ceremonial Part being all adjusted, the French who had daily Conferences with the Ministers of the States General, and other of the Allies, renew'd their Offer of an Equivalent for *Luxemburg* and *Strasburg*, which the Imperial and Spanish Ambassadors still rejected. About this time the Dutch Plenipotentiaries complain'd aloud, and with some sort of Indignation, of an unjust and false Report, as if their Masters had, underhand, concluded a Peace with *France*; and the better to prove their Sincerity they openly dissuaded the Ministers of the Allies from consenting to a Truce. To this, however, the latter were of themselves sufficiently averse; especially since the French had rejected the Pretensions of the Imperialists and Spaniards, being unwilling to answer, them before the Confederates gave their Opinions concerning the Proposal, *France* had made, to wit, That the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies should treat on the Foundation laid the 10th of February last, and advance no other Points, besides those that had already been mention'd. The Imperialists made answer, that these Articles were but Preliminary ones, and not absolute; and that they were allowed of, with this Condition only, that in Case any Point were found to be imperfect or faulty, the same should be amended by the succeeding Treaties, and That they were very desirous to know the answer of the French, as to every one Point propos'd, by the Emperor and his Allies. The Spaniards were of Opinion, they ought to keep close to the Points that had been once agreed on; and that to do otherwise would but retard the Negotiation; that seeing the first Preliminary Point import'd, that the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*, should be the Basis of this Negotiation, according to the express Consent of the King of France; it was consequently very evident, that those Preliminary Positions,

could

could not be the Foundation of all Pretensions that the Allies could have upon *France*: That if the preceding Treaties had no Effect at all, it was to no purpose, that they had made choice of a Place to confer in, that the Mediation of the King of *Sweden* had been desired, and that Passports had been granted. Thereupon the French Ambassadors dispatched a Courier to their Master, on whose Part the Propositions of a Truce and a free Trade were again offer'd, as being the first step towards a Peace; but these being still rejected, they now replied to the Answers made by the *Imperialists* and *Spaniards*, that they were so strictly limited to their Instructions, that they durst not exceed or change any thing from the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, as the Basis propos'd to them by the King their Master; and that consequently it was in vain for the Allies to require any thing beyond the Articles of the said Treaty. This Reply was far from satisfying the Allies, who gave the French to understand, by the Mediator, that their last Declaration being directly contrary to what had been fully regulated, and absolutely agreed on in the Preliminaries, it could have no other Tendency, than to break off the Treaty, or at least to draw it into length. The Mediator himself being of the same Opinion, he did thereupon lay the full Pretensions of the Allies before the French Plenipotentiaries, who made him Answer: That the retarding the Negotiation ought with more Reason, be charged upon the Allies, the last Instrument that had been present'd on the Emperor's part, being conceived in such Articles, which they foresaw *France* neither could, nor ought to accept; and that the *Spaniards* proposing the *Pyrenean Treaty* for the Basis of this, made the French insist upon that of *Nimeguen*. To this the Mediator replied, That he could not believe that his most Christian Majesty was offend'd, that all and singular the Allies had join'd together in the last Answer, since that Affair was common to them all; that they were of Opinion *France* would have declar'd the same thing, were she in the same Condition *Spain* found her self in, to wit, that the Peace of the *Pyrenees* should be renewed in

**A. C.** its full Force. At the same time, the Allies offer'd  
**1697.** it as their Opinion, that for the avoiding of these  
 Difficulties and Disputes, the French should answer  
 each of their Propositions apart, which was at length  
 agreed to.

The last Instruments presented by the *Imperialists*, were not pleasing to divers of the Allies, who pretended they had other just Complaints to make against *France*, in order to Redress. The Elector of Hanover's Plenipotentiary insisting, he ought to have a Place in the Assembly, as an Electoral Minister, occasioned also some Dispute, which being left to the Decision of the Mediator, he gave it in favour of that Plenipotentiary. Soon after, the *Imperialists* and the *French* gave in respectively their Projects of Peace; but all the Articles of the latter being drawn, Word for Word, from the Treaty of Nimeguen, the same were rejected by the Allies, as being too opposite to the Interest of the Empire; and because there was often mention made of the Allies of *France*, it being notoriously known she had none in the War, unless the *Turks* were meant by it; wherefore it was insisted upon, that the *French* should more fully explain themselves, and give in a clearer Project. On the other hand, the *French* in the beginning of July, required the Mediator to exhort the Allies to avoid Delays, and apply themselves effectually to the terminating this tedious Work. To this the Mediator answer'd. That he did not see how the Allies retarded the removing of those Obstacles that lay in the way; but that these Delays were occasion'd by the *French* themselves, in sending those Points that were undecided to *Paris*, in order to consult their Master thereupon. That the sincere Intentions of the Allies were manifested from their having desir'd that other extraordinary days should be appointed to hold their Conferences, which the *French*, on their Part, had declined; and that the Allies were not ignorant of the Designs of the *French* Court, who had nothing in view but the Treaty of Nimeguen. As soon as the Mediator had given an account of all this to the Allies, they resolved to consult together daily, in order to find out

A. C.  
1697.

a way to shorten their Business ; and in the first Conference it was concluded, that the *French* should answer to every Point in Difference as proposed by the Allies ; which when the others came to know, they desired to be inform'd according to what manner the Allies were willing to decide the first Point ; to the end that having once seen the beginning of the Treaty, they might be able to conjecture whether they had Power enough to treat and conclude without any further Orders from their Master. But the *French*, at the next Meeting, insisted, that nothing could add a greater weight to the Business, than to treat according to the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and to change some Articles therein, where there should be Occasion. The Mediator at the Request of the Allies replied, that they were not to treat according to the Treaty of *Nimeguen* only, but also according to that of *Westphalia*, since both together had been reciprocally proposed and accepted of in the Preliminaries ; and that consequently the Allies requir'd, that the *French* should form a Project according to those two Treaties, to which Project the Allies would promise a quick Answer. The *French* requir'd time to deliberate upon it ; which while they were doing, the Imperial Ambassadors promis'd to those of the Electors, that they would soon communicate to them all the Articles they should put forwards to the end all Differences between them might be adjusted.

After several Consultations, the *French* declar'd they had not sufficient Power to answer to the different Proposals of the *Imperialists*, but that they would give in a Project to the *Spaniards*, if they would accept of it ; which the Mediator acquainted the Allies with, adding that the *French* still pretended they had no other Power to treat, than according to the Treaty of *Nimeguen* ; whereupon the Ministers of the Allies, in a particular Conference, came to an unanimous Resolution, never to consent to it ; that Treaty being contrary to the Interests of almost all the Princes and States that sent them. In the mean time, the Electoral Ministers could not well digest the Proposal of the *Imperialists*, that

A. C. in Dignities, and Cessions, there should be no REGARD had to any other, except the Ambassadors of the highest Characters; for they insisted, that they ought to be treated with upon an equal foot with the rest: Hereupon the French declar'd, that they would use the Plenipotentiaries of the Electors in the same manner, as the Emperor's Ministers did; and honour the rest so, in all publick Acts, as to give no occasion of Complaints. As to the Main of the Treaty, the Spaniards did at last consent that the French should give in their Project, to which they would return an Answer. This they were prevail'd to do, upon an Assurance from the Mediator, that the same should be made up of the Treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen, he having told the French, that the Articles they should propose ought to be regulated by those two Treaties, upon default whereof, no Advance could be made in the Negotiation. Whilst the French Ministers were busie abbut framing their Project, the Elector of Brandenburg's Plenipotentiary did very earnestly press them to get a full Power to treat with him in particular, since his Master had formerly declared War against France; and the Deputies of the Circles of Suabia and Franconia too insisted, to have satisfaction made them by France, for the Damages they had sustained during the War: But all this to little purpose.

To quicken the slow advances of the Treaty, the Ministers of Sweden and Denmark did both declare to the French, that their Masters would be constrained to join their Forces to those of the Allies, to cut off by the Sword, all the unnecessary Difficulties which France raised to protract the Negotiation: Whereupon, the French gave \* in their Project of Peace, founded on the forementioned Treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen; the main Articles of which, as to the Empire, were, ' An Offer to make void several Reunions made on that side, by the Chambers of Metz and Besançon and the Sovereign Council of Brisac, since the Treaty of Nimeguen. To restore the City of Strasburg, or to give as an Equivalent for it, the City and Castle of

*Project of  
Peace given  
July 20.  
in by  
the French*

of Friburg, and the Towns of Brisac, and Philipsburg, with the Fort of Kiel, in the Condition they were at present ; to demolish the Fortifications of Hunninghen, on the other side of the Rhine ; to restore Lorrain to the Duke of that name, in the same manner as it was offer'd at the Treaty of Nimeguen, that is, in the same Condition it was possest by Duke Charles in 1670. and the City of Nancy, upon certain Considerations ; with the demolishing of divers Places, such as Mont-Royal, Traerback, &c. As for the Spaniards, the French offer'd to give them the City and Country of Luxemburg, and the Country of Chinay, or in lieu of them, some other Places hereafter to be nam'd, for which there was a Blank left in the Project. That all Reunions since the Treaty of Nimeguen should be made void ; that the City and Castle of Dinant should be deliver'd to the Bishop of Liege ; and that all other Places taken on both sides during the War, should likewise be restor'd. The Spaniards seem'd, in the main, to be pretty well satisfied with the French Concessions : But the Imperial Ministers made a tedious, and, as some thought, an unreasonable Answer to the Project ; which the French did not much regard, their chief Aim being to satisfy the rest, upon what Terms they were willing to give them, in order to break off the Grand Confederacy ; and by that means to preserve part of their Acquisitions on the Rhine, since there was so little Prospect of having any thing elsewhere. After the delivery of the Project of Peace, the King of France, finding much time spent to little purpose, by carrying on a Treaty in Writing, order'd his Plenipotentiaries to agree to the Proposals the Imperialists had made not long before, of treating by Word of Mouth ; and tho' the 10th of September was the utmost the French would give, to accept their Offers ; yet 'tis remarkable, that since their Disappointment in Poland, they began to be more tractable than before.

A. C.  
1697.

*Another  
Project.  
Sept. 1.*

### The Reign of King

Upon the 17th of August an extraordinary Conference was held at Ryswick, which lasted almost a whole day, and wherein the Method agreed on of Treating by Word of Mouth, was first put in Practice. Not many Days after came the News of the Taking of Barcelona by the French, after one of the most vigorous Sieges that had been known in any Age. This made the Spaniards very uneasy, and very pressing to have the Peace sign'd upon the Conditions offer'd by France; and more especially, since by the Memorial given in to the Mediator on the first of September, there had been an Offer made to restore this Place also, to the Catholick King, upon a slight Consideration of a few Villages belonging to the Chatelenie of Aeth to be yielded to the French, for the conveniency of the Trade of the Inhabitants of Tournay. But by how much the more condescending the French seemed to be with the Spaniards, the stiffer they became with the Empire, now positively insisting upon the keeping of Strasburg, and that the Emperor should rest contented with the Equivalent, which, they said, would be more considerable to him, since he would have the entire Sovereignty of those Towns that France quitted; whereas Strasburg, if restored, must have been set at its own Liberty, as a free Imperial City. If the Imperialists were startled at this new Project, they were not less surpriz'd at the short time prefix'd by France, for their Answer, which was the 20th of September; and after which the most Christian King would no longer be oblig'd to those Offers. This was still the more mortifying to them, since they began now to be superior in Force to the French, and to act offensively on the Rhine; not to mention their Jealousies, lest some of the Allies should sign a Separate Peace and leave them out; which occasion'd some Heats between the Confederates.

On the other hand, the French Plenipotentiaries were amaz'd at the profound Silence of the Ministers of the Allies, concerning their last Memorial: But it seems the conclusion of the Peace was to be owing to the same Genius, who had been the Soul of the

the War; I mean King, *William*. His Majesty, A. C. wisely considering that the usual Forms, and incident Chicaneries of a solemn Negotiation, were no small hinderance to the Progress of the Treaty, thought fit to commit his Personal Interests, and those of his Dominions, to the Arbitration of Two Men of the Sword, to wit, the Earl of Portland, on <sup>Interviews</sup>  
<sup>between the</sup> his *Britannick*, and the Mareschal de Boufflers, on <sup>Earl of</sup> his most Christian Majesty's Part. Accordingly the Royal Confederate Army being encamp'd at *Cock- and Mares-*  
*leberg*, near *Brussels*; and the French under *Villeroy, chal de*  
*Catsnat* and *Boufflers*, not far from thence, at *Iseringue, Boufflers.* *Vive St. Eloi*, and *Pepinge*, the Earl of *Portland*, as<sup>\*</sup> June from himself, demanded a private Interview with <sup>10.</sup> N. S. Monsieur de Boufflers, which being readily granted, <sup>† July 26.</sup> N. S. the two Generals \* met at an equal distance from their respective Camps, attended by the same number of Guards, and accompanied by several Officers of Note. This Preliminary Conference was soon follow'd by three others; at the last † of which, the two Negotiators, after they had been some Time in the open Field, retir'd into a House in the Suburb of *Hall*, where they had Pen, Ink and Paper, and in an Hour, adjusted several Points, that the Plenipotentiaries at *Rywick*, would not have agreed upon in a Year. On the second of *August* *Portland* and *Boufflers* sign'd the Paper they had drawn up some Days before; wherepon his Majesty \* left the Army, and went to *Dieren*; from whence he dispatch'd that Earl to the *Hague*, to acquaint the Congress, That as for what concern'd his <sup>The King leaves the</sup> Army. *Majesty and his Kingdoms, all Matters were so adjusted Aug. 3.* with France, that this would occasion no Delay in the general Peace; and therefore he earnestly prest the other Allies, and particularly the Emperor, to contribute all that in them lay towards concluding so great a Work.

The frequent Interviews between King *William's* Various Favourite, and Mareschal de Boufflers occasion'd divers Speculations. On the one hand the Jacobites, who against all Reason flatter'd themselves, that tho' land's and a Treaty of Peace was carried on at his Majesty's own Bouffler's Palace, yet he should be left out of it, saw by these Conferences their hopes entirely baffled; And on the <sup>Interv-</sup> <sup>views:</sup> other

A. C. other hand, a great many People, and even some  
 1697. his Majesty's best Friends began to suspect that  
 the King had entered into a private Agreement w/  
 the King of France, in favour either of King James  
 or his Issue, upon Account of his Britannick Ma-  
 jesty's having the Peaceful enjoyment of his Dom-  
 nions during Life; and being acknowledg'd as King  
 of Great Britain by his most Christian Majesty: Whi  
 ill-grounded suspicion was three years after fully  
 mov'd by King William's effectual promoting of  
 Settlement in the Protestant Line. Others gave out  
 that my Lord Portland, and Monsieur Boufflers, had  
 only agreed that King James's Queen should have her  
 Dowry paid her by England, in such a manner, as  
 her Husband was really Dead; but that afterwards  
 she refus'd to accept it: And others again, have since  
 imagin'd, not without some Probability, that in these  
 Interviews was laid the first Foundation of the fa-  
 mous Treaty of Partition, which was afterwards con-  
 cluded between King William and the King of  
 France: But these are meer Conjectures; and will  
 remain such, till the Earl of Portland, or the Mar-  
 chal de Boufflers are pleas'd to reveal what past be-  
 twixt them; which has been hitherto kept secret.

*The Peace  
 Sign'd be-  
 tween En-  
 gland,  
 Spain, and  
 Holland,  
 Sept. 20.  
 N. S.*

*The Minis-  
 ters of the  
 Empire  
 protest a-  
 gainst it.*

The critical day appointed by France being come, when either a happy Peace, or a long and bloody War, was to determine the Fate of Christendom, the English, Spanish and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with those of France, having adjusted all Matters remaining in difference between any of them, did respectively sign the Treaty, a little after Midnight; and then complimented each other, upon the finishing of that important Negotiation. The Imperial and Electoral Plenipotentiaries, who, most of them, were all the while present in the Hall, were so far from consenting to what was done, that on the contrary, they requir'd the Mediator to enter a Protestation, ' That this was the second time; that a separate Peace had been concluded with France, (meaning that of Nimeguen for one) wherein the Emperor and Empire, had been excluded; And that the States of the Empire, who had been impos'd upon thro' their own over-credulity,

A. C.  
1667.

lity, would not, for the future, be so easily perswaded to enter into Confederacies. The *Spanish Plenipotentiaries*, and particularly *Don Bernardo de Quirós*, by way of Excuse, replied: That he had a long time been made acquainted with his Catholick Majesty's Pleasure, not to delay the Signing of the Treaty, which had been agreed on before; And if he had obey'd those Orders, the *French* would not have taken *Barcelona*: But that having deferr'd the Conclusion of that Treaty, at the perswasion of the Imperial Ministers, he had given the *French* Time to make themselves Masters of that important Place, which Success embolden'd their Plenipotentiaries to change their Language, and thereby he had himself run the Hazard of incurring his Master's Displeasure. The Truth is, the *Spaniards* could not but perceive, that the *English* and *Dutch* could have sav'd *Barcelona* this Year, if they had pleas'd; But that they rather declin'd it, with an Intention to bring the *Spaniards* the more readily to accept the Offers of the *French*. And indeed those two Powers having in a manner, born the whole Burden of the War, both by Sea and Land, whereby their respective Subjects were reduc'd to great Straits, especially as to their Trade; it could not seem strange that they were forward to sign a Glorious and Advantageous \* Peace.

All this while the Abdicated King of *England* <sup>\* See the</sup> Articles of made but an indifferent Figure in his melancholy Peace in Retirement at St. Germains: The French King's <sup>the Appen-</sup> Promise to that unfortunate Prince, and open De- <sup>dix.</sup>claration, to all *Europe*, that he would never lay down Arms till he had restor'd him to his Throne, had rais'd his late *Britannick* Majesty's Hopes to a <sup>The Interest</sup> <sup>of King</sup> <sup>James left</sup> <sup>unregarded.</sup> great height. But he found by sad Experience how little the Promises of Sovereigns are to be rely'd on, when their own Interest comes in competition: After a tedious War, dubiously \* maintain'd, the King <sup>\* Cedimus,</sup> of *France*, being exhausted both of Men and Money, & totidem thought it Prudence to clap up a Peace, and restore <sup>Plagis con-</sup> to his Neighbours all the Conquests he had made <sup>tundimus</sup> upon them since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; which he <sup>Habemus.</sup> was the more enclin'd to do, in hopes, that having disarm'd and broke the Confederacy, he might get all

A. C. all again at the Death of the King of Spain ; for many years had been in a pining, lingring of Health ; and who, at the conclusion of the Peace of Ryswick was in so desperate a condition, that French Court thought he could not live a Monthlong. On the other hand his most Christian Majesty, being sensible that a Treaty could not be set on Foot, not only without owning King William, but also (as Consequence of that Acknowledgment) without abandoning King James ; He neither did insist that Minister from that unfortunate Monarch should be admitted to the Conferences at Ryswick ; which Proposal was unanimously rejected by the Allies ; nor would the French Plenipotentiaries meddle with that Prince's Manifesto. King James's Expectation of the French King's Protection being thus disappointed ; and his Majesty finding that his Pardons as well as his Threats, had no effect upon his Subjects, he was perswaded to publish his said Manifesto, containing both a summary Account of the Reasons that should engage the Confederate Catholick Princes to promote his Restoration. An Expostulation of the Injustice done Him ; and a Protestation against what was done at Ryswick, as null, in respect to the violation of his Rights ; Of which no notice was taken by any of the Allies. As to the late King's Friends in England, they were so enrag'd to see him forsaken by the King of France, that they could not forbear venting their bitter & Invectives against

† The following Latin Epigram was made upon that Occasion.

Pompeium Pharius tradit, Lodoixque Jacobum :  
 Regibus infidis Haspes uterque perit,  
 Vilior at Gallus, quam Gens malefida Canopi ;  
 Hoc admisisses tunc, Photine, Nefas ?  
 Prodidit hic Socium, Victori Victor Amicum :  
 Ast Victor Victo tradidit ille suum.

gainst his most Christian Majesty ; for which some A. C. of them were committed to Prison and Fired ; the same being a violation of the late Treaty between the Crowns of England and France.

The Protestant French Refugees in England, Ger. French many and Holland, were at this Time, no less disapp. Refugees pointed, than the Royal Exile in France, K. W. having Disapp. on all Occasions declar'd himself their Protector, <sup>pointed</sup>. they reasonably expected that he would also prove their Deliverer; and never conclude a Peace with France, without obliging their natural Sovereign to restore them both to their Estates, and the free Exercise of their Religion, in their own Country. Upon this Presumption, several Consultations were held in London, by the French Ministers, and the most considerable Persons among the Refugees there, wherein it was debated, in what Method they should make their Applications to the Plenipotentiaries at Ryswick; and upon what Terms they should agree to their Restoration, which some amongst them, look't upon as infallible. The Result of these Assemblies being transmitted to Monsieur Jurieu, the Head of all the French Refugees in Holland, he, with his usual Zeal for the Protestant Cause, address himself to King William, who directed the Dutch Plenipotentiaries to open that Matter, at a Distance, to the French Ambassadors. The Dutch Ministers follow'd his Majesties Orders, but the King of France, to whom this Overture was communicated, expressing an insuperable Aversenes to it, and urging, that as He did not pretend to prescribe King William any Rules about his Subjects, so He expected the same Liberty as to his own, which he look'd upon as the great Prerogative of a Sovereign; his Britannick Majesty insisted no farther upon it.

Before we proceed, we must take notice of Monsieur Pointi's Expedition into the West-Indies, which deserves a Place in this History, not only because it has made a great Noile in the World, but principally, because it has been the Opinion of many People, that it might have been disappointed by his Britannick Majesty's Fleets. M. Pointi, having fitted out a Squadron of Men of War, at the Charge of a Company erected

Mr. Pointi's Expedition.

**A. C** erected by the French King's Permission for that pose, set out from *Brest* towards the Beginning of t  
**1697.** Year, and in fifty five Days arriv'd before St. L  
 mingo. Here he was considerably reinforc'd, as being also joyn'd by the Buckaniers and Free-Boote in those Parts, he proceeded to put his Design upc *Carthagena*, in Execution. He received no small A sistance in this Project from one *Venner*, an *Englis* Man who had serv'd the *Spaniards* many Years, and who drew him several Plans of that wealthy Town by which Monsieur *Pointi* judg'd there was a Necessity of possessing himself, upon his first Arrival, of a considerable Post, call'd *Nostre Dame de la Poupp*; or else the *Spaniards* would have an Opportunity to carry off whatsoever they were desirous to save. Having been unsuccessful in this Attempt, thro' the Sci tuation of the Place, he bent his Efforts against the Fort of *Bocca Chica*, of which, in a short time, he made himself Master, notwithstanding the Difficulties he met in approaching it; and the Daftardliness of the Buckaniers in his Service. The taking of this Fort was soon follow'd by the Surrender of that of St. *Lazarus*, after which *Carthagena* it self was invested, both by Sea and Land. The Place was attack'd and defended with a great deal of Vigour; but the *Spanish* Succours not coming in Time, and all Things being now ready for an Assault, the Garrison thought fit to agree to a Capitulation whereby they were to march out thro' the Breach, with all the usual Marks of Honour, and four Pieces of Cannon; but, for the rest, that all Silver, without Reserve, should belong to the Conqueror; and that such of the Inhabitants, as staid behind, should enjoy all they had excepting their Plate.

In pursuance of these Articles, the Governor *Carthage* march'd out of *Carthagena*, and *Pointi* enter'd it on *na taken,* the 6th of May, but tho' the Latter, according to the *May 6th.* Agreement, was to have all the Silver, how to come at it, was no small Difficulty. At last he bethought himself of an Expedient, ordering it to be publish'd, That he would give the Tenth to the Proprietors, of whatsoever they honestly brought him, and a Tenth to them that should inform him of

F any Persons that concealed their Effects; to which he added his Threats of immediate Punishment on formal Disobedience; which had the desired Effect upon the Generality of People. Neither were the Churches and Religious Houses spared, being rabb'd and rifled of several massy Images of Gold and Silver, and other precious Ornaments; tho', after all, the Booty fell much short of Monsieur Pointi's Expectation; for the Place having taken the Alarm before his Arrival, all the Women of Quality and others with their Jewels, and 120 Mules laden with Gold were gone a great way out of his Reach: And how basely soever the Buckaniers serv'd him in this Expedition, they had their assign'd Proportion of the Spoil; with which, nevertheless, some of them were not satisfied.

The French not thinking it advisable, or possible, to keep this Conquest ruin'd the Fort of *Bocca Chica* on the last day of *May*, and on the first of *June* put out to Sea, standing for Cape *Tuberon*; when an Advice-Boat from *Petit Guaves* came and inform'd them, that 13 English Men of War were arriv'd on the 27<sup>th</sup> of *April* at *Barbadoes*, to look after them. This made Monsieur Pointi alter his Course for the *Streights of Bahama*, till six at Night, when he fell in with the English, who proved to be much Stronger than he was inform'd; and who presently took one of his Fly-boats, on Board of which there was a considerable quantity of Ammunition and Provision. While this was doing, half the English Fleet, that were got within Reach of the Enemy, seem'd to decline Fighting, till the rest, to Leeward, could come up to the Action which gave the French an Opportunity of getting before them: On the other hand, the Advanc'd Part of the English <sup>Pointi</sup> Fleet having got the Windward of the French, and within less than Cannon-shot, Monsieur Pointi, who saw the Necessity of Fighting, gave the Signal for the Engagement; But the English Admiral, *Neville*, reckoning there was no Safety for the French, but to go before the Wind for the *Streights of Bahama*, slackned his Way, proposing to get so much a Head of them as to hinder their Passage. Hereupon the French, at the closing of the Night tack'd about, and found

C. A.  
1697.

found the Success of their working the **next**  
for they could reckon no more than fourteen  
following them in a Line, and they not so high  
far, as the Day before, which made the *French*  
nue the same Board, till they got within 20 Leagues  
of Cartagena, where they were on the 9th of  
and the next Day got clear off of the *English* [Red]

Having made so narrow an escape, the *French* had  
ed for Newfound-Land, and on the 4th of Aug<sup>ust</sup>  
put in for Water at Conception-Bay. From hence  
they Steer'd their Course to that of St. John's, where  
lay a Squadron of *English* Ships under Command of  
Norris; who supposing the *French*, (now might  
weakned by Sicknes) to be much stronger than  
were, declin'd putting out to fight them, and so  
escaped this Second danger as they did afterwards  
a Third from six *English* Men of War, that attac  
them in their Passage from thence into France; wh

**Pointierville in France, Aug 19th.** they confess'd was more than they themselves could  
have expected, considering the pitiful Plight in  
which they were reduc'd to; and for which nevertheless no  
day was ever call'd to Account, to any Purpose.

make still things worse on the side of the *English*,  
only Admiral Nevil died in the West-Indies, but many  
of the other Commanders: So that of all the Captains  
that went out there was only one that return'd; and  
such a Mortality had raged among the Seamen, that  
there were scarce Hands enough to bring the Ships  
Home. Let's now return to Ryswick.

Tho' the Imperialists were not a little concern'd  
the Proceeding of their Allies, yet they thought it  
adviseable to agree to a Ceſſation of Arms, and Envoy  
preſſes were immediately dispatch'd to the respective  
Armies upon the Rhine, to give over any further  
Acts of Hostility. However, before Prince Lewiſſ  
of Baden had notice of it, he had made him  
self Master of the Castle of Eberenburg, and was pre  
paring to lay Siege to Kirn. But what was still  
more mortifying to the Imperial Ministers, was

**The Turks defeated by P. Eugene, Sept. 11th.** by that Advice had not come a few days sooner of the  
Great Victory obtain'd at Zenta, over the Turks, by  
the Emperor's Forces commanded by Prince Eugene  
of Savoy; which Success would, in all probability,  
have

ade Spain and the rest less eager to Sign the Peace ; and the French less stiff with the Imperialists. Not many days after the Conclusion of the fore-mention'd Truce between the Empire and France, several Ambassadors of the Allies waited upon King *The Treaty William at Loo*, where it was consulted what pre-<sup>between</sup> cautionary Measures could to be taken to prevent France the Violation of the Peace lately concluded, and *and the Empire* was whisper'd that an offensive and defensive Alliance *carried on* was enter'd into, or rather renewed between the Confederates. Now the Ambassadors of the Empire appening to complain again, how much they were wrong'd by a precipitate Treaty, they were answer'd That they ought to impute it to themselves, as having been often advis'd to put in their Demands without Delay, and not to retard the Negotiation ; and that they should not have flatter'd themselves that more advantageous Conditions could have been got thereby ; since the French insisted still upon the first, from which they would never recede. The Imperialists seeing their Expostulations had no Effect, spent their Thoughts upon adjusting the remaining Points in Controversie with France : The main difference seem'd to be about Strasburg, and since they could not obtain its being restored, they insisted to have the Equivalent for it somewhat enlarg'd ; as also that besides Landau, all the Places taken by France on that side, since the Treaty of Nimeguen, should be yielded up, and Fort-Louis resign'd to the Duke of Lorrain ; But the French Plenipotentiaries answer'd, they had no Power to exceed their Orders, and therefore could, by no means, comply with these Demands : So that there was yet but little Appearance of bringing Matters to a final Accommodation.

But what is most remarkable in the whole Course of this important Negotiation, is the warm Zeal which the Protestant Princes of the Empire shew'd upon this Occasion for the Interest of their Religion : For their Ambassadors being met together at the House of the Elector of Mennz's Plenipotentiary, they nam'd four Deputies, who deliver'd a Memorial to the Mediator wherein they demanded, That at Strasburg,

T t t (which

A. C. (which now the *Imperialists* inclin'd to leave  
 1697 Hands of the *French*) and other Cities of  
 which belong'd to *France*, by virtue of former  
 tyes, the *Lutheran Religion* should be tolerate  
 enjoy all those Rights and Immunities it had  
 Year 1624. To this the *French* demanded  
 days to answer: But what Misunderstanding  
 there might appear to continue between the  
 the *Imperial Plenipotentiaries*, as to the other  
 they did perfectly well agree, or rather com-  
 bether, to have a Clause inserted in the IVth  
 of the Treaty between the Empire and *France*  
 porting. That the *Popish Religion* should be  
 cis'd in the same State it was now in the res-  
 Places that were to be deliver'd up; without  
 Notice taken of the Reformed; At which the  
 nisters of the Protestant Princes were so offend'd  
 they refus'd to set their Hands to the Treaty

Declarati-  
 on of the  
 Protestant  
 Plenipoten-  
 tiaries a-  
 gainst the  
 Clause in-  
 serted in  
 the Treaty  
 between the  
 Empire and  
*France*,  
 about Re-  
 ligion.

concluded, and publish'd a Declaration cont-  
 in substance: 'That the said Clause was em-  
 opposite, 1. to the fundamental Laws of the  
 pire, that is to say, as well to the Peace of R-  
 on, in the Year 1555. wherein it was agreed,  
 the Companions and Associates of the Ausburg  
 fession, shall remain in the quiet Possession of the  
 siastical Estates and Rents belonging to them, ana  
 they shall not be molested by any Process of Law  
 that occasion; as more especially to the Peace  
*Westphalia*, which ought to be look'd upon a  
 Basis and Foundation of this Peace; for that  
 exprefs Words of that Treaty are, That the  
 and only Foundation of the Restitution, an  
 the Performance which ought to follow it,  
 reason of the Ecclesiastical Affairs, ought to be  
 Year 1624. and respectively in the Palatinate,  
 fore the Commotions in Bohemia, till the C-  
 troversies about Religion shall be amicably ter-  
 nated. 2dly. To the Capitulation of the Em-  
 por and the King of the Romans, whereby the C-  
 clusion of the said Peace of Religion, and of  
 Peace of *Westphalia* that follow'd it, are confir-  
 3dly. To the Instruction given to the Deputies  
 the Empire at the present Treaty of Peace, whi-  
 prescrib-

1697.

prescribes as well to the Catholicks as Evangelists, A. C.  
after what manner they ought to act in these  
Words, That all Things both Ecclesiastical and Polit-  
ical, of which any Alteration may have been made, shall  
be restor'd to their first Condition, according to the Re-  
gulation of the Peace of Westphalia : which In-  
struction was confirm'd by his Imperial Majesty,  
4thly, To the particular Instruction which the De-  
puties of the Confession of Ausburg have receiv'd  
from the Evangelick Body. 5thly, to the particu-  
lar Orders of their Masters tending to the same  
end. 6thly, To the Guaranty of the Peace of West-  
phalia, with which the most Christian King is in-  
trusted. 7thly, To the Preliminaries of that Peace  
which were the Foundation of the Treaties that  
follow'd. 8thly, To the Project and Declaration  
the Ambassadors of France deliver'd the 20th of  
July, and 1. of Sept. wherein no mention is made of  
any such dangerous Alteration in the Peace of  
Westphalia. 9thly, To the preceding Article  
of the Peace of Ryswick, according to which the  
Treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen are look'd  
upon as the Basis of the present Peace ; and because  
it is also added, that immediately after the Ratifica-  
tions, the said Treaties shall be duly put in Execution,  
in respect of the Spiritual and Temporal, and shall be invi-  
olably observ'd for the future. For as to the Clause  
that follows, if it shall be expressly derogated from it  
by the present Treaty, it is certain that it was only  
to be understood of the Temporal, and not of the  
Spiritual, as may be manifestly inferr'd from the  
Passage already cited, and by many others of the  
Westphalian Treaty ; For it was there concluded,  
and more especially in the Vth Article, Paragraph  
9. of the Treaty of Osnabrug, That They of the Com-  
munion of Ausburg should not be molested for the Time  
to come, in any manner whatever, in the Possession of  
such Estates of the Church, which they enjoy'd; but that  
they should be for ever secure from all Prosecutions of  
Law and Violence, till the Contests about Religion  
should be determin'd. 10thly, To the separate Ar-  
ticles of the Treaties past with the King of Great  
Britain, and the States General of the United Pro-  
vinces

C. A.

1697.

vinces; by which his Imperial Majesty and Empire, were left at Liberty to conclude and conclude the Peace, by a Time prefix'd in Conditions, that had been stipulated in the Project and Declaration of France. 11. Moreover they alledg'd, that the said Clause gives too much a shock to the Union and Tie of Concord reign'd in all the States of the Empire. 12. since his Imperial Majesty's Ambassadors had sent to take notice of the general Remonstrance of the Evangelicks, concerning the Execution of the 3d. Article of the Peace, by which Treaties of Westphalia and Nimguen, are set down as the Basis of the present Treaty; before the said Execution in the Empire, no way concern'd France, but only the Emperor and the Empire. 13. Seeing also that the Embassy of the Imperial Majesty had not only refus'd to take cognizance of the particular Remonstrances of the Evangelicks, by which they desir'd to provide for the Reestablishment of their Religion in the Provinces which were to be restor'd to the German Empire, looking upon these Remonstrances as superfluous, because they no way concern'd the most Christian King; and as being already comprised under the Regulation of the 3d. Article. Besides, that they rejected a general Remonstrance of the Evangelicks, for the Preservation of the Evangelick Religion, in the City of Strasburg and in Alsatia, upon the Stipulations of the Treaty of Westphalia, there was no Reason that the Embassy of France should pretend the Admittance of this Clause, or that the Emperor's Embassy should admit it; and make an alteration so contrary to the said Peace, in the Territories of the Empire, in reference to Ecclesiastical Affairs. 14. Thereupon the said Protestant Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries could not give their Consent to the Clause often mention'd, contrary to their Orders and their Consciences, without doing some notable Prejudice both to their Masters, and all the rest who upheld the Peace of Westphalia; more especially perceiving, upon Reading the Treaty of Ryswick, that it was Sign'd, that certain Things were inser-

not only in this Article, but in several other Places, without their knowledge, and at the same time other Things omitted, which did not slightly concern the Evangelicks; and of which Report would be made to the States of the Empire. 15. That tho' it was propos'd by way of Expedient, that the Evangelicks should Sign the Treaty of Peace, in hopes the Affair would be accommodated, there were but Three who did it upon particular Reasons; the rest refusing their Consent, because their Instructions expressly enjoyn'd 'em the contrary, the Dispute being about a change of State, in regard to Ecclesiastick Affairs, within the Territories of the Empire. And they thought they might the better do it, because the Embassadors of *France* had very often excus'd themselves, during the Course of the Negotiation, pretending they had not his most Christian Majesty's Orders, in Things of less Importance. 16. That thus after mature deliberation, another Expedient was Propounded, which was to defer Signing the Treaty till the Protestant Princes of the Empire should be inform'd of all Things, and should declare themselves upon this Affair, either at *Ratisbon*, or at the Time of the Ratification. Wherefore the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the Elector of *Saxony*, Dutchy of *Deux-Ponts*, *Saxa Gotba*, Duke of *Brunswick-Zell*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, Duke of *Saxe-Coburg*, Margrave of *Baireith*, Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, and Dutchy of *Holstein Gluckstadt*, earnestly desired the Ambassadors Mediators, that this their Remonstrance might be inserted in their Register; and that they might have an Act given them to confirm the presenting it: Protesting also, at the same Time, that their Masters were no less Zealous for the Peace, than the rest of the Princes of Europe, and that it was great Grief to them, that they could not Sign in their Masters Name, by Reason of this unexpected Difficulty.

To make an end of this memorable Negotiation, France, the Conferences continu'd at *Ryswick*, between the <sup>Treaty  
Signed be-</sup> <sub>between the  
Empire and</sub> <sup>see the</sup> <sub>Appendix</sub> Imperial and French Plenipotentiaries, till the 30th of October, when all Things were agreed on, and Appendix

A. C. the Treaty Sign'd, two days before the time limi  
 1697. ted by *France* was expir'd. And tho' this Peac  
 with the Empire was not so advantageous to it, no  
 the Restitution of *Lorrain* in so ample a manne  
 as was expected; yet it must be own'd, that the  
 Power of *France*, was now extreamly reduc'd, if  
 it be consider'd, That she gave up many con-  
 siderable Towns in *Germany*, which she had been  
 long posses'd of, particularly the important Place  
 of *Brisac*; That by the taking of *Cazal*, and the  
 Peace of *Savoy*, she had entirely lost her Footing in  
*Italy*; That the same Barrier was left in *Catalonia*  
 as before; and that there was a stronger Frontier  
 in the *Low Countries*, by her Restitution of all she  
 took since the beginning of the War, with the Addi-  
 tion of *Luxemburg* and *Dinant*. The *French* them-  
 selves, who did not enter into the Views of their Mo-  
 narch, were so sensible of this, and so little pleas'd  
 with the Treaty of *Ryswick*, that they made very  
 severe Reflections on *Meslieurs Harlay, Crecy and*  
*Cailliere*, their Plenipotentiaries, whom they tradu-  
 ced in their Lampoons, which were publickly Sung  
 in *Paris*, and over all the Kingdom of *France*; whilst  
 the Courage, Resolution and Wisdom of King *Wil-*  
*liam*, to which this great Work was principally ow-  
 ing, were Celebrated and Admir'd throughout all the  
 World.

\* Peter  
 LUCAS,  
 M.D.

An Inter-  
 view be-  
 tween the  
 Czar of  
 Muscovy,  
 and King  
 William.  
 Sept. 11.  
 N. S.

'Twas the Admiration of those Eminent Virtues  
 that drew the Czar of *Muscovy*, \* the most Potent  
 Prince of the North, out of his own Dominions; and  
 made him traverse vast Tracts of Land to receive  
 his Majesty's Instructions; wherein he prudently imi-  
 tated the Queen of *Sheba*, who, many Ages before,  
 had done the same, to hear the Wisdom of *Solomon*.  
 And because he could not appear in other States,  
 with that Majesty and Splendor which he had in his  
 own Empire, he condescended to go, *incognito*, among  
 the Ambassadors, whom to cover his Journey, he sent  
 to *Holland* and *England*. After these Ambassadors had  
 had their Audience of the States-general at the *Hague*,  
 they were admitted to that of his Britannick Majesty,  
 at *Utrecht*; which being over, his Majesty and the  
 Czar met in a small Gallery, into which they enter- cd

, both at a Time, out of the adjoyning Rooms, and A. C.  
 hearty Embraces, and Compliments being past on 1697.  
 both sides, they had a long Conference together a-  
 bout the Posture of Affairs, wherein the Czar highly  
 applauded his Majesty's indefatigable Endeavours,  
 and constant Aim to reduce France within his ancient  
 limits. The Russian Emperor's Esteem for King  
 William being highly increas'd by this Interview, and  
 confirm'd by several other Conferences he had with  
 his Majesty, he resolv'd to visit that happy and pow-  
 erful Nation, who had so great a Prince to their Sov-  
 eign. Accordingly the Czar follow'd King Wil- <sup>Jan. 11.</sup> The Czar  
 iam into England, where he was magnificently enter <sup>com. ovv.</sup>  
 an'd, with all his numerous Retinue, at his Majesty's <sup>into</sup> En-  
 own Charge, and had private Conferences not only gland.  
 with his Majesty, but with the Princess and Prince of <sup>1697.</sup>  
 Denmark, who contributed not a little to his diversion,  
 and at the same time rais'd his Surprize by a Splen-  
 did Ball, at which were present the brightest Beau-  
 ties in England. During his stay in London, his  
 Czariſh Majesty endeavour'd to instruct himself in the  
 knowledge of several useful Arts, unknown to his  
 barbarous Subjects, and more particularly, in  
 that of Navigation; with design to Build a Fleet  
 both on the Baltick, to advance the Trade of  
 his Empire, and on the Black Sea, to annoy the  
 Turks: Which Project however, has not been yet  
 put in Execution. There were not wanting those  
 who censur'd that Prince for leaving his Dominions <sup>Earl of</sup>  
 after this manner: I will not altogether excuse him, but Portland  
 content my self to say, that his Example is never to be Nam'd  
 follow'd, till there arise again so great a Man as King <sup>Ambassan</sup>  
 William; whose Merit may, in some measure, julfifie <sup>dor so</sup>  
 the Curiosity of seeing him.

Not long after the conclusion of the Peace, King <sup>The Vis-</sup>  
 William Nam'd the Earl of Portland to be his Am- <sup>count Vil-</sup>  
 bassador Extraordinary in France; which Honour <sup>liers made</sup>  
 tho' it rais'd no small Jealousie among the <sup>Earl of</sup> English, Jersey,  
 yet seem'd due to that Favourite, by having had so <sup>and Am-</sup>  
 great a share in bringing the War to a happy Period. <sup>bassador to</sup>  
 Much about the same Time his Majesty created the <sup>the States-</sup>  
 Lord Viscount Villiers, one of his Plenipotentiaries <sup>General,</sup>  
 at Ryswick, Earl of Jersey; and gave him the Cha-  
 racter of his Ambassador to the States-General; And  
 T t t 4 having

A. C. having settled several important Matters, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Prince *Vaudemont*, and very honourably paid off the Foreign Troops in his Service, his Majesty went from *Zeulestein* to the *N. S.* *Hague*. Here his Majesty receiv'd the Compliments not only of the States-General, the States-Provincial, Council of State; and of all the Ambassadors, and Publick Ministers of the Allies; but likewise of the French Plenipotentiaries, who had a private Audience † of his Majesty in his Closet.

*N. S.* The like demonstrations of Respects, were paid to his Majesty by the same Persons, on his Birth-Day; \* which N. S. both at the *Hague*, and in *London*, was Solemniz'd with extraordinary Rejoycings: The King having given a Magnificent Ball at the first of these Places, and her Royal Highness the Princess of *Denmark*, at

*The Peace Proclaim'd in London*, the latter. Not many Days † before, the Peace, by the Lords Justices Order, was proclaim'd in *London*, with universal Joy; and about Three Weeks after

*Ott. 19.* their Excellencies having receiv'd Information, that the Duke of *Berwick*, Sir *George Barclay*, *Harrison*, *Durant*, Colonel *Parker*, and several other suspected Persons, under the Favour of the Treaty of Peace, which had open'd the free Passage between *France* and *England*, were come over upon some treasonable Deligns, they issued out their Proclamation for the Apprehending of the said Persons, promising the Reward of One Thousand Pounds for every one of them.

*The King* having regulated with the *States-General* the Number of Forces which they thought necessary to be kept on Foot the next year, his Majesty Embark'd for *England* on the 13th of November, and the next Morning safely Landed at *Margate*.

The same Day his Majesty went to *Canterbury*, where he receiv'd the Congratulations of the Magistrates, and the Clergy, upon his happy Return with Peace. On the Fifteenth his Majesty lay at *Greenwich*, and the next Day gave to *England* the most glorious Shew that ever the Nation saw: I mean their Sovereign, Triumphing over all his open Enemies; not by a bloody Battle, but, what is far more honourable to a Christian Prince, by forcing them to sue for

*The King passes thro' London in triumph.*

*Qd. 16.*

A. C.  
1697.

or Peace: The King, at the Request of his Loyal  
City of London, to honour them, by passing thro'  
the same publickly, Set forth in his Coach from  
Greenwich, accompanied by his Royal Highness  
Prince George of Denmark, and attended by the great  
Officers of State, and a numerous Concourse of the  
Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Privy Council,  
Judges and divers other Persons of Quality of the  
three Kingdoms; And being come to St. Margarets-  
Hill in Southwark, was there receiv'd by the Lord-  
Mayor, and Aldermen in their Formalities on  
Horseback. His Lordship alighting, presented to  
the King the City Sword, and receiv'd it back again,  
with his Majesty's directions to carry it before him.  
The Recorder also alighting made a short Congratu-  
latory Speech to his Majesty; which being over,  
they proceeded from thence to Whitehall. A De-  
tachment of about 100 of the City Trained Bands,  
in Buff-Coats led the way, from the Bridge to Chas-  
ring-Cross; These were follow'd by two of the King's  
Coaches, and one of Prince George's; the two City  
Marshals, with their Men; the Sheriffs Officers  
with Javelins, preceded by two of the City Trum-  
pets. Next came the Lord Mayor's Officers on  
Horseback, in their proper Gowns, each attended  
by a Servant in Livery; next the King's Banner, born  
by the Common Hunt, preceded by three of the  
City Trumpets; The Common Cryer and Sword-  
Bearer; the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, all  
on Horseback, in Scarlet Gowns; each Alderman  
below the Chair, with four Footmen each; the  
Messengers of the Chamber, and Knight Marshal's-  
Men, attending the Proceeding in their proper Sta-  
tions. Next to these march'd the King's Trumpets  
and Kettle-Drums, follow'd by the Serjeant Trum-  
pet with his Mace; the Heralds of Arms, according  
to their several Classes, between the Serjeants at Arms  
with their Maces, all bare-headed, and each attend-  
ed by a Servant; Then the Lord-Mayor of London,  
on Horseback, in a Crimson Velvet Gown, with his  
Collar and Jewel, bearing the City Sword, in the  
middle between Clarenceux King of Arms on the  
Right

A. C. Right Hand, Supplying the Place of Garter King at Arms, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers on the Left,  
 1697. Supplying the Place of the Usher of the Black Rod; the Lord-Mayor being attended by four Servants, and each of the other by two.

Next appear'd the King, in a rich Coach of State, (which was lately presented to him by the *States General*) accompanied by Prince *George*, with the Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber in Waiting, and attended on each side by his Majesty's Equerries, Footmen, and the Yeomen of the Guard, led by their Officers, and follow'd by his Majesty's Lite-Guards, and a long Train of Coaches, all with Six Horses, of the Great Officers, Nobility, and others, according to their respective Degrees, Ranks and Qualities, in the same Order as they came from *Greenwich*. The Streets were Lined and Guarded in *Southwark* by the Militia of *Surrey*, and of the Tower-Hamlets; from the Bridge to *Walbrook*, by three Regiments of the City Militia; from thence to St. *Paul's* Church yard, by the Liveries of the several Companies; from thence to *Temple-Bar*, by the other three Regiments of the City, and thence to *White-Hall* by the Militia of *Middlesex*, and his Majesty's own Guards; The City Conduits running with Wine all the while.

Thus thro' the joyful Huzzing Populace in the Streets, and amidst an infinite Number of Spectators of both Sexes, who crowded not only the Windows and Balconies, but the very Tops of Houses, the Triumphant Cavalcade proceeded to *White-Hall*, where the Lord Mayor attended his Majesty to the Foot of the Stairs leading up to the Guard Chamber, and having taken his leave of his Majesty, his Lordship and the Aldermen were conducted into the Lodgings, and treated with a noble Supper by the Lord Steward. The whole Ceremony was perform'd with great Order and Magnificence: The Cannon at the Tower were discharg'd at his Majesty's taking Coach, and at his passing over the Bridge: The Foot Guards gave three Volleys in St. *James's* Park; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other popular Demonstrations of Duty and Affection.

The

The first thing his Majesty did after his arrival at *Kensington*, was to appoint by a Proclamation, 2d of December for a solemn Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, in Acknowledgment of therick Blessing in the Conclusion of the General peace; and at the same time another Proclamation was publish'd, to prolong the Prorogation of Nov.

the Parliament to the 3d of December, on which his Majesty requir'd the Lords and Commons give their Attendance at *Westminster*, for the dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

The same day the University of *Oxford* presented an Address to his Majesty, wherein they congratulated his prosperous Return to his Kingdoms in Peace, Safety and Honour: The University of *Cambridge*

waited upon his Majesty two days after, on the same account; and in Imitation of those two learned and illustrious Bodies, most of the Corporations throughout his Majesty's Dominions made him the same dutious and loyal Compliments. But of all these numerous Addresses none seem more feelingly to express what his Majesty had done for this Nation, than that of the Mayor, Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of *Plimpton-Earle* in the County of *Devon*, which was presented by Sir Thomas Trevor, and Courtenay Croker Esq; their Representatives in Parliament. 'The Silence of us, said the Addressers, your most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, hitherto, may be excusable from our Astonishment at such a Revolution, such a Confederation, such a War, and such a Peace, as your Majesty has carried on to Perfection. When we call to Mind the many Royal Voyages and Campaigns your Majesty has made, and to how many Deaths, from secret and open Designs, your inestimable Life has been expos'd, we find our selves under the greatest Obligation of Thanks and Praises to Almighty God for its Preservation. When we look abroad, we cannot but observe that your Majesty has raised England's Prowess and Honour, and led forth her Forces to noble and renown'd Achievements, so that the Kingdom never made such a Figure

*Addresses  
to the King  
upon the  
Peace.*

A. C.

1697.

in the World as in this your Reign. But when we look at Home, and consider how your Majesty has rescued our Religion, Laws and Liberties (Interests most valuable to us, as Men and Christians) we acknowledge our selves indebted to your transcendent Courage, Wisdom and Goodness, for the greatest Blessings that Subjects can receive from a Prince. It is our Duty, and no less our Interest; to make all the Returns we are capable of, by doing and undergoing what is within our Power, for the Defence and Maintaining of your Sacred Person and Rightful Government. They concluded with a Prayer to God, That his Majesty, who had given them Deliverance and Peace, might have Quiet, Safety, and a prosperous Course of Glory for many Years, Reigning over a Rememb'ring, and consequently, Grateful and Obedient People. The Address from the College of Physicians in London, on the same Occasion, as it was set off in a more nice and elegant Dress, so it express'd more fully all the great things King William had atchiev'd, not only for England, but all the rest of Europe; and therefore it is by no means to be omitted in this Place:

*[Address of the College of Physicians.]* We humbly crave Leave, said that learned, illustrious, and useful Body, to congratulate your Majesty's safe Return into these your Kingdoms, whose Battels you have fought, whose Religion you have defended, whose Laws and Liberties you have preserv'd. All Europe acknowledges your Majesty for their great Deliverer: Your wise and early Foresight first united their different Interests: Your Prudence gave Life to their Alliance, and supported the Confederacy: Your Conduct govern'd their Force, and they were inspir'd with Valour from your Example. By a steddy and invincible Courage you have surmounted such Difficulties, and perform'd such Actions, as no former Age could equal, and Posterity will scarce believe. And now at length having finish'd a tedious War, against a most Politick and Powerful Enemy, you are return'd with the best kind of Victory, and the noblest Triumph, *an Honourable Peace.* It has been heretofore said of the Eng-

list,

That what they got by *Arms*, usually they  
lost in *Treaties*: Your Majesty has reverst this  
sentence; and, by the Advantages you have  
gain'd at *Ryswick* for us, and other Nations a-  
broad, it apppears to the World that 'tis alike im-  
possible to over reach you in Council, and to o-  
vercome you in the Field. At Home you have  
establish'd your Empire, not only over the Per-  
sons, but the Hearts and Affections of your Peo-  
ple; where may your Majesty long reign with  
Health, Happiness, and Honour. This, Sir, *said*  
*they in the Conclusion*, is, and ought to be the  
Prayer of every good Subject and True-hearted  
*Englishman*; But in a peculiar manner it becomes  
this our Society, which owes its Being to your  
Royal Predecessors, and the Priviledges it enjoys  
to your Majesty's Favour.

Whilst the Court of *England* was daily crowded <sup>The Duke</sup> <sub>of Burgundy</sub>  
with Congratulating Addressers, that of *France* was <sup>of Burgundy</sup>  
Wantoning in Revels upon the Marriage of the <sup>married to</sup> <sub>the Prince of</sub> *Savoy*. This  
memorable Solemnity was perform'd with all the <sub>of Savoy</sub>.  
Splendor imaginable; the French, out of a Vanity  
peculiar to their Nation, (which was now coun-  
teanc'd by the Intimation of their Monarch, that  
he would take it well if every Body would Ho-  
nour the Festival, to the utmost of his Ability)  
striving to outdo one another in Finery; both to  
gain the King's Favour, and to dazzle the Eyes of  
Foreigners, who, since the Conclusion of the Peace,  
arrived in great Crowds at *Paris*. The Extrava-  
gance of the *French* Courtiers upon this Occasion is  
scarce to be believed, some of them having bought  
Cloaths that were worth more Money than their  
Estates. Strangers were indeed surprized at this  
Magnificence, and would undoubtedly have thought  
that *France* was still in her former flourishing Con-  
dition, had they been led blindfold to *Paris*, and  
not seen the Misery of the Kingdom, before they  
reach'd its Capital City.

The Rejoicings in *England*, on the day <sup>† ap-</sup> <sub>Dec. 2.</sub>  
pointed to celebrate his Majesty's safe Return, and <sup>† Dec. 2.</sup> <sub>O. S.</sub>  
the happy Conclusion of the Peace, tho' not so  
splendid

A. C. splendid as those of France, were yet more general  
 1697. and more hearty. His Majesty came to Whitehall  
 Chappel to set a Pattern to his Subjects in the ge-  
 The Thanksgiving: After Sermon, which was  
 giving day preached by the Bishop of Salisbury, his Majesty  
 obser'd. was pleas'd to dine with the Earl of Romney, and  
 in the Evening saw the Fireworks, which his Lord-  
 ship had caused to be prepar'd in St. James's Square:  
 The Quire of St. Paul's was first open'd the same  
 day, and at Night there were Bonfires and Illumi-  
 nations in all parts of London and Westminster, with  
 other Demonstrations of publick Satisfaction. The  
 only Person who could not share this universal Joy  
 was the Lord Jermyn, who had the Misfortune to  
 have one of his Eyes put out by a Squib thrown  
 into his Coach, as he went along Fleetstreet; which  
 occasion'd the making of a Law, not many  
 Weeks after, to prevent the Throwing and Firing of  
 Squibs, Serpents, and other Fireworks.

The Lord  
Jermyn  
has one of  
his Eyes  
put out by  
a Squib.

The Par-  
liament  
meets,  
Dec. 3.  
The King's  
Speech to  
them.

The next day the Parliament being met, pursuant  
 to their Prorogation, the King address'd him-  
 self to the Lords and Commons in these words:  
 " The War which I enter'd into by the Advice of  
 my People, is, by the Blessing of God, and their  
 zealous and affectionate Assistance, brought to  
 the end we all propos'd, an Honourable Peace;  
 which I was willing to conclude, not so much to  
 ease my self from any trouble or hazard, as to free  
 the Kingdom from the continuing Burthen of an  
 Expensive War. I am heartily sorry my Subjects  
 will not at first find all that Relief from the Peace,  
 which I could wish, and they may expect; but  
 the Funds intended for the last Year's Service  
 have fallen short of answering the Sums for which  
 they were given, so that there remain considera-  
 ble Deficiencies to be provided for. There is  
 a Debt upon account of the Fleet and the Army.  
 The Revenues of the Crown have been antici-  
 pated by my Consent, for the publick Uses, so  
 that I am wholly destitute of Means to support  
 the Civil List: and I can never distrust you, will  
 suffer this to turn to my Disadvantage, but will  
 provide for me during my Life, in such a man-  
 ner

A. C.  
1697.

• ner as may be for my Honour, and for the Ho-  
• nour of the Government. Our Naval Force be-  
• ing encreased to near double to what it was at  
• my Accession to the Crown, the Charge of main-  
• taining it will be proportionably augmented, and  
• it is certainly necessary for the Interest and Re-  
• putation of *England*, to have always a great  
• strength at Sea. The Circumstances of Affairs  
• abroad are such, that I think my self obliged to  
• tell you my Opinion, that for the present, *Eng-*  
*land cannot be safe without a Land-Force*; and I  
• hope we shall not give those that mean Us ill, the  
• opportunity of effecting that under the Notion of  
• a Peace, which they could not bring to pass by  
• a War. I doubt not but you, Gentlemen of the  
• House of Commons, will take those Particulars  
• into your Consideration, in such a manner as to  
• provide the necessary Supplies, which I do ex-  
• nestly recommend to you. My Lords and Gen-  
• tlemen, That which I do most delight to think  
• of, and am best pleased to own, is, That I have  
• all the Proofs of my People's Affection that a  
• Prince can desire: And I take this Occasion to  
• give you the most solemn Assurance, That as I  
• never had, so I never will, nor can have, any In-  
• terest separate from theirs. I esteem it one of  
• the greatest Advantages of the Peace, that I shall  
• now have Leisure to rectifie such Corruptions or  
• Abuses as may have crept into any Part of the  
• Administration during the War, and effectually  
• to discourage Prophaneness and Immorality; and  
• I shall employ my Thoughts in promoting Trade,  
• and advancing the Happiness and flourishing E-  
• state of the Kingdom. I shall conclude with  
• telling you, that as I have, with the hazard of  
• every thing, rescu'd your Religion, Laws and  
• Liberties, when they were in the extreamest Dan-  
• ger, so I shall place the Glory of my Reign, in  
• preserving them entire, and leaving them so to  
• Posterity.

Thereupon the House of Lords made an Address <sup>the Lords</sup> to his Majesty, wherein having 'Congratulated his <sup>Address.</sup> happy Return, accompanied with the Blessings  
of

A. C. 1697. of a safe and honourable Peace; which, next under God, they were sensible was owing to their Courage and Conduct; they told him. That after the Hazards and Labours he had so long stain'd for the Good of Europe, there wanted nothing but this to compleat the Glory of his Reig and assur'd his Majesty, that they should never be wanting in their Endeavours to assist his Majesty in maintaining that Quiet which he had gloriously restor'd to these his Kingdoms, and contributing all they could to the Safety of Person, and the securing the Peace and Prosperity of his Government. His Majesty, in Return assured their Lordships of his kindness, and told them be hop'd this Peace would be so bless'd, that it might long enjoy it.

*The King's  
Answer.*

\* Dec. 9.  
*The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress to the  
King.*

His Majesty's Speech did variously affect the Commons: Some thought some Expressions in it too Magisterial: Others seem'd to be offended at his Majesty's putting them in Mind, of what he had done for the Nation: Others again distrusted the great Promises of what he would do for them, and many others began to be jealous of what he had told them, That England could not be Safe without a Land-Force: As if his Majesty meant to keep a Standing Army, to invade their Liberties, in the Defence of which the Nation had spent so vast a Stock of Blood and Treasure. However, they did, not many days after, \* present an Address to his Majesty, wherein they told him; That they who had so frequently waited on his Majesty, with the Tender of their Assistance for carrying on the War; came now to congratulate his Majesty upon the happy Conclusion of it in a Peace, so honourable and advantagous to the Nation, as sufficiently justified the Wisdom of the Commons, in advising, and his Majesty's Conduct in the Prosecution of it. That the Prospect of the Benefits his People would receive from the Peace, was very pleasing, that the Honour his Majesty had restor'd to England, of holding the Balance of Europe, gave his Subjects great Content; but what his Commons were most affected and delighted

A. C.  
1697.

lighted with, was, That his Majesty's sacred Person would now be secure from those many and great Dangers, to which he had so often exposed it, for their sakes ; nothing being so evident as that his Majesty's return in safety was a Blessing more welcome to his People than Peace, and receiv'd with greater Demonstrations of Joy. That therefore with Hearts full of Affection, Duty and Gratitude ; They did assure his Majesty, in the name of all the Commons of England, that this House would be ever ready to assist and support his Majesty ; who, by putting a Period to the War, had confirmed them in the quiet Possession of their Rights and Liberties, and so fully compleated the glorious Work of their Deliverance. To this Address his Majesty answered :

*That nothing that related to the Peace pleased him so much, as the Satisfaction they had in it ; and as they Answered him, that they had assisted him in the War, beyond all Expression, so he did not doubt, but they would be as zealous in maintaining the Peace.*

Before we proceed, 'tis necessary to take notice that this House of Commons was compos'd of three sorts of Persons : The first were altogether in the Court Interest ; not only because some of them had profitable Places in the Government, but also because they were all entirely satisfied, that King William had nothing but the Good of the Nation in Prospect ; and that he would never encroach on their Liberties. The Second, Who stiled themselves the Country-Party, and most of whom the Court look'd upon as Disaffected, were such as never approved the Methods by which the Revolution was accomplish'd ; who always entertain'd a Jealousie of King William, and therefore, upon several Occasions, endeavour'd to cross his Designs. The Third, and most dangerous, tho' fewest in Number, were those who hitherto had warmly stickled for the present Government ; but who, at the same time, were secretly laying the Foundation of a Common Wealth. 'Twas through the Encouragement of the latter, and the indefatigable Industry of some Men of desperate Fortunes

U u u and

A. C. and Principles, that the Nation was now  
 1697 with the Works of the boldest and most  
 Advocates for a Republick, such as Hobbs-  
 ton, Ludlow, Harrington, and Algernon Sidney,  
 of which Books appear'd under the Patronage  
 of the Chief Magistrates of the City of London,  
 whose Title Pages, as it were in Defiance of  
 Monarchy, were publickly affix'd to the Gate  
 Royal Palace of Whitehall. This short Account  
 of the different Inclinations of the Commons  
 premised, let's now enter upon their Proceed-

*A Supply voted, † Dec. 9.*

That Honourable Body having voted † a Supply, and order'd an Account to be laid before

of the Deficiencies of the last Year's Aids, Arrears of the Army and Navy, and of the

Charges charged on the Revenue, They consider'd

\* Dec. 10. Grand Committee, the State of the Nation, Reasons what Forces should be disbanded, was the

Point in Debate. The Court-Party, who were

preserving part of the Army, alledg'd, That the

Nation was still unsettled, and not quite delivered

from the Fear of King James; that the Friends of

Abdicated Prince were as bold and as numerous

ever; and himself still protected by the King of

France, who having as yet, reform'd none of his

Troops, was consequently as formidable as before.

That if the Army was entirely disbanded, the Power

which was obtain'd at the Expence of so much Blood

and Treasure, would be altogether precarious,

not only England, but all Europe, lie, once more

at the Mercy of that ambitious Monarch, inveterate Enemy to King William, the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Christendom.

whom the Necessity of his Affairs, not his Inclination, had reconciled. On the other hand, the Country-Party and the Republicans, who upon this

occasion, spoke the same Language, tho' diametricallly opposite in their Views, both in this Debate vi-

voce, and in Print, represented the Danger of keeping a Standing Army, Urging,

' That it is absolutely destructive to the Constitution of the English

' Monarchy; That no Legislator ever founded a

' free Government, but avoided this, as a Rock against

the Tyranny of Kings.

Arguments against a Standing Army.

against which his Common-Wealth must certainly be Shipwrack'd ; That the *Israelites*, *Athenians*, *Corinthians*, *Achaians*, *Lacedemonians*, *Thebans*, *Sannites*, and *Romans*, whilst they kept their Liberty, were never known to maintain any Soldiers in constant Pay within their Cities, nor ever suffer'd any of their Subjects to make War their Profession ; well knowing that the Sword and Sovereignty always march hand in hand ; And therefore they traïd their own Citizens and the Territories about them perpetually in Arms, and their whole Common-Wealths by this means became so many several form'd Militias. That a general Exercise of the best of their People in the Use of Arms was the only Bulwark of their Liberties ; and was reckon'd the surest way to preserve them both at Home and Abroad ; the People being secur'd thereby as well against the Domestick Affronts of any of their own Citizens, as against the Foreign Invasions of ambitious and unruly Neighbours. That in those Days there was no Difference between the Citizen, the Soldier, and the Husbandman, for all promiscuously took Arms when the publick Safety required it, and afterwards laid them down, with more Alacrity than they took them up ; but never lodg'd them in the Hands of any who had not an Interest in preserving the publick Peace, and did not fight *pro Aris & Focis*. They added, that the *Romans* maintain'd their Freedom, till their Empire encreasing, necessity constrain'd them to erect a constant stipendiary Soldiery, either for the Holding or Winning of Provinces, which gave *Julius Cesar* an opportunity to debauch his Army, and then upon a pretended Disgust, totally to overthrow that famous Common-Wealth ; That if they enquired how the *Swedes*, *Danes*, and *French*, and other unhappy Nations had lost that precious Jewel, Liberty, and the *English* as yet preserv'd it, they should find that their Miseries and our Happiness proceed from this, that their Necessities or Indiscretion, had permitted a Standing Army to be kept amongst them, and our Situation, rather

A. C.  
1697.

than our Prudence had hitherto defended us from it. That our Constitution depending upon a due Ballance between King, Lords and Commons, and that Ballance depending upon the mutual Occasions and Necesities they have of one another, if this Cement be once broke, there is an actual Dissolution of the Government; That this Ballance could never be preserv'd but by an Union of the natural and artificial Strength of the Kingdom, that is, by making the Militia to consist of the same Persons that have the Property; or otherwise the Government was violent and against Nature, and could not possibly continue, but the Constitution must either break the Army, or the Army would destroy the Constitution. That it is universally true, that where-ever the Militia is, there is, or will be, the Government in a short time; and therefore the Institutors of the Gothic Ballance (which was establish'd in all Parts of Europe) made the Militia to consist of the same Parts as the Government, where the King was General; the Lords, by virtue of their Castles and Honours, the great Commanders; and the Freeholders, by their Tenures, the Body of the Army; so that it was next to impossible for an Army thus constituted, to act to the Disadvantage of the Constitution. Upon this Occasion they took notice of those, who, in the late Reigns could hardly afford the King the Prerogative that was due to him, and which was absolutely necessary to put in Motion this Machine of our Government; who could not with Patience hear of the King's Ordinary Guards, and yet could now discourse familiarly of Twenty Thousand Men to be maintain'd in times of Peace; That if they thought to make their Court this way, they would quickly find themselves out-flatter'd by the Party they fear'd, who had been long the Darlings of Arbitrary Power, and whose Principles as well as Practises taught them to be Enemies to all the legal Rights, and just Liberties of their Native Country; and so they would be made use of only to bring together the Materials of Tyranny, and

## WILLIAM the Third.

293

A. C.

1697.

I then must give place to more expert Architects to finish the Building. They insisted, that 't they were secure from any Attempts of this kind during his present Majesty's Reign, yet, since Virtue or Pitch of Glory would exempt that most excellent Prince from Paying the common Debt to Nature, they ought not to entrust any Power with him; which they did not think proper to be continued to his Successors. That Oliver Cromwel turn'd out that Parliament under which he serv'd, by the Assistance of an Army; which must be allow'd to have had as much Virtue, Sobriety, and publick Spirit, as has been known in the World amongst that sort of Men. As to the Objection, that the Republicks of Venice and Holland maintain'd great Armies, and yet had not lost their Liberty, 'twas answer'd, that neither keep any Standing Forces within the Seats of their Government, that is, within the City of Venice, or the great Towns of the United Provinces; but they defend these by their own Burghers, and quarter their Mercenaries in their conquer'd Countries; And tho' they should admit that an Army might be consistent with Freedom in a Common-Wealth, yet it is otherwise in a free Monarchy; for in the former, 'tis wholly in the disposal of the People, who nominate, appoint, discard and punish the Generals and Officers, as they think fit, and 'tis certain Death to make any Attempt upon their Liberties; whereas in the latter the King is perpetual General, may model the Army as he pleases, and it would be call'd High-Treason to oppose him. That tho' some Princes, as Lewis XI. and others laid the Foundation of their Tyrannies without the immediate Assistance of an Army, yet they all found an Army necessary to establish them; or otherwise a little Experience in the People of the Change of their Condition, would have made them disgorge in a Day that ill gotten Power they had been acquiring for an Age. That if they look'd thro' the World, they should find in no Country, Liberty and an Army stand together; so that to

*The Reign of King*

know whether People are free or Slaves, it is necessary only to ask, whether there is an Army kept amongst them? And the solution of that Preliminary Question resolves the doubt. That it is the Misfortune of all Countries, that they sometimes lie under an unhappy necessity to defend themselves by Arms against the Ambition of their Governors, and to fight for what's their own; Now if the King had Twenty thousand Men before hand, or even much less than half that Number, the People could make no Effort to defend their Liberties, without the Assistance of a Foreign Power, which is a Remedy most commonly as bad as the Disease. That if we had not a Power within our selves to defend our Laws, we were no Government; for *England* being a small Country, few strong Towns in it, and these in the King's Hands, the Nobility disarm'd by the Destruction of Tenures, and the Militia not to be rais'd but by the King's Command, there could be no Force levied in any Part of *England*, but must be destroy'd, in its Infancy, by a few disciplin'd Regiments. That if, besides this, People consider'd the great Prerogatives of the Crown, and the vast Interest the King had and might acquire by the Distribution of so many profitable Offices of the Household, of the Revenue, of State, of Law, of Religion and the Navy; together with the Assistance of a Powerful Party, who had been always the constant Friends to Arbitrary Power, whose only Quarrel to King *William* was, that he had knock'd off the Fetters, which they thought they had lock'd fast upon the Nation; if, said they, any one did consider this, he would be convinc'd that they had enough to guard themselves against the Power of the Court, without having an Army throw'n into the Scale against them. That they had found oftener than once, by fatal Experience, the Truth of this; for if they look'd back to the late Reigns, they should see this Nation brought to the brink of Destruction, and breathing out the last Gasp of their Liberty. That if King *Charles I.* had had five Thousand Men before hand with his People, the latter had never struck a stroke for their Liberties; or if the late King

A. C.  
1697.

King James would have been contented with Arbitrary Power, without bringing in Popery, he would have bound the Nation Hand and Foot before this Time. That most of the Nations instanc'd in before, were enslav'd by small Armies. That Oliver Cromwel left behind him but 17000 Men; And the Duke of Monmouth, who was the Darling of the People, was suppress'd with Two thousand. Nay, Caesar seiz'd Rome it self with Five Thousand, and fought the Battle of Pharsalia, where the Fate of the World was decided, with 22000 Men; And that most of the Revolutions of the Roman and Ottoman Empires since, were caus'd by the Pretorian Bands, and the Court Janizaries, the former of which never exceeded eight, nor the latter Twelve thousand Men. That if no greater Numbers could make such Disturbances in those vast Empires, what would double the Force do in England? That those who argued for an Army confess'd it themselves, when they said, we might be surpriz'd with Ten or Fifteen thousand Men from France, and having no regular Force to oppose them, they would over-run the Kingdom; for if so small a Force could oppose the King, and the Militia, with the united Power of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commons, what would an equal Power do against the People; when supported by the Royal Authority, and a never failing Interest that would attend it, except when it acted for the publick Good? Now because the contrary side alledg'd, that this Army was not design'd to make a Part of the Constitution, but to be kept only for a little Time, till the Circumstances of Europe would better permit the Nation to be without them; It was demanded, when they thought that Time would be? Whether in the Life of King James? or after his Death? Whether the Nation should have less to fear from the Youth and Vigour of the Titular Prince of Wales, than now from an unhappy Man sinking under the Load of Age and Misfortunes? Or whether France would be more capable of offending us, just after this tedious and consumptive War, than hereafter, when she should have had a Breathing Time to repair the Calamities;

A. C.

1697.

ties she had suffer'd by it? And answering their own Questions in the Negative, they Conclude That the Army could never be Disbanded with much Safety, as at this Time. They urg'd, a Continuation of them now, was an Establishment of them for ever; for whilst the Circumstance Europe, stood in the present Posture, the Argument would be equal to continue them; That if the State Europe should alter to the Advantage of France, Reason would go stronger, and we should be we should encrease our Number; But if there should be such a Turn of Affairs in the World, that were no longer in Apprehension of the French Power, they might be kept up without our Assistance. That the very Discontents they might create should be made an Argument for the continuing of them. But if they should be kept from oppressing the People, in a little Time they would grow habitual to us, and almost become a Part of our Constitution; and by degrees we should be brought to believe them, not only not dangerous, but necessary. The King Charles II. being conniv'd at in keeping a Guard, (which were the first ever known to an English King, besides his Pensioners and his \* Be Eaters) He insensibly encreas'd their Number, he left a Body of Men to his Successor, great enough to tell the Parliament, he would be no longer bound by the Laws he had Sworn to; and under the Shelter and Protection of these, he raised an Army that had put a Period to our Government; if a Complication of Causes, (which might never happen again) had not presented the Prince of Orange with a conjuncture to assert his own and the Nation's Rights. That tho' we had so lately escap'd the Precipice, yet Habit had made Soldiers so familiar to us, that some who pretended to be Zealous for Liberty, spoke of it as a Hardship to his pretended Majesty, to refuse him as many Men as his Pretenders; not considering, that the Raising them then was a Violation of the Laws, and that the Government was built upon the Destruction of theirs. As to what was said, that the Nation needed be in no Apprehensions of Slavery, whilst they kept the Power of the Purse in their own hands.

So are  
vulgarly  
call'd, the  
Yeomen of  
the Guard.

A. C.  
1697.

wn Hands, 'twas replyed, that this was very  
ue, but that it was as certain, that an Army would  
aise Money, as that Money would raise an Army,  
That if they could suppose that our Courtiers de-  
ign'd nothing but the publick Good ; yet they  
ought not to hazard such unusual Virtue, by lead-  
ing it into Temptation : But that they were afraid  
this was not an Age of Miracles, especially of that  
sort ; and that our Heroes were made of courser  
Allay, and had too much Dross mix'd with their  
Constitutions, for such refin'd Principles. That  
whereas it was alledg'd, that let the Consequence  
of an Army be what it would, the Nation could not  
be without one ; and if they must be Slaves, they  
had better be so to a Protestant Prince than a Po-  
pish, and the worst of all Popish ones, the F. King ;  
it was answer'd, that Tyranny wants no Epithet,  
for Protestant and Popish are both alike ; which how-  
ever, they had little Reason to fear, whilst they  
kept the Seas well guarded. That there is no  
Country so scituated for Naval Strength as *England*,  
which being well applied, is able to give Laws to  
the Universe ; That if they kept a competent Part  
of it well arm'd in Times of Peace, it was the  
most ridiculous Thing in the World, to believe  
any Prince would have Thoughts of Invading us,  
unless he propos'd to be Superior to us in Naval  
Power ; for the Preparations necessary for such an  
Undertaking, would alarm all Europe, give both to  
us and our Confederates Time to arm, and put  
our selves in a Posture of Defence ; and whoever  
consider'd that the Prince of Orange with 600 Ships  
brought but 1400 Men, and the mighty Spaniſh  
Armada, (then the Terror of the World) Embar-  
ked but 18000, he would be assur'd, that no Inva-  
sion could be so sudden upon us, but we should have  
Time to get ready our whole Fleet, bring some  
Forces from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and prepare our  
own Militia, if there should be occasion for it ;  
Especially in Times of Peace, when we should  
have the Liberty of all the Ports of *France*, and  
should, or might, have Intelligence from every one  
of them. As to what was said, that such a Wind  
might

C. A.  
1697.

might happen as might be favourable to the Enemy, and keep us within our own Ports, it was answer'd, that as France lies to England, that is almost impossible; for if we lie about Falmouth or the Lands-end, no Fleet from Brest can escape us, without a Miracle; And if the Design be to invade us from any Part in the Channel, a very few Ships, (which might safely lie at Anchor) would certainly prevent it; But that it was not to be conceived, that that cautious Prince would be at a vast Expence for the Contingency of such a critical Wind; or would send an Army into a Country where their Retreat would certainly be cut off, when the failing in any Part of his Design would certainly bring a new War upon him, which lately cost him a third Part of his People, a great many large Countries and strong Towns, with all the Honour he had heap'd up by his former Victories, to get rid of. As to the Objection, that the Officers of the Fleet might be corrupted; or that a Storm might arise, which might destroy it all at once; They replied, That these Fears would be remov'd by a Well-Train'd Militia; That the Policy of the Court in the late Reigns, was with the utmost Art and Application to disarm the People, and make the Militia useless, to countenance a Standing Army, in order to bring in Popery and Slavery; and they wonder'd that those who pretended to be Patriots in this Reign, would take Advantage of the traitorous Neglect and infamous Policies of the last; That the Nobility, Gentry, and Free-holders of England might well be trusted with the Defence of their own Lives, Estates and Liberties, without having Guardians and Keepers assign'd them; and that they would certainly defend them, with more Courage and Vigour than Mercenaries, who have nothing to lose, nor any other Tie to engage their Fidelity, than their Pay, which they might have from the Conqueror. That in order to make the Militia of England useful, the same might be reduc'd to 60000, and a third Part of those kept by Turns in constant Exercise; That a Man might be listed in the Militia till he be Discharg'd

A. C.  
1697.

by his Master, as well as in the Army, till he be Discharg'd by his Captain ; And the same Horse might be always sent forth, unless it could be made appear that he was Dead or Maim'd ; That the private Soldiers of the Army, when they should be dispers'd in the several Parts of the Kingdom, might be sent to the *Militia*, and the inferior Officers of the Army, in some proportion, command them ; and lastly, that the Laws for shooting in *Cross-Bows* might be chang'd into *Firelocks*, and a competent Number of them be kept in every Parish for the young Men to exercise with on Holy-days, and Rewards offer'd to the most expert, to stir up their Emulation. That these and other like Things might be done, and some of them were done in our own Plantations, and the Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, as also in *Poland*, *Switzerland*, and the Country of the *Grisons* ; which are Nations much less considerable than *England*, have as formidable Neighbours, no Sea, nor Fleet to defend them, nothing but a *Militia* to depend upon, and yet no one dares attack them. That in the late War as great Performances had been done by the *Vaudois* in *Savoy*, the *Miquelets* in *Catalonia*, and the *Militia* in *Ireland*, as can be parallel'd in History ; That so it would be in *England*, if the Court would give their hearty Assistance in promoting this Design ; if the King would appear in Person at the Head of them, and give Rewards and Honour to such as should deserve them. And because it might be objected, that such a *Militia* as this is a Standing-Army, and would be as dangerous, and much more chargeable, it was answer'd, That there can be no Danger from an Army where the Nobility and chief Gentry of *England* are the Commanders, and the Body of it made up of Free-holders, their Sons and Servants ; unless it could be conceived that they would all join in an unnatural Design to make void their own Titles to their Estates and Liberties ; and as for the Charge, that it ought not to enter in Competition with the Preservation of our Laws and Liberties. As to the Disaffected, who were mention'd as a Reason to keep up Standing

Standing Forces, it was shrewdly replied, that no King of *England* in any Age had deserved more Interest than the present ; and if during such an expensive War, in which the Nation had consumed so much Blood and Treasure, paid such vast and unequal Taxes ; lost so many Thousand Ships, and bore a Shock by reconning the Money, which would have torn up another Nation from its Foundation, when most Countries would have sunk under the Misfortune, and repin'd at their Deliverance, if, said they, at the time, the King had so great and universal an Interest, there could be no doubt but in times of Peace, when the People should reap the Fruits of that Courage and Conduct he had shewn in their Defence, he would be the most belov'd and glorious Prince that ever filled the *English* Throne. Moreover, they made Use of an Argument which, at first Blush, look'd like a Paradox, to wit, that the most likely way of restoring King *James*, was maintaining a Standing Army to keep him out. To prove this, they said, That King *William*'s Safety stood upon a Rock, whilst it depended upon the solid Foundation of the Affections of the People, which is never to be shaken, till 'tis evident that there is a form'd Design to overthrow the Laws and Liberties of the Nation ; but if they kept a Standing Army, all must depend upon the uncertain and capricious Humours of the Soldiery, which in all Ages have produc'd more violent and sudden Revolutions, than ever have been known in unarm'd Governments. That there is such a Chain of Dependance amongst Soldiers, that if two or three of the Chief Officers should be dis-  
oblig'd, or have Intrigues with *Jacobite* Mistresses, or if the King of *France* could once again buy his Pensioners into the Court or Army, or offer a better Market to those that were in already, there should be another Revolution, and the People be only idle Spectators of their Ruin ; That of Twenty six *Roman* Emperors, Sixteen were deposed and murder'd by their own Armies, and without fetching Foreign Examples, that the two Ar-  
mies

ties, that had been kept up in England in times of Peace, both had turn'd out their own Masters. That the first under Cromwell expell'd that Parliament under which they had fought successively for many Years; afterwards under General Monk they destroy'd the Government they had set up, and brought back King Charles II. who wisely disbanded them, lest they might have turn'd him out again; That the other Instance was fresh in every one's Memory, how King James's Army join'd with the present King. That no more could be expected from Men of dissolute and debauch'd Principles, w<sup>o</sup> call themselves *Soldiers of Fortune*; who make Murder their Profession, and enquire no further into the Justice of the Cause, than how they shall be paid; and who having no other Profession or Subsistence to depend upon, are forced to stir up the Ambition of Princes, and engage them in perpetual Quarrels, that they may share of the Spoils they make. To all these they added the lesser Inconveniences attending a *Standing-Army*, as frequent Quarrels, Murders and Robberies; the Destruction of all the Game in the Country, the Quartering upon publick, and sometimes private Houses; the influencing Elections of Parliament by an artificial Distribution of Quarters; the rendering so many Men useless to Labour, and almost Propagation, together with a much greater Destruction of them, by taking them from a laborious way of Living, to a loose idle Life; and besides this, the Insolence of the Officers and the Debaucheries that are committed both by them, and their Soldiers in all the Towns they come in, to the Ruin of multitudes of Women, Dishonour of their Families, and ill Example to others; and a great Train of Mischiefs, almost endless to enumerate. However they concluded, that they did not think it reasonable that the Army should be ruin'd by that Peace, which by their Courage and Fidelity they had procur'd for their Country; and therefore the Parliament, out of Generosity and

'Gratitude,

A. C. \* Gratitude, ought to give them a Dormative proportionable to their Commissions.  
1697.

The Dis- After a long Debate the Committee of the whole House came to this Resolution, *That all the Land-banding of Forces of this Kingdom, that had been rais'd since the Army 29th of September 1689, should be paid and disbanded*; which being reported to † the House, and the Courtiers Motion, that the said Report be recommended, rejected, the House agreed with the Committee in the said Resolution. Three Days after they took into Consideration the Services of the Officer and common Men, who, amidst so many Hardships, Dangers and Disappointments, in Nine successive Campaigns, had recover'd the declining Reputation of the English Valour, and preserv'd the Kingdom from the Assaults of the most Potent Empire that perhaps was ever erected in the World.

† Dec. 14. Wherefore the House of Commons, \* past a Vote, *That it be an Instruction to the Committee, who were consider of the Supply, that they should likewise consider of a Gratuity to be given to such Officers and Soldiers of the English Army, who were or should be disbanded; and, at the same time order'd Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Moyle to bring in a Bill, to enable Soldiers who should be disbanded, to exercise their Trades in any Town or Corporation throughout the Country.* Now to provide for the Security of the Kingdom, when the

† Dec. 17. Army should be disbanded, they † appointed several Members to prepare and bring in a Bill to regulate

\* Dec. 18. the Militia and make them more useful. And \* resolved that Ten Thousand Men were sufficient for a Summer and Winter Guard at Sea for the Year 1698.

† Dec. 20. Part of the Army disbanded or reduc'd. The King was very much dissatisfied with these Resolutions; not but that his Majesty was willing to ease his English Subjects of the Charge, and free them from the Apprehensions of a Standing Army; (for which purpose at his last coming over, he had caus'd several Regiments of Horse, Dragoons and Foot to be disbanded; others to be reduced, and sent most of the latter either to Scotland or Ireland;) But his Majesty did not think it proper absolutely to comply with the Commons, as to the Licentiating all the Troops that had been raised since the Year

Year 1690. whereby he must leave himself and his Kingdoms too much expos'd.

A. C.

1697.

The Commons, on the 20th of December, took the Supply into Consideration, and Resolv'd, That ~~700000~~<sup>300000</sup> l. in a just Sense and Acknowledgment of what great per An. things his Majesty had done for these Kingdoms, the Sum voted for of 700000 l. per Annum, be granted to his Majesty the Civil during his Life for the Support of the Civil List; which

Resolution was the next day approv'd, notwithstanding the Opposition of some Members, who mov'd that it should be recommitted. About three Weeks after the King went to the Parliament, and gave

his Royal Assent to an *Act to prevent the further Currency of any Hammer'd Silver Coin, for Recoining such as was now in Being, and for the making out new Exchequer Bills*, where the former Bills

were or should be filled up by Indorsements; An *Act against corresponding with the late King James and his Adherents*; An *Act for the continuing the Imprisonment of several Conspirators*; And an *Act to give further time for the Administ'ring of Quo's relating to Tallies and Orders, and for the easier dispatch of publick Business in the Exchequer, and in the Bank of England*. The same day the House of Commons agreed to the Resolutions which had been taken in a Grand Committee, about the Supply, to wit,

*First*, That the Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pound be granted to his Majesty, for Maintaining Guards and Garrisons for the Year 1698. *Secondly*, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, which together with the Funds already settled for that purpose, should be sufficient to answer and cancel all Exchequer Bills, issued, or to be issued, not exceeding Two Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds; and *Thirdly*, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty for the speedy Paying and Disbanding the Army. Four days after the House regulated the Bounty that should be given to every Trooper, Foot-Soldier, and Non-Commission Officer, upon their being licentiated;

voted a Supply of 250000 for that Charge, and resolved, that Provision be made, for giving Half-pay to the Commission-Officers (his Majesty's natural Born

*Act past.*  
Jan. 14.  
1698.350000 l.  
*voted for  
Guard and  
Garrisons.*

† Jan. 18.

And  
250000 l.  
*for dis-  
banding  
the Army.*

A. C. Born Subjects) disbanded or to be disband'd, they should be fully paid off and clear'd, therwise provided for. They order'd, at the time, that a List be laid before them of such Mission-Officers as were to enjoy the Benefit preceding Resolution; but the Court, who were willing to let the Commons know how few Regiments were actually disbanded, took Care this List was not presented to them; and the Commons prest the King to it, by an Act his Majesty put them off by telling them, He comply with their Desire, as soon as convenient could.

*Other Sums granted, Jan. 22.* Besides the forementioned Sums the Court granted 536000 Pounds for making good the Deficiency of the Aid of four Shillings in the last Session of Parliament; and 940000 Pounds for supplying the other ancient Subsidies granted the last Session of Parliament; and having afterwards taken the Army into Consideration, they resolv'd, that the Sum of 1254000 Pounds was necessary to clear the Arrears of Pay due to the Land-Forces, according to the Establishment, from the 1st of April 1696, to the last day of September 1697. besides 940000 for Subsistence; 28295 £. for Contingencies, 50000 for the General Officers; and 75000 £. for Guards and Garrisons; in all 2348102 £. And there was but 855502 £. remaining in the Hand of the Pay-master of the Army, the first day of January 1697.

*Ways and Means to raise the Supply.* To raise the Sums which the Parliament had voted necessary for Disbanding the Army, Paying of Quarters, and Paying of Seamen; and towards making good of Loans, and the Deficiencies of former Funds, they resolv'd to lay an Aid of three Shillings in the Pound upon Land, by way of Assessment upon every County; in Proportion to the Rates of the first four Shillings Aid granted in 1694, by which means they prevented any future Deficiency of this Fund. The \* next day, they consider'd the Account of what was due to some of his Majesty's Allies, both for Arrears of Subsidies, and

† Feb. 9.

\* Feb. 10.

for Payment of Auxiliaries, and resolv'd, That A. C. 180000 Rix-Dollars were due to the Elector of Brandenburgh ; 250000 Rix-Dollars to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel ; 121223 Rix-Dollars to the Dukes of Wolfenbuttel ; 149997 Rix-Dollars to the Bishop of Munster ; 50000 Rix-Dollars to the Duke of Hannover and Zell ; 25000 Rix-Dollars to the Duke of Holstein ; and 200000 Rix-Dollars to the King of Denmark, both upon the foremention'd Account, and in Consideration of an intire Prohibition of Commerce between that Crown and France. They also resolv'd, That there was due the Sum of 177000 Pounds to the Contractors for Bread and Forage. Four Days † after they further examin'd into the Debt of the Nation, and resolved, That the Sum of 1392742 l. was due, upon the several Heads of the Estimate of the General Debt of the Navy ; 204157 Pounds to the Office of Ordnance ; 340708 l. for Transports for reducing of Ireland ; 125785 l. for other Transport-Service ; and 49929 l. for Quartering and Cloathing the Army rais'd by Act of Parliament in 1677. and disbanded by another Act in 1679.

It being impossible for the Nation to acquit this vast Debt at once, the Commons resolv'd to do it by Degrees, and therefore voted, *First*, That of the Debt due for clearing the Army, from the 1st March of April 1692, to the last day of September 1697, amounting to 1254000 l. the Sum of 129066 l. be rais'd in the Year 1698. which would clear the Army to the first Day of April 1693. *Secondly*, That the Sum of 203450 l. be rais'd for the clearing the Arrears of Subsistence to the Troops in England, between the first Day of January 1696. and the first day of August 1697. *Thirdly*, That 450816 l. be raised for clearing the Arrear of Subsistence to the Troops in Flanders, to the 4th day of October 1697. *Fourthly*, That the Sum of 50000 l. be raised for the General Officers. *Fifthly*, That 137990 l. be raised for clearing the Arrears of Subsistence, due to the Troops in Flanders from the 4th of October 1697. to the last day of December. *Sixthly*, That the Sum of 1100117 l. be raised for the Navy ; to wit,

X x x                    100000 l.

A. C. 100000 £. for Wear and Tear; 600000 £. for men's Wages, in part of 1862849 £. due on Score; 16389 due to the Register'd Seamen; 2 Pounds for the Salaries of the Commissioners of Admiralty, and other Officers, and for Contingencies; 28663 £. for the Half-pay Sea-Officers; 9 Pounds for Pensions to superannuated Sea-Officer and Widows; 15927 £. for the Charge of the Yards; 348 £. for the Muster-Masters of the Out-Rigging; 43399 £. for Wages to Ships and Vessels in Ordinary; 19608 £. for Victuals of the Ships in Ordinary; 32558 £. for Harbour-Moorings; 35848 £. for ordinary Repairs of the Navy; 55520 £. for the Marine Regiments; and 37286 £. for the Charge of the Office for Registering Seamen. Seventy, the Sum of 60000 £. be allowed for the Ordnance and, Eighty, That Provision be made towards payment of the Principal and Interest of the French Debt; all which Sums they resolved to raise in Year 1698.

<sup>†</sup> April 7. In Order to that, besides the Land Tax also voted, they <sup>†</sup> laid a Duty upon all Coal and Charcoal over and above the Duties already Payable; to raise the resolv'd, \* That the fourth Part of the clear Value of all the Beneficial Grants from the Crown of France.

\* April 9. land, or Ireland, and all the forfeited Estates, which had been restor'd by the Crown, by Reversal of Outlawry, or otherwise, since the 29th day of June 1660. be applied to the Use of the Publick. They also <sup>†</sup> continued the Poll or Capitation-Tax for a

<sup>†</sup> Apr. 14. Year longer; laid \* a Duty upon all Coals imported from Scotland, or other Parts beyond Sea; Doubled <sup>†</sup> the Duties upon Stamp'd Vellum, Parchment and Paper; until the 1st day of August 1706. con-

<sup>†</sup> Apr. 28. nued the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate & Spices; as also the Duty payable by Hawkers and Pedlars, for the Term of three Years, to commence from the Expiration of the present Duties upon them.

\* May 7. laid a further Duty upon Salt; doubled <sup>†</sup> the Duties upon all Lustre and Alabodes imported; May 14. enlarged the time for purchasing Annuities, upon the several Acts of Parliament for granting the same; and because even all this was not able to answer the

Necessities of this Year, the Commons resolv'd, † A. C. That towards raising a Fund for two Millions, the 1698. Duties upon Salt granted before and during this Session, and the Additional Duty upon Stamp Vel-† May 19 lum, Parchment and Paper, voted three Weeks before, be granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, redeemable by Parliament.

By this time the Commons were enter'd on the Business of the *East-India Trade*, which had been depending many Years, and was look'd on as so nice and difficult, that it had been referr'd to the King and his Council, and back again by them to the Parliament. The Old Company having offer'd to advance 700000*l.* at four per Cent. for the Service of the Government, in Case the Trade to India might be settled on them, exclusive of all others, the House seem'd inclin'd to embrace their Proposal; when another Number of Merchants, of whom one *Shepherd* was the Chief, and who were protected by Mr. *Montague*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, propos'd to the House to raise two Millions at Eight per Cent. on Condition the Trade to India might be settled on the Subscribers, exclusive of all others; They also propos'd, that these Subscribers should not be obliged to trade in a Joint-Stock, but if any Members of them should afterwards desire to be Incorporated, a Charter should be granted to them for that Purpose. The House judg'd this new Overture not only to be more advantageous to the Government, but likewise very likely to settle this controverted Trade on a better Foundation than it was on before; A Bill was therefore † order'd to be brought into the House for settling the Trade to the *East-Indies* on those who should Subscribe the Two Millions, according to the Limitations beforemention'd, and the following Resolutions, First, \* That every Subscriber might have the Liberty of Trading Yearly, to the Amount of his respective Subscription, or might assign over such his Liberty of Trading to any other Person. Secondly, That his Majesty be empower'd to Incorporate such of the said Subscribers, as should desire the same. Thirdly, That the Powers and Privileges for carrying on the

A. C.  
1698.

• *East-India Trade*, should be settled by Parliament. *Fourthly*, That the said Subscribers should have the said Eight Pounds per Cent. and Liberty of Trading to the *East-Indies*, exclusive of all for the Terms of Ten Years, and until the same should be redeem'd by Parliament. *Fifthly*, every Person Subscribing Five Hundred Pounds should have a Vote, and no Person to have more than one. *Sixthly*, That all Ships laden with *East-Indies* should be oblig'd to deliver in *East-Indies*. *Seventhly*, That no Person that should be a Member of any Corporation Trading to the *East-Indies*, should trade otherwise than in the Joint-Stock such Corporation of which he was a Member. *Eighthly*, That Five Pounds per Annum, And rem, upon all Returns from the *East-Indies*, be paid by the Importer, to be placed to the Account of the Subscribers, towards the Charge of sending Ambassadors, and other extraordinary Expenses. And, *Ninthly*, That over and above the Duties payable, a further Duty of one Shilling and six Pence per Pound weight, be laid upon all wroth Silks imported from *India* and *Perfia*, to be paid by the Importer. This Bill being accordingly brought into the House, the *Old-East India Company* presented a Petition against it, to which the Commons had so much regard, as to offer to settle this Trade upon them, if they would accept it on the same Terms and Limitations which the others were contented to take it; which the Parliament judg'd most advantageous to the Kingdom; but the Members of the Old Company having rejected this Proposal, the Committee passed the Bill in favour of the new Adventurers.

4 June 25.  
*Reasons of  
the Old-  
East-India Com-  
pany ag-  
ainst the  
Bill.*

The *Old-East-India Company* follow'd the Bill into the Upper-House, where they were heard by the Council, Sir Thomas Powis, and Sir Bartholomew Shower, who represented, 'That this Bill invaded their Property, and ruin'd many Families; That in the Charters granted them by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. King Charles II. and King James II. it was suggested, that their Corporation was for the Honour of *England*, for the Encrass of Navigation.'

gation, and the Advance of Trade; That the said Charters contain'd a Grant of the Trade to the East-Indies, to the Company, exclusive of all others; That by some of them they were constituted the Lords Proprietors of *Bombay*, and of the Island of *St. Helena*; That by these Grants they were induced to think they had a Right in Law to the Trade, at least that they should have an uncontested Title to the Lands; And that on this Presumption, and relying on the publick Faith and Credit of the Great Seal of *England*, they had expended above a Million in Fortifications; and acquir'd Revenues of 44000*l. per Annum*, and many Settlements and Priviledges; That in the Year 1691. the House of Commons had made a Resolution, *That the East-India Trade should be carry'd on in a Joint-Stock, exclusive to all others.* That their Company was confirm'd and settled by three Charters granted by his present Majesty on the 7th of October, and 17th of November 1693, and 28th September 1694. That upon the Security of these Charters the Company consented to a new Subscription; That there was a new subscrib'd 744000*l.* and the Money brought in during the sitting of the Parliament, and that nothing was done, said or offer'd against his Majesty's Charter of Regulations; so that upon the Publick Faith, (at least tacitly given) 781 New-Adventurers, of which many were Widows and Orphans, did subscribe a large Part of their Substance to support this Trade, during a hazardous War, for the Profit and Honour of *England*; And that the New-Adventurers thought they might without any hazard subscribe on the security of a Charter which was so plainly design'd by his Majesty to preserve the *East-India Traffick*, then in danger of being lost. That on the 10th of June, after the Bill now depending before their Lordships was brought in, the Company did agree to submit their present Stock to a Valuation of 50*l. per Cent.* viz. 20*l. per Cent.* for their dead Stock, and 30*l. per Cent.* for their quick Stock, which they were contented to warrant at the said Sums; and upon

A. C. these Terms, they offer'd to open their Books  
 1698. for new Subscriptions, in order to raise the two Millions ; that afterwards to ascertain the Payments of the said two Millions, they had a general Court on the 20th of June, in which they agreed to an immediate Subscription by private Adventurers of 200000 £. to be paid at the first Payment, subject to make good the subsequent Payments, which Subscription was accordingly made. That it has been the constant Practise in Farms, Bargains and Offers of the like Nature, not to close with a new Proposal, till the first Bidder be ask'd, whether he is able to advance further ? and that notwithstanding their Charters, and the Right they had to the Trade, they were early told their Proposal should be oppos'd, tho' they offer'd the two Millions in Question. And lastly, That the Bill allow'd Foreigners as well as the King's Subjects to subscribe to the two Millions, whereby they would be let into the Secrets and Mysteries of this Trade, which might produce Effects very pernicious to the General Interest of the Nation. To this the Council for the New-Subscribers replied, ' That in the Recital of their Charters the Old Company had omitted to give an Account of the Provisoes inserted therein, viz.

*Their Reasons an-*  
*swer'd.* That the respective Kings that granted them, reserv'd a Power to make them void upon three Years Warning ; That the King by his Charter could not grant the Trade to the East-Indies exclusive of all others ; and that several Recoveries had been made against them at Law for prosecuting such pretended Right. That as the Crown has not a Power to grant such a Right, so his present Majesty had not in Fact granted any such Right exclusive. That when they mention'd the Resolution of the Commons in 1691, They omitted their other Resolution, *That it was lawful for all Persons to trade to the East-Indies unless restrain'd by Act of Parliament* ; neither did they take notice of the two Addresses, made by the House of Commons to the King in 1691. and 1692. to dissolve the Company. That on the 14th of November 1692. Sir Edward Seymour declar'd to the Commons a Message from

from his Majesty, importing, 'That his Majesty A. C.  
had requir'd the East-India Company to answer 1698.  
directly, whether they would submit to such Re-  
gulations, as his Majesty should judge proper and  
most likely to advance the Trade ? And the Com-  
pany having fully agreed to it, and declar'd their  
Resolution in Writing, his Majesty had command-  
ed a Committee of his Privy Council to prepare  
Regulations, which they did, and offer'd them to  
the Company ; but that notwithstanding their De-  
claration of Submission, they rejected almost all the  
material Particulars, so that his Majesty finding,  
that what possibly the House of Commons might  
have expected, and indeed was necessary to pre-  
serve this Trade, could not be perfected by his  
own Authority alone; and that the Company could  
not be induced to consent to any such Regula-  
tions, as might have answer'd the Intentions of  
the House of Commons, and that the Concurrence  
of the Parliament was requisite to make a com-  
plete and useful Settlement of this Trade, he had  
directed all the Proceedings in this Matter to be  
laid before them, and recommended to them the  
preparing such a Bill, in order to pass into an  
Act of Parliament, as might establish this Trade  
on such Foundations, as were most likely to pre-  
serve and advance it.' Twas also urg'd against the  
Old Company, that their Charter being become void  
by their Non-Payment of the Tax impos'd upon  
them by Parliament, they obtain'd a new Charter  
the 7th of October 1693. by indirect Means, having  
that Year paid Eighty odd Thousand Pounds out  
of the Companies Stock, for special Service ; That  
this Charter was contested before the Queen and  
Council by those they call'd *Interlopers*, upon the  
Hearing whereof it was unanswerably prov'd, that  
the King had not, by Law, a Power to grant the  
Trade to some Persons exclusive of others, and that  
the Companies Affairs were then in such a Condi-  
tion, that it would be a plain Cheat to others, that  
should come in upon their Stock. That however,  
Law and Reason failing, they had Recourse to other  
Methods, and great Sums of Money were distribu-

A. C. ted (as it was acknowledged before a Committee of both Houses of Parliament) to get another Charter; but that those who were concern'd to advise his Majesty in Point of Law, were so just to their Trust, as to take care that no Right of Trade, exclusive of others, was granted, and also that the Company should submit to such Alterations, Restrictions, and Qualifications as the King should make on the 29th of September 1693, following; and so on the 17th of November 1693, a new Charter of Regulations was made, and another the 28th of September 1694, wherein, amongst other things, was this Proviso: That if it should appear to the King, his Heirs and Successors, that the said two Charters, or other Charters heretofore granted, should not be profitable to the King, his Heirs and Successors, or to the Realm, that then and from thenceforth, upon and after three Years Warning to be given to the said Company, by the King, &c. the same should cease, be void and determin'd. That it appear'd by the Proceedings of the House of Commons in 1694, how this Charter was obtain'd, which had more in it of Private Promises than publick Faith; that it was natural to be wonder'd, that the Parliament took no Notice of the Matter, whilst the new Subscribers paid in their Money, when it was consider'd that, according to Sir Basil Firebrass's Depositions, there were several Contracts, some to the value of 60000 l. on Account of procuring a new Charter, and others to the value of 40000 l. on Account of procuring an Act of Parliament. That by such Means the matter might be over-look'd for a while, but it was not long before the Parliament took publick notice of it; and if the greater Affairs of the Nation had not been so urgent, and the Session been so near an end, perhaps the Company might have had Justice done then, and had been past complaining of any imaginary injustice done them now; That therefore it was plain, that it was not for the Profit and Honour of the Nation, and to support the Trade, that the New-Subscribers came in; but that they were deluded into it by a Charter obtain'd by indirect ways, and by the Hopes of an Act of Parliament.

A. C.  
That the Trade would have been much better pre-  
serv'd, and more to the Honour of the Nation, if  
no such underhand Practises had been carried on ;  
That if some Persons thinking themselves to have a  
greater Reach than others, or being deceived by the  
Old Company's making his M:ijesty believe their  
Stock to be worth 750000 Pounds, and by after-  
wards sharing 325000 Pounds of the New-Subscri-  
bers Money amongst themselves, or by the Persons  
failing them who had promis'd to get an A&t of  
Parliament, or by Losses at Sea, or by what other  
Means soever it were, happen'd to fail in their Ex-  
pectation, no Body was answerable for it but them-  
selves ; especially since they had warning enongh by  
the Transactions before the Council. 'Twas al-  
leged further, That in Edward III. and Queen Eli-  
zabeth's Reigns upon Complaint in Parliament of  
Patents granted for Monopolies, most of them were  
immediately revok'd, and the rest left to the Law ;  
That in King James the 1st's time an A&t of Parlia-  
ment past, to make void a Charter for the sole Trade  
to Spain, and another against all Monopolies ; That  
tho' the Patents for some Trades with Joint-Stocks,  
(whilst the Trades for which they were granted  
were in their Infancy) have been permitted for the  
settling of a Trade, and till the first Adventurers  
have reap'd some reasonable Compensation for their  
first Undertaking and Adventures, yet afterwards  
when thos: Trades have encreas'd and become  
great, the Wisdom of the Nation has always thought  
fit, to open a way for the Kingdom to receive a  
general Benefit thereby. That it never was esteem-  
ed a Breach of the publick Faith, or a Derogation  
either from the Credit of the Great Seal, or from  
the Honour of our Kings to have their Patents an-  
nulled by Parliament, when the Grants were  
thought by that Grand Council of the Nation not to  
be profitable, or to be against the common Right  
of the Subject ; and that no King or Queen thought  
themselves bound in Honour or Conscience not to  
pass an A&t of Parliament to make void such Pa-  
tent,

1698.

A. C. tent. That the King being busied in the many  
 1698. diuous Affairs of the Kingdom cannot be supposed  
 to know always what he might legally grant, and for this  
 Reason they are often annulled by the ordinary  
 Course of Law; and so might this Company's Pa-  
 tent have been: For all Persons having a Right by  
 Law to Trade to the *East-Indies*, unless excluded by  
 Parliament, the King by his Charter could not  
 grant to the Company any new Right to the Trade  
 besides the Priviledges of an incorporated Body; but  
 that the Commons justly bearing a high Veneration  
 to his present Majesty, who had run so great Hazards,  
 and perform'd so glorious Atchievements in  
 the Honour and Good of the Nation, had notwithstanding  
 taken care in this Bill, that nothing should  
 interfere with his Majesty's Patent; That by this Pa-  
 tent the Old Company had indeed Power to trade  
 the *East-Indies* and other Priviledges, but without  
 any express Clause to exclude others, or any Con-  
 nant (as was in the former Charters from the Crown)  
 that his Majesty would not grant License to others  
 to trade thither during the continuance of the said  
 Charter; so that even according to the Charters  
 themselves, all other Subjects of *England* had  
 Right to trade to the *East-Indies*, and many actu-  
 ally traded thither without any hinderance. Tho' the Old Company talk'd so much of their De-  
 pendence on the Security of their Charters, yet  
 they themselves were convinc'd, that their Right  
 was not well founded, since they had formerly laid  
 out so much Money to get an Act of Parliament to  
 confirm their Charters, and had lately offer'd to lay  
 700000 Pounds to the Government, to have the  
 Trade to themselves exclusive of all others. As to  
 their offering afterwards, to raise Two Millions, it  
 was answer'd, That they made no such Offer with  
 an Intention that it should take Effect, but only as  
 an Amusement to gain time, and so to baffle the  
 Bill; for when they agreed to submit their Stock to  
 a valuation of 50*l.* per Cent. They knew very well  
 that others did not value it at any thing near so  
 much; and as to their Subscribing 200000 Pounds,

A. C.  
1698.

Subject to make good the subsequent Payments of the Two Millions, that it was only to obtain what they had been so long aiming at, viz. an Act of Parliament *exclusive*, for the Sum of 200000 Pounds, whereby the King would be defeated of a much more considerable Loan; others delivering in Subscriptions for about 1200000 Pounds. And finally, that the Old Company heretofore thought it an Advantage to admit Foreigners into their Trade, and that many were actually now in the present Company, tho' they were pleas'd to argue against it. The Lords weighed the Reasons on both sides, and chiefly consider'd that the Old Company's Proposal to lend the Two Millions, was like to prove ineffectual, by reason that some of their Principal Members were known to have no great Affection to the present Government; so that upon mature deliberation their Lordships gave their Concurrence <sup>The Bill</sup> ~~pass.~~ to the Bill; which soon after receiv'd the Royal Assent.

The Bill being pass'd, the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for taking Subscriptions towards East-India, the raising of Two Millions, and for settling a New dis <sup>Company</sup> ~~restit.~~ East-India Company, laid upon their Books at *Mer-<sup>pany</sup> e-<sup>cess-Hall</sup>*, on *Thursday the 14th of July 1698.* and such was the Zeal which People of all Ranks, and even Foreigners, shew'd on this Occasion to assist the Government and promote the Trade of the Nation, that on the *Saturday* following the whole Sum, and something above it, was subscrib'd: Nay, 'tis very probable that Two Millions more had been subscrib'd, had not the Books been shut up before the distant Corporations, private Men in remote Counties, and Merchants beyond Sea could remit their Commissions for the great Sums they intended to subscribe. The Dispatch of so great a Work, in less than three days time, after the Nation had born so chargeable a War for so many Years, surpriz'd and amaz'd all the World: And as it greatly mortified all those who were joyfully assur'd that his Majesty would be disappointed of this Supply, so it gave our Neighbouring Nations an astonishing Image, both of the Opulence of *England*, and the strength of the <sup>Govern-</sup>

A. C. Government. This Transaction, view'd in 1698. Circumstances, is indeed so very strange and w<sup>w</sup>derful, that the like is not to be found in it. This was owing to the Wisdom of this P  
ment, who had so much Skill in touching Springs of the People's Affections, that notwithstanding all the Losses they had sustain'd, and the Expence they had been at, they were pre with to advance this great Supply, with such credible Expedition: And by this means the P  
ment, only by doubling the Duty on Paper Parchment used in Proceedings at Law, and the Salt, raised a Supply of Two Millions, which have done by any other ways, was at that time Matter of the highest Difficulty. Now for the

<sup>t</sup> May 28. king up of the King's Revenue, the Commons solved, That of the Hereditary and Temporary Ex Post-Office, small Branches of the new Subsidies of T  
nage and Poundage, continued to the first Day of February 1699. Seven Hundred Thousand Pound be gra

to his Majesty, during his Life, and that whatsoever said Revenues should exceed Seven Hundred Thousand Pound yearly, should be appropriated to such Use should be directed by Parliament. And because

Glass-makers, and Tobacco-Pipe-makers did just complain of the grievous Taxes that had been laid upon their Manufactures, the Commons \* resolved to take off half the Duties now upon Glass-Ware and the whole Duties upon Stone and Earth Wares, and Tobacco-Pipes, and to grant to his Majesty an Equivalent by laying a further Duty upon Whalebone, and upon Scotch Linnen import ed. As for the Act for applying the fourth Part of the Forfeited Estates to the Use of the Publick, many People petition'd against it, that no Progress was made in it.

<sup>The African Trade</sup> Besides the East-India Trade, the Commons took into Consideration that of the African Company regulated, which had long wanted a due Regulation: And upon Account of the necessity of keeping up Forts and Castles, for the Defence of English Factories or

the Coast of *Guinea*, there being no regular Government among those barbarous People, on whose Protection they might safely rely, the Parliament made a Bill to settle the said Company, and to enable them to maintain all such Forts as they now had in their Possession, or should hereafter purchase, or erect, for the Preservation of their Trade: and enacted, at the same time, that any of the Subjects of this Realm, as well as the said Company, might after the 24th of June 1698. trade from *England*, or after the 1st of August from any of his Majesties Plantations in *America*, to the Coast of *Africa*, between *Cape Mount*, and the Cape of *Good Hope*, both the said Company, and the Free-Traders, or *Insterlopers*, answering a Duty of Ten per Cent. of the Value of the Goods exported thither from *England*, or from his Majesties *American* Plantations, towards the Maintainance of the Forts and Settlements.

Notwithstanding the severe Laws that were in *The Owl-Force* against such as transport *English Wooll* to Foreign Parts, who are vulgarly call'd *Owlers*, yet many of them, encourag'd by the powerful Incentive of Gain continued their ill and clandestine Practises, to the unspeakable Detriment of the Nation; and to the great Profit of the *French*, who had lately set up a considerable Woollen Manufacture in *Picardy*; Wherefore the Parliament, the more effectually to obviate that stubborn Mischief, made many prudent Provisions in an Act for *Explanation and better Execution of former Acts made against Transportation of Wooll, Fullers Earth, and Scouring-Clay*.

The Parliament likewise this Session applied French themselves with great Diligence to discover and punish such Offenders, who carry'd on a fraudulent and secret Commerce with *France*, and to the great Damage of the *Royal-Lustring-Company* of this Kingdom, had for divers Years past, surreptitiously brought in, or to use the Word us'd among Traders, smuggled great Quantities of *French Alamodes* and *Lultrings*. The first occasion of this Discovery was a Pass from the Admiral of *France*, for an *English* Ship, that serv'd at once for the *Owling* and *Smuggling* Trades; which Pass, at the breaking out of the

A. C. the late Conspiracy, was intercepted at the Post Office, together with all the Letters, which at the time, were either coming from France, or sending thither. This Pass had a long time remain'd useless in the Hands of the Secretary of State, by Reason it was granted on a supposititious Name; but the same being communicated to Mr. Hilary Renou, an eminent French Protestant Merchant, who was the chief Manager and Promoter of the Luftring Company, who upon several Occasions had done signal Services to the Government, he by this help and other concurring Indications did at last find out Smugglers; and having caus'd their Books to be seiz'd, petition'd the House of Commons, in the Name of the Royal-Luftring Company, that the Books, Letters and other Papers, in which the Contrivances to ruin the Luftring Manufacture in the Kingdom did appear, might be laid before the House and Examin'd. The Commons did favourably receive this Petition, and referr'd that Matter to the Committee of Trade, at the Head of which was then Sir Rowland Gwyn, who eagerly laying hold on this Opportunity to serve the Nation, with unremitting Application and wonderful Industry, made a full Discovery of the Smuggling Traders; to whom they themselves gave no small Handle, by the contriv'd and incoherent Metaphors, under which in their Correspondence with their Agents in France, they endeavour'd to conceal their unlawful Practices; as for instance, when they said, That the Cor (meaning the Ship) would not set out, because of the contrary Winds. Sir Rowland having made his Report of the whole Matter to the House of Commons, was resolved, \* "That the Manufacture of Luftring, and Alamodes, set up by the Luftring Company, had been very advantageous and beneficial to the Kingdom, by employing great Numbers of the Poor, and preventing the Exportation of our Com, for purchasing of those Commodities; That there had been a very destructive Trade carried on with France, during the War, for importing Alamodes and Luftrings, contrary to Law, whereby the King had been defrauded of his Customs, and our

\* April 20  
Resolutions  
of the  
Commons  
against  
them.

own

A. C.  
1698.

own Manufactures greatly discourag'd; That the same Vessels which imported Alamoses and Lustings, did export great Quantities of our Wooll. That thereby Intelligence had been carried into France, during the War, and the Enemies of the Government had been convey'd from Justice, out of this Kingdom, (particularly *Cardel Goodman*) and had had frequent Opportunities of returning hither, to carry on their pernicious Designs. That by the intercept-ed Letter wherein the French King's Passport was inclosed, compar'd with Mr. John Goudet's Hand-writing, and the Copy of the said Letter enter'd in Mr. Goudet's Copy-Book of Letters, and by Mr. Goudet's Seal, wherewith the Passport Letter was Sealed, it did appear, That the said Passport was procur'd and paid by the said Mr. Goudet and Company; That the said Passport was sent back in order to be renew'd, the time for which it was granted being expir'd: That *Goudet, Longueville* and *Barreau*, were Partners during the time this Smuggling Trade was carried on: That Mr. *Stephen Seignoret*, Mr. *Baudouin*, and Mr. *Santini*, were also Partners, and had imported great Quantities of French Alamoses and Lustings. That Mr. Peter de Hearce dealt with several Persons in France, for French Silks, and other Commodities from France, under several fictitious and counterfeit Names. That *John du Maistre*, *Peter Barail-lau*, *Diana Mason*, *John Auriol*, *Isaac Auriol*, *John Pancier*, *John Guyguier*, and several others had been concern'd in the Smuggling Trade. That a Bill be brought in for the Ineavouragement of the Lustring Company, and the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Lustings and Alamoses, and the Exportation of Wooll, and Fullers-Earth; That *John Goudet*, *David Barreau*, *Peter Longueville*, *Stephen Seignoret*, *Rene Baudouin*, *Nicholas Santini*, and *Peter de Hearce* (to whom were afterwards added *John Pieros*, *John du Maistre*, and *John Auriol*) be be impeach'd before the Lords of High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending this House. That the rest of the Smugglers be prosecuted by Mr. At-

A. C.

1698.

‘ Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Sollicitor General  
 ‘ And lastly, That Mr. Hilary Renou, for the great  
 ‘ Service done this Kingdom, in promoting the Manufacture  
 ‘ of Alamoses and Lustrings, and Divers  
 ‘ vering the fraudulent Importation thereof, and  
 ‘ Exportation of Wool, deserv’d the Counteraction  
 ‘ and Protection of the Government; And that  
 ‘ Bill for Naturalizing of him and his Family,  
 ‘ permitted to pass this House *Gratis*.

The Impeach’d Smugglers having put in their Answers to the Articles exhibited against them, and the Committee of the House of Commons made their Applications, a great Dispute arose between both Houses of Parliament, the Lords insisting that the Tryals should be at the Bar of their House, where the Committee of the Commons, must have stood; And the Commons, on the other hand, insisting upon their having a convenient Place appointed for the Managers of the Impeachments against the Prisoners, whereby they might be the better enabled to make good their Charge against them. This gave occasion for a Conference, which being ineffectual to accommodate the Matter, the Commons Resolv’d,

† June 20.

and 23.

and June

29.

that they would be present at the Tryals, as a Committee of the whole House, in regard the Affair was of great Consequence to the Trade of the Kingdom. Whereupon the Lords \* acquainted the Commons, that they would proceed upon the Monday following upon the Tryals in Westminster, where Seats would be provided for both Houses. All this while the Persons accus’d had conceiv’d no small Hopes of Impunity, from the Disagreement between Lords and Commons, but when they saw that Matter adjusted, Eight of them did confess themselves Guilty; Whereupon the Commons went up to the Bar of the Lords House, and their Speaker in their Name having demanded Judgment against the said Offenders, the

† July 4.

The French

Smugglers

Fined.

Lords impos’d a Fine of Ten thousand Pounds upon *Stephen Seignoret*; Of Three thousand Pounds on *Rben’ Baudoin*; Of Fifteen hundred Pounds on *John Gouder*, and *Nicholas Santini*; Of One thousand Pounds on *Peter Dibearce*, *John Pierse*, and *John Du-maistre*; And of Five hundred Pounds on *David Bay-*

rau; And order'd, that they should be Imprison'd in Newgate until they had paid their respective Fines. Now lest any Favourite should be gratified with these Sums, the Commons addrest his Majesty, That they might be appropriated to Greenwich Hospital, which his Majesty order'd to be done accordingly; to the great Disappointment of several greedy Courtiers.

A. C.

1698.

Another sort of Offenders were, this Session, Animadverted upon by the Commons, but had the good Fortune to come off unhurt. It has already been *False Endorsements* observ'd, of what mighty use *Exchequer Bills* were at this Time in the Nation, by supplying the Scar-*of Exchequer* city of Money, during the Recoining of the Silver *quoit Bills* Species; Now because there was an Interest of Seven Pounds Twelve Shillings *per Annum*, allow'd *enquir'd into.* upon the second issuing the said Bills out of the Exchequer, after they had been paid in, on any of the King's Taxes; whereas at their first issuing out of the Exchequer, they bore no Interest; this encourag'd several of the King's Officers, both in the Exchequer, the Customs and the Excise, to contrive together to get great Sums of Money by false Endorsements on these *Exchequer-Bills*, before they had circulated about, and been brought into any Branch of his Majesty's Revenue. The most considerable Persons that had carried on this unwarrantable Practice, were Mr. Charles Duncomb, Receiver-general of the Excise; Mr. John Knight Treasurer of the Customs, Mr. Bartholomew Burton, who had a Place in the Excise Office, and Mr. Reginald Marryot, one of the Deputy-Tellers of the Exchequer, which last to get his Pardon, compounded to accuse the rest. Upon a full Proof of the Matter, Duncomb and Knight who were Members of the House of Commons, were first Expell'd the House, and Committed Prisoners to the Tower; Burton sent to Newgate, and Bills order'd to be brought in to punish them. The Bill against Mr. Duncomb, whereby a Fine of near half his Estate, (which at that time was judg'd to be worth 400000 Pounds) was set upon him, did quickly pass the House of Commons, notwithstanding the Opposition that was made to it, particularly by the Attorney-

Yyy

General;

A. C. General ; \* But being sent up to the House of Lords, and their Lordships being equally divided, the Duke of *Leeds* gave his casting Vote for the Rejecting of the Bill. It was then the common Report, that Mr. *Duncumb* disspell'd the impending Storm by a Golden Sacrifice ; which however History cannot relate as a Truth, because it never came to publick Notice ; But we must not pass over in silence, that Mr. *Duncumb* being set at Liberty by the Order of the House of Lords, without the Consent of the Commons, the latter resented it to that degree, that they caus'd him to be remanded to the Tower of *London*, where he continu'd till the end of the Session. The Bills against *Knight* and *Burton* had the same Fate ; and so all those threatening Clouds that seem'd ready to crush the false Indorsers, spent themselves in Vapour and Noise.

The Commons, as I said before, did this year design to apply Part of all the Forfeited Estates to the use of the Publick ; in order to which they enquir'd into the Grants made by K. Charles II. and James II. and order'd a Bill to be brought in to make them void. Afterwards they examined the Grants made by his

<sup>f Feb. 16.</sup> present Majesty in *Ireland* ; And because a Grant *Memorable* was found made to Mr. *Roxton*, which Mr. *Moun-Vote in fa-tague*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer* own'd to be for *now of Mr. his Benefit* ; a warm Debate arose thereupon ; and the Enemies of the latter, who were not a few, (for the Reasons I hinted before) mov'd that he should withdraw, which passing in the Negative ; it was resolv'd by a great Majority, That it was the Opinion of this House, That the Honourable Charles Mountague Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his good Services to this Government, did deserve his Majesty's Favour : A Vote that will render his Name famous to all succeeding Ages !

<sup>\* Feb. 17.</sup> The next Day \* the Commons, in a Body, presented an Address to the King, wherein, 'They, with the *Addres of the Com-*  
*tions a-*  
*gainst Fin-*  
*piety and*  
*Corruption*  
*of Manners;* ' great Joy and Comfort, remembred the Testimo-  
nies which his Majesty had given them of his Sim-  
plicity and Zeal for the Reformed Religion, as E-  
stablish'd in this Kingdom ; And in particular,  
they acknowledg'd the late Declaration his Majesty  
had

had made from the Throne. That he would effectually discourage Prophaneness and Immorality; which chiefly, by the neglect and ill Example of too many Magistrates, were (like a general Contagion,) diffused, and spread throughout the Kingdom; to the great Scandal and Reproach of the Protestant Religion, and to the Dishonour and Prejudice of his Majesty's Government. Therefore, in Concurrence with his Majesty's pious Intentions, They most humbly desir'd, That his Majesty would issue out his Royal Proclamation, commanding all his Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates, to put in speedy execution good Laws that were now in Force, against Prophaneness and Immorality; giving due Encouragement to all such as did their Duty therein. And since the Examples of Men in high and publick Stations, have a powerful Influence upon the Lives of others. They most humbly besought his Majesty, That all Vice, Prophaneness and Irreligion, might, in a particular manner, be discourag'd in all those, who had the Honour to be employ'd near his Royal Person; and in all others who were in his Majesty's Service by Sea or Land; And that his Majesty would upon all Occasions, distinguish Piety and Virtue, by Marks of his Favour. They further besought his Majesty, to give effectual Orders, for the suppressing all pernicious Books and Pamphlets, which contain'd impious Doctrines against the Holy Trinity, and other Fundamental Articles of the Protestant Faith, tending to the Subversion of the Christian Religion; And that his Majesty's said Proclamation might be order'd to be read at least Four Times in the Year, in all Churches and Chappels, immediately after divine Service; And at the Assizes and Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, just before the Charge is given, Concluding, that this Address to his Majesty proceeded from their Duty and Zeal for the Glory of God, and to the end that all their Counsels might be bleis'd by his Divine Assistance, and might produce Honour, Safety and Happiness, with all the Blessings of a lasting Peace, to his Majesty,

A. C. 1698. and his People. His Majesty's Answer was, That he could not but be very well pleas'd with an Address of this Nature; And he would give immediate Directions in the several Particulars they desir'd; But that he could wish some more effectual Provision were made, for the Suppressing those pernicious Books and Pamphlets, which

† Feb. 28. their Address took notice of. Not many Days † after Proclama- was publish'd his Majesty's Proclamation, for Pre-  
sion against venting and Punishing Immorality and Prophan-  
eity and Inno-  
mality. And the House of Lords to express their Zeal  
for so good a Design, prepar'd and past a Bill for the  
more effectual Suppressing Atheism, Blasphemy and Pro-  
phaneness, to which, after several Conferences, the  
Commons gave their Concurrence.

About the same Time, by his Majesty's Encouragement, not only the Archbishop of Canterbury, with several other Prelates, and eminent Divines, but a great many Devout and Pious Laicks, united themselves into a Society for the Reformation of Manners: A Noble, and ever to be commended Institution, if it was not, in a great Measure, rendred useless, by the Scandalous and Unwarrantable Practices of those beggarly Informers, which the Society are oblig'd to employ, for the Detecting of Vicious Persons:

*The Earl of Macclesfield Sues for a Divorce.* Whilst both the King and his Parliament were endeavouring to suppress Immorality, the Earl of Macclesfield, to vindicate the Honour of his Family, was forc'd to publish the Shame of his Marriage-Bed, and to prefer a Bill in the House of Lords, to be Divorc'd from his Wife. History does unwillingly relate the Frailties of Humane Nature, and with more Reluctance yet, the Mischances of the Fair Sex: but this Transaction made, at this time, so much noise in the World, and gave afterwards occasion to so many other Bills of the same kind, that it cannot be altogether past in Silence. It seems the Lady Macclesfield, about Ten years before, being weary of living with the Earl's Father, under whose Care her Husband had left her, during his Absence, beyond Sea, did retire to her Mother the Lady Mason's House: The Earl being return'd Home, and resenting this Step of his Lady, which she had made without his Privity, instead of recalling her, suffer'd her to live

## W I L L I A M the Third.

325

A. C.  
1698.

in a State of Separation ; during which it is no  
under she was tempted to break her Matrimonial  
ows, since her Husband did not perform his ; and  
ce we daily see both Sexes prove unfaithful to one  
ther, without any just Provocation. However,  
e ought to account the Lady *Macclesfield* virtuous  
the Fruits of her Amours prov'd her otherwise :  
which was towards the latter end of the Year, 1696.  
then she was deliver'd of a Daughter. The Death  
this Child, before the Earl had heard any Thing  
the Matter, with the Belief that this might be a  
fficient Warning against Liberties that carried  
ch visible Effects with them, withheld him  
om attempting publick Satisfaction ; and more  
ver, at the Sollicitation of his Wife's Relati  
ns, who undertook for her Conduct, for the fu  
re, his Lordship consented to allow her *soo l.*  
early, for a separate Maintenance. This Treaty  
as hardly concluded, when the Earl being inform'd  
his Lady's being deliver'd of another Child, he  
ommenced his Suit in the Spiritual Court, for such  
Divorce, as might be given by that Law : But be  
ing disappointed in his Prosecution thro' the Dilatoriness  
of Ecclesiastical Proceedings ; His Lordship apply'd himself to his Peers for a Remedy, which nothing  
ut a Parliament could give ; All the Relief which  
e could expect from a Sentence in *Doctors Commons*,  
eing no more than that State of Separation, in which  
e and his Lady had long liv'd. He alledg'd, that it  
evident, that the Divine Law admits of Second  
Marriages in such Cases ; and that there had been  
cts of Parliament for them, as well as for Bastardi  
ng Spurious Issue ; That those Cannons which  
ave Prohibited Second Marriages in like Case, were  
manifestly an Effect of the *Popish* Doctrine of  
Marriage being a *Sacrament*, and of the Avarice of  
the Court of *Rome*, to get Money for dispensing  
with them, that in the Reformation of Ecclesiasti  
al Laws, prepar'd and intended in the Time of  
Edward VI. in pursuance of an Act of Parliament,  
of Henry VIII. there was express Liberty given, by  
those Canons, to marry again ; which by virtue of  
that Act of Parliament, would have become a gene  
ral

A. C.  
1698.

ral Law, or at least have occasion'd one; That whatever Objection might be against such a general Law, from the Temptation it might give ill People to seek groundless Dissolutions of Marriages; yet upon extraordinary Cases, such as this was, such Relief had been granted; and where it had been denied, either the Fact was not fully prov'd, or the Parties had cohabited, or, after the grounds of Dissatisfaction, had been reconciled; That if in such a Concourse of Circumstances, as were in his Case, he must still be thought to have a Wife, and the Children she had had, must be look'd upon as his, from the common Presumption, till contrary Proof, is that they were Born within the four Seas; beside that it could not but be too great an Encouragement to Women, to make an ill use of a separative Maintenance, which is provided for in most Marriage Settlements; it would be a most unreasonable Hardship upon him, that the standing Law, which design'd to do every Man Right, should by the Rigour of the Letter, be to him the Cause of the greatest Wrong; And that for his Wife's Fault he should be depriv'd of the common Priviledge of every Freeman in the World, to have an Heir of his own Body, to Inherit what he posset; either of Honour or Estate; Or that his only Brother should lose his Claim to both, and have his Birthright sacrific'd to the Lady *Macclesfield's* singular Life.

While this Affair was depending in the Spiritual Court, the Lady *Macclesfield* insisted upon her Innocence, and her Agents industriously spread a Report, That the Earl her Husband, had been Surprized into a private Meeting with her, (by a Woman of Intrigue) at which Time he got her with Child; but this Story being confuted by the Earl's positive Evidence to the contrary, her Ladyship gave up that Point now, and only endeavour'd to make her Husband the Author of her Mis-carriages. She alledg'd, that the late Earl of *Macclesfield* had turn'd her out of Doors; That the present Earl notwithstanding the Obligation she had laid upon him, by Petitioning King *James* for his Life, had maliciously seclud'd her from Bed and Board.

And therefore, if the Lords thought fit to A. C.  
this Bill of Divorce, she demanded her Fortune 1698.  
refunded; both because a *Divorce dissolves the  
Frame of the Marriage Contract*, And because it  
the highest Pitch of Injustice, that a Man who  
guilty of making his Wife commit Adultery,  
ld be rewarded out of the same Wife's Fortune.  
s Affair occasion'd great Debates in the upper-  
use: Some Peers representing the Danger of  
nting Divorces, and others, amongst whom Dr.  
et, Bishop of Salisbury spoke the loudest, shewing  
Necessity and Lawfulness of such extraordinary  
ceedings, in some particular Cases. Upon the  
le Matter, the Lords pass'd a Bill for *Dissolving  
Marriage between Charles Earl of Macclesfield, and  
ne his Wife, and to illegitimate her Children*; but <sup>t Mar. 5.</sup> ~~Act past~~  
a Proviso, that the Earl should refund her For-  
e. This Bill being sent down <sup>t</sup> to the Commons, April 2.  
Parties concern'd were both heard by their Coun-<sup>And</sup>  
; but notwithstanding the Lady Macclesfield's Op. May 5.  
ition, the Bill was read the Third Time, and past<sup>(a)</sup> To  
hout any Amendment, on the 15th of March; and Wit, An  
firm'd by the Royal Assent, with some <sup>(a)</sup> others, *Act for  
granting*

*his Majesty 1484015 Pounds, for Disbanding Forces, Paying  
men, and an Act for Explaining an Act for the Relief of the  
poor. Note, that about a Month before, viz. on the 7th  
March the King gave his Royal Assent to an Act for Explain-  
ing another Act for laying certain Duties on Malt, Mum, Sweets,  
ider and Perry; An Act for satisfying Arrears of several Annui-  
ties which incur'd between the 17th of May, 1696. and the 17th  
May 1697. An Act, That all Retailers of Salt shall Sell by  
Weight; An Act for rendring the Laws more effectual, for Prevent-  
ing the Importation of Foreign Bone-Lace, Needle-work, Point and  
t-work; And an Act to prevent the Throwing and Firing of  
ubs, Serpents and other Fire-works.*

the Second of April, 1698. About Six Weeks after  
s Majesty return'd to the Parliament, and Sign'd an  
Act for laying several Duties upon Coals and Culm; Ano-  
ther to execute Judgments and Decrees, saved in a Clause  
an Act made in this Reign, for taking away the Courts  
held before the President and Council of the Marches of  
Vales; Another for continuing the Duties upon Coffee, Tea,  
chocolate, and Spices, for the Satisfaction of the Irish Trans-  
port

A. C. Sport-Debt ; Another for the better Preventing the Con-  
 1698. terfeiting and Diminishing the Coin of this Kingd-  
 Another, for Determining Differences by Arbitratio-  
 Another for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Ex-  
 change ; Another to Naturalize the Children of such Of-  
 ficers and Soldiers, the Natural-born Subjects of this Re-  
 gion who had been born abroad during the War ; the Par-  
 ticulars of such Children having been in the Service of this Gov-  
 ernment ; Another to Repeal an Act made on the 30th  
 year of Queen Elizabeth, for Restraining Maltsters from  
 making of Malt, And several private Acts.

<sup>It was</sup>  
 written by  
 William  
 Moly-  
 neux of  
 Dublin  
 Esq;  
 The Depen-  
 dence of  
 Ireland -  
 upon Eng-  
 land de-  
 nied in a  
 Book.  
 The Pam-  
 phlet con-  
 sidered.

June 27.

On the 21st of May a Complaint was made to the Commons of a Printed Book, entituled, \* *The Con-  
 of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England*, Stated : Some Parts of which being examin'd, whereby the Authority of the Parliament of England was denied to be Binding of Ireland ; a Committee was thereupon appointed, to examine further into the said Pamphlet, to enquire into the Author of it, and also what Proceedings had been in Ireland, the might occasion the said Book ; And an Address to the King, voted, That his Majesty would give Directions for the Discovery and Punishment of the Author. A Month after, upon the Report of the Committee, it was unanimously resolv'd, ' That the said Book was of dangerous Consequence to the Crown and People of England, by denying the Authority of the King and Parliament of England, to bind the Kingdom and People of Ireland, and the Subordination and Dependance that Ireland has, and ought to have upon England, as being united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of the Realm ; and that a Bill, intituled, *An Act for the better security of his Majesty's Person and Government*, transmitted under the Great Seal of Ireland, whereby an Act of Parliament made in England, was pretended to be Re-enacted, and Alterations therein made, and divers things enacted also, pretending to oblige the Courts of Justice, and the Great Seal of England, by the Authority of an Irish Parliament, had given Occasion and Incou-

ragement to the Forming and Publishing the dangerous Positions contain'd in the said Book. Four days after the Commons in a Body presented an Address to the King. Wherein they laid before his Majesty, the dangerous Attempts that had been of late made by some of his Subjects of Ireland to shake off their Subjection to, and Dependence on this Kingdom, which had manifestly appeared to the Commons, not only by the bold and pernicious Assertions, in a Book publish'd and dedicated to his Majesty, intituled, *The Case of Ireland being bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated*; but more fully and authentically, by the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons in Ireland, in their late Sessions; and whereby the forementioned Bill, sent hither under the Great Seal of Ireland, whereby they would have an Act passed in the Parliament of England, expressly bindng Ireland, to be reenacted there, and Alterations therein made; some of which amounted to a Repeal of what is requir'd by the said Act made in England; and in other of the said Alterations, pretending to give Authority to, and oblige the Courts of Justice and Great Seal here in England; That this they could not but look on as an Occasion and Encouragement in the Forming and Publishing the dangerous Positions contain'd in the said Book; That the Consequences of such Positions and Proceedings, would be so fatal to this Kingdom, and even to Ireland it self, that they needed not be enlarr'd on, or aggravated. Therefore, they rested satisfied that his Majesty by his Royal Prudence, would prevent their being drawn into Example; so they assur'd his Majesty of their ready Concurrence and Assistance, in a Parliamentary way, to preserve and maintain the Dependance and Subordination of Ireland, to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. And they humbly besought his Majesty, That he would give effectual Orders to prevent any Thing of the like Nature for the future, and the pernicious Consequences of what was pass'd, by punishing and discountenancing

cing those that had been guilty thereof; which direct and restrain the Parliament land in their Actings, be not evaded, but observ'd; And that he would discourage all which might in any Degree, lessen the dance of Ireland, upon England. To this Jesty's Answer was, That he would make what was complain'd of, might be prevented and, as the Commons desir'd.

*The Commons Address against the Woollen Manufacture in Ireland.*  
July 1.

This Session likewise, upon Complaints made, the Woollen Manufacture was carried on in to the great Prejudice of that Staple Trade of Ireland, the Commons took Care to stop the growth of that growing Evil. They enter'd upon a that purpose, but it terminated at last in an Address to the King, importing, 'That being very sensible that the Wealth and Power of this Kingdom depend on the preservation of the Woollen Manufacture, as much as possible, by this Realm, that they thought it best to let them, like their Ancestors, to be jealous of the establishment, and the Increase thereof elsewhere, and to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent that they could not without Trouble oblige. That Ireland, which is dependant on, and supported by England, in the Enjoyment of all they have, and which is so proper for the Linnen-Manufacture, the Establishment and Growth of which there, would be so enriching to themselves, so profitable to England, should of late apply to the Woollen Manufacture, to the great prejudice of the Trade of this Kingdom; and were willing to promote the Linnen Trade, which would benefit both Nations. That the Consequence thereof would necessitate his Majesty's Parliament of England to interpose, to prevent this Misfortune, unless his Majesty, by his Authority and great Dominion, should find Means to secure the Trade of England, by making his Subjects of Ireland pursue the Joyst Interest of both Kingdoms. Wherefore they implor'd his Majesty's Protection.

A. C.  
1698.

and Favour in this Matter; and that he would make it his Royal Care, and enjoin all those he employ'd in Ireland, to use their utmost diligence to hinder the Exportation of Wooll from Ireland, (except to be imported hither) and for the discouraging the Woollen Manufactures and incouraging the Linnen Manufactures in Ireland; to which the Commons of England should always be ready to give their utmost Assistance. To this Address his Majesty made Answer, 'That he should do all that in him lay to promote the Trade of *The King's* *Answer.* *England*, and to discourage the Woollen and encourage the Linnen Manufacture in *Ireland*.

Some time before a Petition from the Mayor, *Petition* Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, *of the City* *derry* in *Ireland* was presented to the Commons; of London Setting forth their early and singular Services and *donderry*. Sufferings on the late happy Revolution, by the Securing and Defence of that City, against a long and cruel Seige, (which eminently contributed to the destroying the Designs of the Enemies of these Kingdoms) and shewing that thereby not only the greatest part of City and Suburbs was demolished, or rendred ruinous, but also that their Dif- bursments upon this Occasion, for Fortifying, providing Arms and Ammunition, raising and sub- listing Forces, and other publick Losses, did amount to a very considerable Sum of Money, of which they gave in an Account; And that as they had willingly exposed themselves, and their All, for the publick Interest and Service, so they had patiently, these Eight Years, lain under their Losses; in hopes at the end of the War to be consider'd, as they should no longer remain a poor ruinous Spectacle to all, a scorn to their Enemies, and a Discouragement to his Majesty's Well-affect- ed Subjects: And praying the Commons to recom- mend their Case so his Majesty, for his Royal Fa- vour, in order to their Relief in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The Commons upon the Report of a Committee appointed to examine this Petition, <sup>†</sup> re- April 9. solv'd, 'That the Allegations contain'd in it were true;

332  
A. C.  
1698.

true; That the publick Losses, Disbursement Damages sustain'd by the Inhabitants of that were, in the said Petition, very mode computed; That the Losses besides, to parti and private Persons, were very great; And the Governour and Garrison, who thro' the Sufferings and Extremities defended the did likewise deserve to have so signal a Se taken into Consideration; and the said City, had so eminently suffer'd, to have some sp Mark of his Majesty's Favour, for a lasting nument to Posterity. All this the Commons

June 28. afterwards \* represent to his Majesty by way of dress, ' Praying, that his Majesty would be pleased to make some Compensation to the said City, vernour, and Garrison, by such Ways and Ma and in such a manner, as his Majesty in Princely Wisdom should think fit: To which King made Answer, ' That he would take into his Consideration, according to the Def the Commons.

Not many days † after, the King went to the House of Lords, and having given the Royal Assent to a great many publick and private (b) Bi

(b) The Publick Acts were,

1. An Act for raising two Millions, and for settling the Trade to the Indies. 2. An Act for laying further Duties on Export Vell Parchment and Paper. 3. An Act for granting to his Majestys Aid by a Quarterly Poll, for one Year. 4. An Act for laying further Subsidy upon Tunnage and Poundage, towards raising a sum Sum of 700000 l. for the Civil List, &c. 5. An Act for increasing his Majestys Duties upon Luxuries and Alabodes. 6. An Act for applying to the Use of the Navy and Ordinance, the Overplus of the Money and Stores, which were provided for Building Twenty seven Ships of War. 7. An Act for enlarging the time for Purchasing certain Annuities. 8. An Act for the better and more orderly Payment for the Lottery-Tickets. 9. An Act for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a further Provision of bread for the Transport-Debt, for the reducing of Ireland. 10. An Act for taking away half the Duties on Glass-Wares, and the whole Duties on Stone and Earthen Wares and Tobacco-Pipes, and for granting

ing (in lieu thereof) new Duties upon Whale-Finns, and  
 ch Linmen. 11. An Act for preventing Abuses in Collecting  
 Paying the Duties upon Marriages, Births, Burials, Batches-  
 and Widowers. 12. An Act for the better preventing the  
 Exzelment of his Majesties Stores of War; as also the Cheats  
 Abuses in paying Seamen's Wages. 13. An Act for the more  
 effectual suppressing Blasphemy, and Prophaneness. 14. An Act to  
 e the Trade to Africa. 15. An Act for the better Incourage-  
 t of the Royal Lustring Company, and for the more effectual  
 venting the fraudulent Importation of Lustrings and Alamodes.  
 An Act for the Increase and Preservation of Timber in the  
 w-Forest, in the County of Southampton. 17. An Act to  
 the conining of Half-pence and Farthings, for one Year. 18. An  
 t for the exporting Watches, Sword-Hilts, and other Manu-  
 tures of Silver. 19. An Act for adjusting the proportions of fine  
 ver and Silk, for the better making of Silver and Gold Thread:  
 . An Act for raising the Militia, for the Year 1698. 21. An  
 t for the enlarging the time for Registering Ships, pursuant to the  
 t for the preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plan-  
 tion-Trade. 22. An Act for the Explanation and better Exec-  
 tion of former Acts made against Transportation of Wooll, Ful-  
 s-Earth, and Scouring Clay. 23. And an Act to repeal the Act  
 ide the last Sessions of Parliament, for Relief of Creditors, by  
 king Composition with their Debtors in Case two Thirds in  
 umber and Value did agree.

e told both Houses, ' That he could not take leave <sup>The King's</sup>:  
 of so good a Parliament, without publickly ac-<sup>Speech to</sup>  
 knowledging the Sense he had of the great things <sup>the Parlia-</sup>  
 they had done for his Safety and Honour, and for <sup>ment.</sup>  
 the Support and Welfare of his People. Every  
 one of your Sessions, continued he, has made good  
 this Character: The happy uniting of Us in an  
 Association, for our mutual Defence; the Reme-  
 dying the Corruption of the Coin, which had  
 been so long growing upon the Nation; the Re-  
 storing of Credit, the giving Supplies in such a  
 manner for carrying on the War, as did, by God's  
 Blessing, produce an honourable Peace; and, af-  
 ter that, the making such Provisions for our Com-  
 mon Security, and towards satisfying the Debts  
 contracted in so long a War, with as little Bur-  
 den to the Kingdom as is possible, are such things  
 as

as will give a lasting Reputation to this  
ment, and will be a subject of Emulation to  
who shall come after. He added, That besides all  
he thought himself personally oblig'd to retu-  
Thanks to the House of Commons, for the  
gard they had had to his Honour, by the  
blishment of his Revenue; That there was no  
be valued so much as the Esteem and Love  
his People; And as for their sakes, he avois  
Hazards during the War, so his whole  
and Care should be to improve and contin-  
them the Advantages and Blessings of Peace,  
cluding, by earnestly desiring them all, in  
several Stations, to be vigilant in preserving  
and good Order, and in a due and regular Ex-  
ecution of the Laws, especially those against H  
phaneness and Irreligion. This Speech being  
ver, the present Parliament was prorogu'd, and  
days after dissolv'd, and another Summon'd to m  
and another at Westminster on the 24th of August.

called.

July 7.  
Mr. Ver-  
non made  
Secretary  
of State.  
Dec. 5.  
1698.

*The Duke of St. Albans sent into France upon a Compliment.*

The continued Attention we have given to so  
long and remarkable Session of Parliament, has  
made us over-look several other Transactions  
which 'tis necessary we should now cast back a  
view. On the 5th of December 1697. Sir Willm  
Trumball resign'd (or to speak plainly, was turn'd  
out of) his Place of Secretary of State; and the same  
was bestow'd on Mr. James Vernon; who had for  
merly been Secretary to the Duke of Monmouth, and  
since the Revolution, chief Clerk to the Duke of  
Shrewsbury, under whom he had for several Years  
manag'd all the Affairs of his Grace's Office; (which  
his Grace could not attend because of his ill State of  
Health) and was afterwards advanc'd to the Secre-  
tarship of the Lords Justices, during the King's ab-  
sence, which Employment he had discharg'd to his  
Majesty's Satisfaction. On the 21st of the same  
Month the King having receiv'd Letters from the  
King of France, and the Dauphin, to acquaint Him  
with the Duke of Burgundy's Marriage, his Majesty  
appointed the Duke of St. Albans, one of the Lord's  
of the Bed-Chamber, to return the Compliment, and  
on the 27th his Grace began his Journey to *Rouen*.

The

Day before a more remarkable Passage afford- A. C.  
latter of Discourse; which was the Earl of 1698.  
rland's resigning the Office of Lord Chamber-  
and which was occasion'd by the Parliament, *The Earl*  
*so uneasie to see him about the King, that if Sunderland*  
*were ready to petition his Majesty to removeland re-*  
*signs his*  
the Earl of Clancarty, who had married one of <sup>Place of</sup> Lord  
Lord of Sunderland's Daughters, and who during <sup>Lord</sup> Chamber-  
War, had made his escape from the Tower of <sup>Chamber-</sup>lain.  
don, and fled into France, presum'd, about this <sup>The Earl</sup>  
, to return into England, both under the Benefit of Clan-  
the Peace, and chiefly under the Protection he carry ap-  
pealed from his Father-in-Law. On the last day <sup>prebended,</sup>  
December he arrived at London, and went directly Jan. 1.  
his Lady, who could not do less than make him 1698.

Welcome; but he was not a little surpriz'd the next  
Morning, when instead of a New-Years-Gift, upon  
Information given to the Government by his own  
Brother-in-Law, the Lord Spencer, a Messenger was  
sent with a Warrant to fetch him out of his Bed,  
and carry him Prisoner to Newgate, as being attaint-  
for High-Treason. However, the Earl of Sun-  
derland interceding for him, his Majesty contented  
himself to banish the Lord Clancarty his Dominions.

On the Eve of Epiphany, thro' the Carelessness of a White-  
andress, a Fire broke out at Whitehall; which hall burn'd  
right easily have been extinguish'd if those that Jan. 5.  
came to offer their Help, had been timely admitted to  
put their Hands to Work; but the Courtiers, as it al-  
ways happens with those who live in borrow'd  
lodgings, being more intent to save their Goods,  
than to preserve the Building, all the Body of the  
Palace, with the New-Gallery, Council-Chamber,  
and several adjoining Appartments, were entirely  
burnt down; that famous Piece of Architecture, the  
Banqueting-House, for which his Majesty was so parti-  
cularly concerned, that he sent Messenger upon  
Messenger from Kensington for its Preservation, hard-  
ly escaping the Violence of the Flames.

Upon the 10th of January the Earl of Portland set *The Earl of*  
out on his Embassy to France, and in Eleven days <sup>Portland's</sup>  
reach'd the Capital City of that Kingdom; having <sup>Embassy to</sup>  
in France,

A. C. in his way thither, been receiv'd with extraordinary Civility and Respect: The Guns were every where fir'd; Companies of Soldiers drawn up in several Places thro' which he passed, and others appointed for his Guard; the Officers waited upon his Lordship, and the Magistrates made him their Compliments, and brought him Presents. Three Days after his arrival at Paris, his Excellency was magnificently entertain'd at Supper by the Duke de Grammont, with the Marshals de Villers and Boufflers, the Dukes of Valentinois, Clermont and Roquelaure, Count Tallard, whom the most Christian King had nam'd to the Embassy of England, and several other Persons of the principal Quality in France; and the next day he was admitted to a private Audience of his Majesty, as also of the Dauphin, the Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou and Berry, Monleur, Madame, and the Dutches of Burgundy, by all which Royal Persons he was severally received with great marks of Kindness and Distinction; and afterwards regal'd at Dinner by the Marquis de Torey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Duke of St. Albans having had at the same time Audience of Leave, return'd to London on the 5th of February. It is remarkable, that his Grace having brought from France extraordinary rich Suits of Cloaths, both for himself and his Dutches, in which they shin'd on the Princess Anne of Denmark's Birthday, the House of Lords being apprehensive that their Example would be follow'd by the rest of the Ladies and Courtiers, to the Advancement of the French, and the Detriment of the English Manufactures, they thereupon address't his Majesty to discourage the wearing French Stuff's, and the Sumptuousness of Apparel.

The Earl of Portland makes his publick Entry at Paris. March 9. N. S. On the 27th of February the Earl of Portland made his Publick Entry, with such extraordinary Splendor, as had never been seen at the Court of France, since the Duke of Buckingham's Embassy, when he came to demand in Marriage for King Charles the First, Mary Henrieta of France. His Excellency, (I mean the Earl of Portland) accompanied by the Lords Cavendish, Hastings, Peaston, Raby, and Woodstock, his Excellency's Son; Mr. Fielding, Col. Stanhope, Mr. Charles Boyle, Mr. Prior, Secretary to the Embassy.

ffy, and several other English Gentlemen; and led by a Gentleman of the Horse, Twelve Pa-  
Fifty six Footmen, Twelve led Horses, Four  
ches with Eight Horses, and two Charriots with  
was received by the Duke of *Boufflers*, and con-  
ed to the *Hotel* reserv'd in *Paris* for the Enter-  
ment of Foreign Ambassadors, thro' multitudes  
spectators, who were astonish'd at the Grandeur  
Opulence of the *English* Nation. Two days af- *He has his*  
he was admitted to his first Publick Audience. *Publick*  
th, for a distinguishing mark of Honour, he had *Audience.*  
is most Christian Majesty's Bed-Chamber, and *March 1<sup>st</sup>*  
n within the Rails round the Bed, where the  
g stood, with the three Young Princes his  
sons, and the Count de *Thoulouze*, the Duke  
*umount*, and the Mareschal de *Noailles*. His Excell-  
cy having made his Speech in *French*, and deli-  
r'd his Credentials, the King answer'd him in  
y obliging Terms, both in Relation to his Ma-  
, and himself; and then his Excellency present-  
to the King the *English* Noblemen and Gentle-  
n of his Retinue; which being over, he had Au-  
nce of the *Dauphin*, and the rest of the Royal  
mily.

Not only in Imitation, but by express Direc- *Honours*  
tions, of the King of *France*, all that Court *done to*  
ew'd the *English* Ambassador most singular Marks *him*.  
Honour and Respect. On the 3d. of March (O. S.)  
e receiv'd a Visit from the Prince of *Conti*; and the  
me day paid one himself to the Duke of *Maine*,  
and the Count of *Thoulouze*, who return'd it not ma-  
y Days after. 'Tis observable, That in all the Vi-  
ts his Excellency made, he was attended by the  
ame splendid and numerous Equipage, which he  
ad at his Publick Entry; And as the Magnificence  
f his Table was answerable to the Grandeur of his  
Attendance, his Excellency entertain'd daily at Din-  
ner some Person or other of the first Rank.

On the 12d of April (O. S.) his Excellency, and  
everal of the Noble Persons who always accompa-  
nied him, were entertain'd at Dinner by the Duke  
of *Orleans*, at his House at St. *Cloud*, and in the Af-  
ternoon his Royal Highness carried them in his own  
Z z z Coaches

A. C. Coaches, to see the Gardens. A Week after  
 1698. to *Versailles*, and staid there Four Days, being  
~~He is Entertain'd at Versailles for Four Days.~~  
 at the *Hôtel de Bouillon*; The first Day he was  
 ed by the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, who in the  
 noon went with his Excellency into the Garden  
 shew'd him the Water-works. The next D  
 was invited to dine with *Monsieur de Livry*, &  
 of the King's Household; And after Dinner  
 long Conversation with the King in the Garden  
 Fountains playing all that while. On the 2  
 April he was entertain'd by the *Duke de Beaufort*  
 and in the Afternoon view'd the House of the  
 and the Parks; and on the 22d return'd to  
 During his Excellency's stay at *Versailles*, there  
 pen'd a Passage between Mr. Prior, the Secreta  
 the Embassy, and one of the French King's Officers  
 that deserves to be related; As the latter with  
 dance of Civility, was leading Mr. Prior about  
 Apartments, among other Curiosities, he sh  
 him those fine Pieces of *Le Brun*, which repr  
 the King of France's Victories; and ask'd him  
 ther King William's Actions were also to be seen  
 his Palace? No, Sir, replied Mr. Prior; That  
~~particular~~ *particular* *nubments* of my Master's Actions are to be seen in  
 Mr. Prior's where, but in his own House.

King James past his Time very indifferently  
 that while: for besides the Honours which were  
 done to the Ambassador of the Prince, who posse  
 his Abdicated Throne, and which could not be  
 a sensible Mortification to that Unfortunate Monarch.  
 He was inform'd, that his Excellency insisted upon  
 on the Removing of Him at a farther distance, from  
 the King of France's Presence; Promising, in his  
 Master's Name to give Him, and the Queen, a  
 honourable Pension; which would ease his most Chri  
 stian Majesty from the great Charge he was at in main  
 taining Him, and his Family ever since They had ta  
 ken Sanctuary in his Dominions. After the Conclu  
 on of the late Treaty of Peace, where his Complaints  
 were wholly over-look'd, King James seem'd to be  
 absolutely abandon'd to the sinister Influence of his  
 Stars; and therefore concluding that Portland's De  
 mand, would be comply'd with; his Majesty was  
 refolv'd,

A. C.  
1698.

resolv'd to retire to *Avignon*, and began already to inform himself, if he could live conveniently there ; but he was agreeably surpriz'd, when he heard, that the King of *France*, would never give Ear to the *English* Ambassador's Proposal. However, to shew in what an intire Confidence and Amity he design'd to live with King *William*, his most Christian Majesty, open'd to the Earl of *Portland* the subtle Project of the Division of the *Spanish Monarchy*; which to make his *Britannick* Majesty give into, without suspecting any latent Subterfuge, the King of *France*, like a good Politician, endeavour'd to dazzle his Eyes, by the extraordinary Reception he made to his Ambassador ; and by the Marks of his Esteem and Affection, which he gave him by several Letters; which Count *de Tallard* confirm'd by word of Mouth.

In this Interval, the Earl of *Manchester* being arriv'd at *Paris* in his Return to *England* from his Embassy to *Venice*, he, and the Earl of *Portland*, went to *St. Cloud* on the 5th of *May*, to visit the Duke of *Orleans* ; and in the Evening to *Versailles*, to wait on the most Christian King, and were receiv'd at both Places with great Civility and Respect. Four days after, both their Excellencies had the Honour to dine with the Dauphin at *Meudon* ; and the next day the Earl of *Portland*, had his publick Audience of Leave, of the Royal Family; King *William* having nam'd the Earl of *Jersey* to succeed him, in the Quality of Ambassador Extraordinary to *France*. On the 15th of *May* his Excellency dined at *Versailles* with the Mareschal *de Villeroi*, who in the Afternoon conducted him to *Marly*, to see the Gardens and Water-works ; The next day he went to *Meudon*, where he Hunted and Supp'd with the Dauphin ; and on the 17th return'd to *Versailles*, where he had a private Audience of the King. The following days he continued to take his Leave of the Court, and on the 27th there being a Review of the Troops of the Household in the Plain of *Archers*, where the King, the Dauphin, the Young Princes of *France*, and divers Persons of Quality were present, his Excellency went thither also; but would, perhaps have

forborn coming it he had known that King *W<sup>m</sup>* and the titular P. of *Wales* had likewise been. The P. of *Wales*, by his Father's Directions, w<sup>t</sup>our'd to join Conversation with the Lord *W<sup>m</sup>* but the Lord *Portland*, his Father, knowing the Prince's Design, order'd his Son to avoid him; did himself all those that belong'd to the Court *Germains*; tho' twas reported King *J<sup>e</sup>ames* had sed it to be insinuated to his Excellency, that he never pretended to make his Lordship answerable the ill usage he receiv'd from him, he repr<sup>d</sup>ed At this Review, King *J<sup>e</sup>ames* himself did all he could to engage the Lord *Cavendish*, and the other English Noblemen to accost him, but all imitated the

\* June 4. Earl of *Portland*, who a Week \* after went to *Verneuil* and had a private Audience of the King in his Tent, where his Excellency took his last Leave; he did afterwards of the Dauphin, and of the Duke *Dutchess of Orleans*, at *St. Cloud*. The King gave the Earl the usual Present of his Picture set with Diamonds, but with this Difference, that the Diamonds were worth three times as much as those of the like Gifts. Besides this, his most Christian Majestie presented him with all the Stamps and Prints engrav'd at the *Louvre*, consisting in Twelve large Folios; in return of which the Ambassador made King a Present of Nine very fine *English* Horses. On the 8th of June his Excellency left *Paris*, and went to *Chantilly*, a House belonging to the Prince of *Conti*, where he was entertain'd in a splendid manner, till the 11th; when he took leave of his Highness, and proceeding on his Journey in his Return to *England*, arriv'd at *Kensington* on the 19th. Thus ended the

*The Earl of Portland arrives at Kensington.* famous Embassy, which cost King *William* Four thousand Pounds to little Purpose: It having been wisely observ'd, That no Ambassador was ever more honour'd, or less successful, than the Earl of *Portland*; who could obtain nothing either as to the Removal of King *J<sup>e</sup>ames*, or in Favour of the

*The Persecution resumes in France.* Protestants of *France*, against whom the Protection, which, in many Places had been interrupted during the War, began now to rage afresh with redoubled

sled Violence. As for the Earl himself, he was far from getting any thing by his Embassy, that he contrary, he found at his Return, that Mr. *pel*, who some Time before was created Earl of *Albemarle*, had so advantageously improv'd his Abze, as to become entire Master of his Majesty's nidence. This new Earl, at the King's first coing over, was but Page to his Majesty, till by his ful Insinuations, he was made Master of the bses ; in which Place he grew so far into his Maje- s Favour, that the Earl of *Portland* did every ay lose Ground in it. This Change did at first ease the English and Dutch, the Earl of *Albemarle* wing cunningly made several powerful Friends in th Nations, who out of Envy to my Lord *Port- land*, were glad to see another in his Place. However, ho' the first became now the Reigning Favourite ; et the latter did ever preserve the Esteem and Af- fection of King *William*, who still employ'd him in the Management of most foreign Affairs, and in what related to *Scotland*.

On the 19th of March, Count *Tallard*, the French Ambassador arriv'd in London ; and on the 28th had and other a Private Audience of the King at Kensington. The Ambassa- next Day the Baron of *Simeoni*, Captain of the *Guards* in Guards of his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, had his *England*. first Publick Audience ; And the Count *de Platten*, <sup>The K. goes</sup> Chamberlain to his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick*, Market. had the same Day his Audience of Leave of his Ma- April 4- jesty. On the 4th of April the King went to New- market, to take the Diversions of Hunting, and Horse-racing ; And the next Day the University of Cambridge paid their Duty to his Majesty upon Oc- casion of his Arrival in their Neighbourhood ; being introduc'd by the Duke of *Somerset*, their Chancellor. The French Ambassador follow'd his Majesty to this Place, and was not a little surpriz'd to see the vast concourse of Nobility and Gentry, and the great Sums of Money that were either won or lost there. On the 16th his Majesty return'd to Kensington ; and Ten Days after the Count *de Bonde*, Ambassador extraordinary from Sweden made his Publick Entry in Mourning, on the Occasion of the Death of the

A. C. late King of Sweden ; and on the 29th had his  
1689. Publick Audience of the King at *Windsor*.

On the 16th of *May* the French Ambassador his Publick Entry, with a fine, but small R like one who came rather for Business than for and on the 19th he had his Publick Audience Majesty at *Windsor*, where he was splendidly tain'd at Dinner. Two Days after the Earl of *Chester* being return'd from his Embassy at I waited on his Majesty at *Kensington*, and was ved with great Marks of Favour and Esteem; not long after admitted into his Majesty's Council. On the 30th of *May* the Swedish Amb dor, return'd to the Sovereign the Garter and G of his Majesty *Charles XI.* the King of *Sweden*, the whole Habit, and other Ensigns of the O (wherewith he had been Invested in 1669.) w was done in great Ceremony at *Kensington*.

*France* reap'd but small Benefit from the Peace her Commerce ; which continu'd, almost as de as in Time of War. 'Tis true, some *English* & *Dutch* came to *Bourdeaux*, and *Rouen*, in order totl in Wine and Paper, and brought other Commod ties to be Sold there. But the Tariff not being reg lated between all the Parties ; And the Treaty of *wick* mentioning only, That in relation to *Holland* it should be put upon the same Foot, as it was agreed in 1664. which was not yet done ; and in respect to *England*, that Commissioners appointed by both Kings, should meet in *London*, three Months after the Ratification, to determine all Differences ; This together with the loss of at least 20 per Cent. by the Money, which the King of *France*, to supply pre sent Necessities, had rais'd to an extravagant Rate, oblig'd most of those Ships to return home, without either Selling or Buying any Thing. Thereupon the *States-General*, sent Deputies to the King of *France*, to demand the Regulation of the Tariff, pursuant to the late Treaty ; But the Trade of *Holland* being far less advantageous to *France*, than that of *England*; by reason the *Dutch* use to import more of their own Commodities into that Kingdom, than they export of the Growth of it from thence ; and that, on the contray

rary, the English were us'd, before the War, to A. C.  
 vast Sums of Money yearly into France, not on-  
 for Wines, Paper, Stuffs, Linnen, Hats, and  
 s, but also for abundance of unprofitable Bawbles,  
 Purchase of which could not be made with what  
 y Imported thither of the Growth and Manufa-  
 re of England; So the Court of France did at  
 t resolve to keep up the Tariff as high as possible,  
 th the Hollanders, while they design'd to lower France  
 with the English. But Monsieur *Philippeaux d'endeavours*  
*rbaut*, being sent over hither as Commillary-Ge-<sup>to resettle</sup>  
 ral, from the most Christian King, for Regulating <sup>its Trade</sup> with En-  
 ie Commerce between the two Nations, he found <sup>gland so</sup> gland so  
 superable Difficulties in his Commission, not only <sup>no purpose.</sup>  
 because of the high Duties laid by the Parliament on  
 ll French Goods; and which were already appropri-  
 ited to several uses; But also, because the English  
 had, by this Time, learnt to make shift without the  
 Commodities of the Product of France; Supplying  
 themselves, for the most part, with Wine from Italy,  
 Spain, and Portugal; with Linnen from Holland,  
 and Silesia: and with Paper, Stuffs, Hats and Silks,  
 by the Manufactures of those Goods set up in En-  
 gland, by the Protestant French Refugees, there.

About this Time the King apply'd himself to the *The Duke of Gloucester*, who was near entering the Tenth year of his Age; and who gave such manifest Proofs <sup>of his forward Genius, that 'twas high Time he</sup> *ed.* should no longer be under the Direction of Women. *The Earl of Marlborough*, by the Princess's Recommendation, powerfully supported by his own Merit, was declar'd Governor to his Highness; which Choice was universally applauded; his Lordship's <sup>made Gov</sup> Qualifications for an Employment of so great a <sup>his High</sup> Trust, being acknowledg'd by every Body; And at 19. the same Time his Lordship was Sworn of his Maje-  
 sty's Privy Council. The Bishop of *Salisbury* was appointed to be his Highness's Preceptor, having under him Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to the King, and Dr. *Pax* to assist him in this Function; But as her Royal Highness had no share in the Nomination of that Prelate, so she was not over-pleas'd with it; no more than

A. C. rest of the Nation ; Which manifestly a  
 1698. terwards, when it was mov'd in the Hou  
 mons, whether a Scotch man, and a Perso  
 + Decem. such Notions of Government, (some adde  
 13. 1699. gion) as the Bishop had publish'd in th  
 Letter that had been censur'd by that House  
 lified to be near a Prince, who was Next a  
 sumptive Heir of the Crown ? Howeve  
 long Debate, the Affirmative carried it in I  
 that Prelate ; but with this Proviso, that the  
 Bishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Marlborough,  
 Earl of Dorset, shou'd over look his Conc  
 gave also Matter of Reflecting on the King's  
 lity, that he had appointed a German Mini  
 teach his Highness French ; upon the Recom  
 mition of his Majesty's Housekeeper at Ken  
 whose Sister the German had Married ; and the  
 of the other Persons who were to attend the  
 were Nam'd without her Royal Highness's Pa  
 ration ; Not to mention, that his Highness ha  
 the scanty Allowance of Seven or Eight Thousand  
 Pounds given him; whereas double that Sum had  
 granted by the Commons, in the Estimate of the  
 List, for the Maintenance of his Highness's  
 mily.

*The Duke of Newcastle, Knight and Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter, was perform'd at Windesfield in great Splendor ; and on the 16th the King declared in Council, that intending to go for Holland in a short Time, he had appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury ; the Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor of England ; the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household ; the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Marlborough, Governor to his Highness the Duke of Gloucester ; the Earl of Romney, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports ; the Earl of Orford, first Commissioner of the Admiralty ; and Charles Montague Esquire, first Commissioner of the Treasury, to be Lords Justices of England, for the Administration of the Government during his Absence. Four Days after his Majesty set Sail for Holland, attended by a Squadron of*

of War under the Command of Sir Cloudeley A. C. the next Day, late in the Evening, being 1698. landed at *Oranis-Polder*, he lay that Night at *Wierdyke*, and went from thence to the *Hague*. The King at this Time it was declar'd, that his Majesty *lands in* wanted the Honour and Dignity of a Baron of Holland, *kingdom*, to *Christopher Vane of Rabie-Castle Esq.* July 21. the Title of Lord *Barnard*, Baron of *Barnard-Ca-* Christo-  
*n the County Palatine of Durham*.

The Day before the King left England, the Parliament of Scotland met at *Edinburgh*; And his Ma-

Commission, constituting *Patrick Earl of The Parlia- wbermont* (Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom) his *agents of* Majesty's High-Commissioner for holding the same, *Scotland* read; as likewise his Majesty's Letter to the *meets*, Ju-  
Commissioner, appointing the Viscount *Sea-* ly 19.

Principal Secretary of State, to be President of this Session, and the Lord *Polworth* to Sit in Vote as Lord High-Treasurer, who being both born, and having sign'd the Assurance and Association, took their Places in the usual manner. This day, his Majesty's Letter to the Parliament was read, 'Wherein his Majesty thank'd them for the proofs of their Loyalty and good Affection to his *The King's Person and Government*, in the former Sessions of *Letter to Parliament*; and assur'd them, that he design'd to give them such Encouragement upon all Occasions, as might make them find the Advantage of their Faithfulness and Duty to him; That he was sensible of their chearful Assistance, during the continuance of the War; which, by the Blessing of God, was now ended in an honourable Peace. Moreover, his Majesty acquainted them, That the present Circumstances of Affairs hindered him from prosecuting his Design of holding this Session in Person, but that he had appointed the E. *Marchmont* to represent his Royal Authority among them; being well satisfied of his Abilities for discharging this Trust; and having fully instructed him to do whatever might be necessary for the Support of the Government, and Safety of the Kingdom. That their Enemies abroad, and those who were disaffected to the Government at home,

A. C.  
1698.

home, were still ready to lay hold on all  
 tunites, for carrying on their bad Design  
 therefore his Majesty judg'd it absolutely ne  
 for their Preservation, that the Forces up  
 present Establishment should be continua  
 he did not doubt but they would provide  
 Supplies for maintaining them. His Majes  
 recommended to them the raising Supplies  
 good the Deficiencies of the Funds given  
 mer Sessions, for the paying the Arrears th  
 due, and repairing the Forts and Garrison'd  
 The taking effectual Methods to discourage  
 Immorality and Irreligion; and Unanimity  
 cordial Concurrence in the Dispatch of the  
 lick Affairs, that it might appear to all, they  
 not unmindful of the happy Deliverance the  
 had, from the Dangers to which their Reli  
 and Liberties were formerly expos'd. All  
 them, in the Conclusion, of his Care to ma  
 their Religion, Laws and Liberties; and  
 Royal Favour and Protection in all their  
 cerns. After this, the Lord High-Commissio  
 and the Lord Preident, enlarg'd the Reasons  
 ness of his Majesty's Demands, in their respe  
 Speeches to the Parliament; and then adjourn'd  
 same to the 21st; when the Parliament met ag  
 and appointed four Committees; one to coni  
 of the Security of the Kingdom, one for Trade,  
 nother for Elections, and a fourth for returning  
 Answer to his Majesty's Letter. Two days after  
 first of these Committees having made their  
 port, it was voted, *That the present Standing For  
 of this Kingdom, were necessary to be continued;* &  
 thereupon another Committee was nam'd, to fin  
 Ways and Means to raise the necessary Sums for  
 their Subsistence.

In the mean time the Scotch-India-Company being  
 very uneasy upon Account of the stop put to their  
 Subscriptions by England, laid open their Griev  
 ances before the Parliament, in a Petition wherein  
 they represented, ' That whereas the Wisdom of  
 the King and Parliament had thought fit, by two  
 several solemn Acts and Letters Patent, under the  
 Great

the Seal of that Kingdom, to establish their Company with such Power, Priviledges and Immunities, as were needful to encourage any such New-  
Enterprise in that Nation, and particularly to <sup>The Peti-</sup> form a Joint-Stock in such manner as they should <sup>General</sup> fit; and for that end, to enfranchise such <sup>Council of</sup> Reigners as would become Partners with them; <sup>the Scotch</sup> to enter into Treaties of Commerce with any <sup>India Com-</sup> Amity with his Majesty for that Effect: That <sup>pany, to the</sup> <sup>Parlia-</sup> of their Number who were then entrusted <sup>ment,</sup> in the Management of that Affair, did think it <sup>July 22.</sup> most natural to make the first Offer of sharing <sup>the</sup> said Priviledge with their Country-men, and <sup>the</sup> Neighbours in *England*, as living under the same Monarchy; and that they not only readily embrac'd the Offer, but in Nine Days subscrib'd 10000 l. *Sterling*, as the one half of the Capital Stock then proposed, and actually paid in the first fourth Part thereof; part in Specie, part in Bank-  
notes, payable upon Demand. That both Houses of Parliament of *England* taking Umbrage at those Proceedings, had not only jointly addressed his Majesty for frustrating the ends of the said Acts, but the House of Commons had also appointed a Committee to examine what Methods were taken or obtaining the said Acts of Parliament for Establishing their Company; who were the Subscribers thereto, and who were the Promoters and Advisers thereof; with Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records: And that pursuant thereto, the said Committee had given Orders to summon not only the *English* Subscribers, but even some Persons residing then in *Scotland*; as by the said Address, Votes of the House of Commons, and Copy of the said Summons did appear: By all which, together with some other Measures then taken, their Friends in *England* were, to their great Loss, Disappointment and Retardment forced to relinquish *their Enterprise*. That notwithstanding that Discouragement, not only most of Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, and the whole Body of the Royal Burroughs, had upon the Inducement, and publick Faith of the said Acts of Parliament and

A. C.

1698.

and Letters Patent, contributed as Adventures  
 raising a far more considerable Joint-Stock  
 any was ever before rais'd in the Kingdom  
 any publick Undertaking, or Project of Trade  
 whatsoever, which made it of so much the  
 universal a Concern to the Nation ; But they  
 also all the promising Hopes of Foreign Aid,  
 their Hearts could wish, especially at Ham-  
 where the Merchants of that City enter'd  
 Contract with their Deputies, to join at  
 200000 £ Sterling with them ; till to their  
 Surprize and Loss, the English Ministers there,  
 under pretence of Special Warrant from his  
 Majesty, put a stop thereto, by giving in a Mem-  
 to the Senate of that City, not only disowning  
 Authority of the said Acts of Parliament and  
 Letters Patent, but also threatening both Sen-  
 ate Inhabitants, with the King's utmost Displeas-  
 if they should countenance or join with them  
 any Treaty of Trade or Commerce, as by the  
 annexed Copies thereof might appear ; which  
 moral they pray'd might, for the better  
 formation of his Grace and the Estates  
 be read in Parliament. That after the  
 Memorial was by the Senate transmitted to  
*Commercialis* or Body of Merchants of that City,  
 they to assert their own Freedom, had ad-  
 and prevail'd upon their (the Scots) Deputies  
 Agents, who were there for the time, to open  
 Books in the said Merchants-Hall, where for  
 days they sign'd considerable Sums pursuant  
 their said Contract, tho' under Condition to be  
 void, if they should not procure some Declaration  
 from the King that might render them Secure  
 from the Threatnings and other Insinuations or  
 tain'd in the said Memorial. That as the reason-  
 able (nay, and unquestionable) Prospect which  
 they had of a powerful Assistance from Ham-  
 and several other Places (if not obstructed as  
 foresaid) had induced them to prepare a far greater  
 Equipage at first, than otherwise they would have  
 done ; so the rendering these Measures abortive  
 had not only weaken'd their Stock, lessen'd their

Credit

edit, retarded their first Expedition, and di-  
arrned many of their Partners at Home, but  
en slacken'd their Resolution and Power from  
executing, at that time, several other Branches of  
reign and Domestick Trades and Improve-  
ments, which they had in view, if they had not  
let with such Obstructions and Discouragements  
om time to time. That tho' their Company was  
ore immediately and sensibly touch'd in many  
espects by such Proceedings than any other, yet  
hey humbly conceiv'd also, that the *Honour and*  
*independency of the Nation*, as well as the Credit  
nd Authority of the Parliament, was struck at  
thro' their sides. That they could not as Coun-  
try-men, and in Duty to that Collective Power,  
which gave their Company first a Being, but in-  
form his Grace, his Majesty's High-Commissi-  
oner, and the Right Honourable the Estates of  
Parliament of the Premises, to the end that the  
great Council of the Nation (then assembled)  
might do therein, as they in their profound Wil-  
dom and Discretion should think fit. That as to  
what concerned their Company in Particular, they  
should humbly beg Leave to suggest farther, that  
the Ships being then at Sea, on their intended  
Voyage, the former Treatment which their Com-  
pany met with in *England*, and elsewhere, might  
give them just grounds to suspect, that if either  
thro' multiplicity of publick Affairs, or otherwise  
howsoever, his Grace and the Right Honourable  
the Estates of Parliament, should neglect the ta-  
king present Notice of such Umbrage, the Enemies  
of their Company would be thereby encourag'd  
either directly or indirectly to pursue their former  
Designs of ruining (if possible) all their Measures.  
Therefore they desir'd his Grace and the Estates  
of Parliament, to take the Premises into their se-  
rious Consideration, to vindicate their Companies  
Reputation Abroad, by supporting the Credit of  
the Acts of Parliament, and Letters Patent, by  
which the same was established, and wherein the  
Honour of the Nation was so much concern'd;  
To take effectual Measures for repairing the great  
Loss

A. C. ' Loss and Damages which they had alrea  
 1698. ' stain'd thro' the unwarrantable Treatment  
 ~~~~~ ' mention'd ; as well for preventing the like for  
 ' time to come ; and withal to continue to  
 ' the Priviledges and Exemptions mention'd  
 ' said Acts of Parliament, and Letters Patents  
 ' some longer time, in consideration of the  
 ' already elapsed without Execution, and  
 ' Stock lying dead without Improvement, by  
 ' of the aforesaid Obstructions.

*Th Scotch Parlia-  
 ment's Ad-  
 dress to  
 the King.  
 Aug. 5.* The Parliament having maturely weighed  
 Petition, thought fit by way of Address, humbly  
 represent to his Majesty, ' That having consider  
 Representation made to them by the Council  
 general of the Company trading to Africa and  
 Indies, which mention'd several Obstructions  
 they met with in the Prosecution of their Trade,  
 particularly by a Memorial presented to the  
 state of Hamburg, by his Majesty's Resident  
 that City, tending to lessen the Credit of  
 Rights and Priviledges granted to the said Com  
 pany by an Act of the then present Parliament.  
 They therefore in an humble Duty laid before his  
 Majesty the whole Nation's Concern in that Ma  
 ter ; and they did most earnestly entreat, and  
 assuredly expect, that his Majesty in his Royal  
 Wisdom would take such Measures as might  
 effectually vindicate the Undoubted Rights and  
 Priviledges of the said Company, and support the  
 Credit and Interest thereof. And as they were  
 Duty bound to return his Majesty's most hearty  
 Thanks for the gracious Assurance his Majesty had  
 been pleas'd to give them of all due Encour  
 agement, for promoting the Trade of that Kingdom.  
 That so they were thereby encouraged humbly to  
 recommend to the more especial Marks of his  
 Royal Favour, the Concern of the said Company,  
 as that Branch of their Trade, in which they and  
 the Nation which they represented, had a most  
 peculiar Interest.

The Company having thus engaged the Parlia  
 ment to espouse their Interest, they seconded their  
 Address by a Petition to the King, importing, ' That  
 whereas

reas the Parliament had by their Address been  
 bid to recommend the Concerns of the Com-  
 pany to his Majesty, for supporting the Credit  
 Interest thereof, which had already suffer'd in <sup>The Court</sup> great Measure, by reason of the several Obstruc-<sup>tion of Direc-</sup>  
 ns which they had met with in the Prosecu-<sup>tors Peti-</sup>  
 tion to the  
 of their Trade, particularly by a Memorial  
 en into the Senate of Hamburg, by his Majesty's King.  
 nisters there; These encouraged them with all  
 nility to lay before his Majesty; That as the  
 Memorial was given in to the Senate of Ham-  
 burg in a most solemn and publick manner, so  
 y humbly conceived, that the Effects thereof  
 uld not be taken away, but by some Intimation  
 ade to the said Senate, that they might enter  
 to Commerce with them as freely and securely  
 all respe&s as they might have done, before the  
 ving in of the said Memorial. That in consi-  
 eration of the Damages sustain'd by the Compa-  
 y, his Majesty would be pleas'd for their En-  
 couragement, as a gracious Mark of his Royal Fa-  
 our, to bestow upon them the two smallest of  
 e Frigates then lying useless in Brunsifland Har-  
 our; And that in Regard of the time lost by  
 eason of the said Obstructions, his Majesty would  
 e graciously pleas'd to continue the Priviledges  
 granted by Act of Parliament to the said Compa-  
 ny, of being Custom free for such longer time,  
 as his Majesty should think fit. This Affair occa-  
 sioning great Heats and Discontents in the Parlia-  
 ment, the Lord High-Commissioner put a stop to  
 their Proceedings towards the beginning of Sep-  
 tember, and adjourn'd them to the 25th of No-  
 vember.

During this interval, there being a Letter sent <sup>A Letter</sup> from Mr. Stevenson, the Company's Agent at <sup>from the</sup> Hamburg, to the Court of Directors of the Company on <sup>same to the</sup> be 4th of November, concerning the Hamburg Me-<sup>Lord Sea-</sup>  
 norial, and another of the 18th of the same Month; <sup>field Secre-</sup>  
 his occasion'd another Letter from the Directors <sup>tary of</sup> of the Company to the Lord Seafield, Secretary of State, <sup>State,</sup> wherein they declar'd, ' That they had by <sup>Nov. 29.</sup>  
 Order of the Council General of their Company,  
 trans-

A. C.  
1698.

transmitted the Copies of two Letters from their Company's Agent at Hamburg, Lordship ; upon the reading whereof the fore, at a Meeting of the laid Council they were not a little surpriz'd at the C considering the many repeated Assuranc had formerly by Letters and word of and even in Parliament, That the King ha orders to his Minister at Hamburg, with re the Memorial given in to the Senate of th against their Company ; But after some re thereupon, and considering how far his Lo frank Undertaking, when in Scotland, as the Station he was in, did engage his bo vours to procure the Company Justice, and cate the Company's Rights in that Mater had ordered them, (the Court of Director transmit the said Copies to his Lordship, ex pected his Lordship's Answer to that, and late Petition to his Majesty, before they re strated any further with relation thereto. upon the Secretary, on December 13. ensuing, quainted the said Court of Directors, by a Li sent to Sir John Schaw, President to the said C

*His Lordship's An*  
*could have, to represent the Matter to the King, but*  
*De. not yet expect to have it, his Majesty being very mad*  
*cemb. 13. ploy'd in the Affairs of the English Parliament.*

*Affairs of Ireland.* The Parliament of Ireland, being, according to their last Adjournment, met at Dublin, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September, the Lords Justices address themselves to both Houses in this manner : *My Lords and Gentlemen*

*The Lords*  
*Justices*  
*Speech.*

We have called you together by his Majesty's Com mand, as soon as the Season of the year would admit us to do it, with your Conveniences, being very desirous to send you those Bills which we transmitted the last year. And which are so good Proofs of the Continuance of his Majesty's Affection on to you, that whosoever considers them, and those Acts already pass'd this Parliament, will be convinc'd, That as you owe to his Majesties your Deliverance and present Safety, so he de

you shall likewise owe to him your firm Establishment, and future Prosperity.

Amongst those Bills, there is one for Encouragement of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures: At our first meeting, we recommended to you that Matter, and we have now endeavour'd to render this Bill practicable and useful for that effect, and as such, we now recommend it to you. The Settlement of this Manufacture will contribute much to people in the Country, and will be found much more advantageous to this Kingdom, than the *Woollen Manufacture*, which being the settled Staple-Trade of *England*, from whence all Foreign Markets are supply'd, can never be encouraged here for that purpose; whereas the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures, will not only be encouraged as consistent with the Trade of *England*, but will render the Trade of this Kingdom both useful and necessary to *England*.

We hope the great Debt due at *Midsummer*, 1697; will be paid, by what you have formerly given and design'd for that purpose. The King has, since the Peace, thought fit to send hither a Part of those Forces who served abroad during all the War, having disbanded the greatest Part of those who serv'd here, with a Resolution notwithstanding to continue the Subsistence to the Officers, until they can be otherwise provided for. His Majesty expects that you will enable him to support the Charge of the present Establishment, which shall be laid before you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, with an account of what the Revenue produc'd for one year from the said *Midsummer*, 1697.

We must inform you, that there hath been so great Remissness in the Management of the present Poll; that very little of that Money is yet receiv'd. We are so sensible of the necessity and usefulness of the *Barragues*, that we have advanc'd the Money necessary to go on with them, so fast as it could be employ'd, and hope you will enable us to finish all those you shall think necessary for easing

A a a a

the

A. C.  
1698.

*The Commons Ad-  
dress to the  
Lords Ju-  
ries.*

the Country in Quarters. *My Lords and G-*  
*We have taken all Occasions to assure his*  
*of your Loyalty and Zeal for his Service: I*  
*judge best of the Effects of those Assurance*  
*you consider his Majesty's whole Conduct*  
*ry thing which concerns you. We can*  
*doubt of suitable Returns on your Part, b-*  
*with you in hearty Acknowledgments of t-*  
*sings we enjoy under so great and just a Prin-*  
*in earnest Prayers to God for the long conti-*  
*of so glorious a Reign, so necessary for t-*  
*blishment of the Church, and for a lasting*  
*ment of your Happiness and Prosperity.*

Both Houses Voted Thanks to their Excel-  
for the Speech; and the Commons express'd  
the following Address: ' We the Knights  
zens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembly  
ing the Representatives of a People  
red to the free Exercise of their Religion,  
free Enjoyment of their Civil Rights,  
berties and Properties by his Majesty's G-  
and Conduct, are desirous to lay hold of  
Opportunity to express the Sentie and Gra-  
of our Hearts for those inestimable Benefita.  
it is a great Addition to our Happiness, to b-  
fur'd by your Excellencies, (that as his M-  
has been pleas'd already to pass several ex-  
A&ts in this Parliament,) so there will be  
laid before us this Session, which may secu-  
firm Establishment and Prosperity for the in-  
Such Laws we have long wanted, and will  
But it is reserv'd to his Majesty's Goodness  
to be the Author of them to us.

' We pray leave to assure your Excellencies, we shall  
we shall heartily endeavour to establish the In-  
Manufacture, and to render the same useful to  
gland, as well as advantageous to this Kingdom,  
and that we hope to find such a Temperance  
respect to the Woollen Trade here, that the  
may not be injurious to England. And as we  
to our utmost Abilities, granted Supplies, whi-  
have hitherto with Honour supported and defen-  
ed the Expences of the Establishment, we shall

take the same into our Consideration, what before us, and come to such Resolution there-  
s become Dutiful and Loyal Subjects.

We are sensible how necessary the Erecting Bar-  
ns is, for easing the Country of Quarters, and  
your Excellencies the same may be proceeded:

that his Majesty may effectually receive those already granted him by this Parliament; we take into our Enquiry, thos' whose Defaults lessianest the present Poll hath been so slowly & ill, and answer'd into the Treasury: And by dutiful Department, will continue to deserve Character your Excellencies have, with great and, representedus under to his Majesty, of how a People zealous for his Majesty's Service, and a in our Loyalty to the Crown of England; which Justice done us, we owe, and with all acknowledgments return your Excellencies own most honorable and beauty Thanks. To this Advice their Excellencies made the following Ans-

wer. Gentlemen, There are so many Expressions of

Valy and Zeal for his Majesty's Service in your Ad-

dress, that we neceasre it with great Satisfaction; and

weare glad, that by representing it to his Majesty,

shall confirm in him the good Opinion he has of your

services for his Service, and the Prosperity of this

Kingdom.

On the 1st of October, the same day the aforesayd Oct. 11

Address was presented; the Commons read for

first time a Bill for confirming the Estates and

Lessions held and enjoy'd under the Acts of Set-

lement and Explanation; and order'd Read's to be

taught in for a Bill for encouraging of Plantations

Improvements in this Kingdom. Nine days after

the Committee appoissed to take into Considera-

tion the Lords Justices Speech, reported. That it

is their Opinion that a Supply be granted to his Maj-

esty, and that it was necessary that the Woollen Trade

Ireland be regulated; to which Resolutions the

same unanimously agreed. On the 17th of the

same Month, a Motion was made, that an Address

be presented to the Lords Justices of that Kingdom,

A. C. to intercede with his Majesty, that the five Regiments of French Protestants, then in Ireland, should be removed, but the same past in the Negative. From Nov. 17. after, the Commons read the Bill for the security of his Majesty's Royal Person and Government particularly into their Consideration, which had been voted out by the majority Voices, relating to the Roman Catholicks taking new Oaths, and after a long Debate threw the Bill; but at the same time, they appointed a Committee to bring in the Heads of a Bill to prevent Estates of Protestants to come to Papists, and to urge Persons to turn Protestants. On the Committee appointed to consider of What Means for raising the Supply, reported their on, which was, First, That an Additional Impost be impos'd on the Old and New Drapery of the Kingdom, that should be exported, Freezes except to which the House agreed; And Secondly, a Tax be laid on all beneficial Grants of Land and Tenements made by his Majesty, and by his Majesty, to which the House disagreed; instead of it, they \* afterwards resolved to lay another Tax of 30000 Pounds upon Lands, over above the 90000 already impos'd upon them. Bill for Levying these Sums being compleat, Lords Justices adjourn'd the Parliament, and took a Progress into the Country, in order to inspect the State of several Places in that Kingdom, give such Instructions as they thought convenient for the Security of the Government, and the safety of the Subject.

Having taken a Prospect of what was transacted this Year, in these three Kingdoms, let us take notice of what was done beyond Sea, and first attend King William, whose Thoughts were employ'd about procuring and confirming the Religion of Christendom, both by mediating a Peace between the Christians and Turks; and by publishing against the Pretensions that France might set up on the Death of the King of Spain; who was reduced to a most languishing Condition. His Majesty having assisted at the Assembly of the States of

land, and that of the *States General*; and given Audience to several publick Ministers, particularly to the Envoy of *Lorrain*, who notified to his Majesty the Marriage of the Duke his Master with *Made-moiselle*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, his Majesty † went to *Loo*, attended by the Earls of *Essex*, <sup>Aug. 6.</sup> *Portland* and *Selkirk*, and several other Persons of <sup>N. S.</sup> Quality. He had not been long there, before he was waited upon by the Count *de Tallard*, a cunning and vigilant Minister, who had Orders not to suffer his Majesty to cool upon the Proposal made by the King of *France* to the Earl of *Portland*, of coming to an Agreement with his *Britannick* Majesty, concerning the Succession of the Crown of *Spain*; which Overture King *William* had communicated to his Chancellor before he left *England*. The French Ambassador having prest his Majesty for an Answer, the Earl of *Portland*, by his Majesty's Order, writ a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, wherein it was mention'd, That Count *Tallard* having declar'd an *Ac-*  
*comodation* might be found out in relation to the <sup>tion of the</sup> *Spanish Succession*, his Majesty had founded <sup>first Treaty</sup> *France* <sup>of Particular</sup> upon the Conditions, which were in Substance, That <sup>tion,</sup> the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* should have the Kingdom of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and the *Low-Countries*, and all that depended upon the *Spanish Dominions*; except *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, the Province of *Guipuscoa* on this side of the *Pyrenees*, *Fontarabia*, and *St. Sebastian*, *Final*, and the Places in *Tuscany* of which *Spain* stood Possessted, in Consideration of which, *France* was absolutely to renounce the Right it pretended to the Succession of *Spain*; and as for *Milan*, it was to be given to the Archduke *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son.

At the same time time the King did himself acquaint my Lord *Somers*, by Letter, That he had <sup>The King's</sup> order'd Mr. *Vernon* not to communicate the Propo-<sup>Letter so</sup> *sitions* made by Count *Tallard*, to any other besides his <sup>The Lord'</sup> *Somers* <sup>and</sup> *Lordship*, and to leave to his *Lordship's* Judgment, to <sup>beat it.</sup> whom else he would think proper to impart them; to the end that his Majesty might know his *Lordship's* Opinion upon so important an Affair; which required the greatest Secrecy, and wherein no time was to be lost, if <sup>Aug. 15.</sup>

A. C. it was fit this Negotiation should be carried  
 1698. that purpose, his Majesty commanded  
 Somers, to send him the full Powers under  
 Seal, with the Names in Blank to treat  
 Tallard; which his Majesty believed mi-  
 secretly, that none but his Lordship and Vi-  
 violeto whom his Lordship should have ca-  
 se, might have knowledge of it; and so that  
 themselves, who were to write the Warrant, a  
 Powers might not know what it was. And so  
 to press the Necessity of this Treaty, his M-  
 quainted his Chancellor, That, according to  
 ignorance, the King of Spain could not out-live  
 of October, and that the least Accident mi-  
 bring him off before that time.

Mr. Vernon having sent the Earl of P-  
 Letter to my Lord Somers, who was then  
 bridge for the Benefit of the Medicinal W-  
 that Place, his Lordship immediately reu-  
 said Letter to Mr. Vernon, and desir'd him to c-  
 plicate the Contents of it to my Lord Orfor  
 (Charles) Moncague, and the Duke of Sbn  
 which his Lordship thought the best way of ex-  
 ob the King's Commands; At the same time lettin  
 know, how strictly his Majesty requir'd that it sh-  
 remain an absolute Secret: Which caution mad  
 Vernon impart it to the Duke of Shrewsbury only  
 he afterwards acquainted my Lord Somers.

Some time after, Mr. Moncague and Mr. Se-  
 Vernon going down to Tunbridge, they and my  
 Somers debated this important Affair; and o-  
 upon his Lordship writ a Letter to his Majesty,  
 quainting him, 'That upon the whole Discon-

*The Lord Somers's Answer to the King.*

' Three things had principally occur'd to be es-  
 bly suggested to his Majesty: First, That the  
 taining a Proposal of this Nature, seemed to  
 attended with very many ill Consequences, as  
 Fresob did not act a sincere Part; But that he  
 were soon at ease, as to any Apprehension sub-  
 fort, being fully assur'd his Majesty would not  
 but with the utmost nicety, in an Affair where  
 his Glory, and the Safety of Europe were so hi-  
 ly concern'd. That the Second thing consid-

s, the very ill Prospect of what was like to open upon the Death of the King of Spain, in se nothing was done previously towards the pro-  
King against that Accident, which seem'd proba-  
to be very near; the King of France having so  
at a Force, in such a Readiness, that he was in  
Condition to take Possession of Spain, before any  
her Prince could be ready to make a stand.  
that his Majesty who was so perfectly inform'd  
the Circumstances of Parts abroad, was the best  
edge whether this was the Case: But that so far  
related to England, it would be want of Duty  
to give his Majesty this clear Account, That  
there was a Deadness and Want of Spirit in the Nation  
universally, so as not at all to be disposed to the  
thought of entering into a new War; and that they  
seem'd to be tir'd with Taxes to a Degree beyond what  
was discern'd, till it appear'd upon the Occasion of  
the late Elections; And that this was the Truth of  
the Fact, upon which his Majesty would deter-  
mine what Resolutions were proper to be taken.  
That that which remain'd was the Consideration  
what would be the Condition of Europe, if the  
Proposal took Place? That of this they thought  
themselves little capable of Judging, but it seem'd  
that if Sicily was in the French hands, they would  
be entirely Masters of the Levant-Trade; That if  
they were posseſſed of Sinal, and those other Sea-  
Ports on that side, whereby Milan would be entire-  
ly shut out from Relief by Sea, or any other Com-  
merce, that Dutchy would be of little Signification  
in the hands of any Prince; And that if the King of  
France had Possession of that part of Guippscoa, which  
was mention'd in the Proposal, besides the Ports  
he would have in the Ocean, it did seem he would  
have as easie a way of Invading Spain on that side,  
as he now had on the side of Catalonia. But that  
it was not to be hop'd that France would quit its  
Pretences to so great a Succession, without con-  
siderable Advantages; and that they were all  
affir'd his Majesty would reduce the Terms as  
low as could be done; and make them, as far as  
possible in the present Circumstances of things,

A. C  
1698.

such as might be some Foundation for the Quiet of Christendom; which, all his Subjects could not but be convinc'd, was his true Interest. That if it could be brought to pass, that England might be some way a Gainer by this Transaction, whether it was by the Elector of Bavaria, or was the Gainer by his Majesty's interposition in this Treaty,) his coming to an Agreement, with the English to some Trade to the Spanish Possessions, or in any other manner, it would fully endear his Majesty to his Subjects. It did not appear, in Case this Negotiation should proceed, what was to be done on his Majesty's Part, in order to make it take place; whether more was requir'd, than that the English & Dutch should sit still, and France it self should let it executed? That if it were so, what Success ought to be expected, that if by their being masters, the French were successful, they latter would confine themselves to the Terms of the Treaty; and attempt to make further Advantages of their Success? My Lord Somers concluded these prudent and weighty Cautions by telling the Earl of Orford that he suppos'd his Majesty would not think it fit to name Commissioners, that were not English or naturaliz'd, in an Affair of this Nature. The Earl of Orford was for rejecting the Proposals made by France; but as for the Duke of Shrewsbury's Opinion it never came to publick knowledge. Howevr the Negotiation was eagerly carried on, insomuch that on the 29th of August, (N.S.) several days before his Majesty had received the Lord Somers's Answer, a Treaty was concluded, whereby it was agreed,

I. That the Peace of Ryswick should be confirm'd. II. That in Consideration of the State of the King of Spain's Health, and for preserving the publick Peace, in Case the said Prince should die without Issue, the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, with the Places then depending upon the Spanish Monarchy, situated on the Coasts of Tuscany, or the adjacent Islands comprehended under the Name of Santo Stephano, Porto Ercole, Orbitello, Telamone, Portolongo, Piombino, the Marquise

Treaty of Par-

tition.

Aug. 19.

O. S.

quisate of *Final*, the Province of *Guipuscoa*, particularly the Towns of *Fuentarabia* and *St. Sebastian*, and especially the *Port-Passage*; and likewise all Places on the French side of the *Pyrenees*, or the other Mountains of *Navarre*, *Alava*. or *Biscay*, on the side of the Province of *Guipuscoa*, with all the Ships and Gallies, and other Appurtenances belonging to the said Gallies, should be given to the *Dauphin*, in consideration of his Right. III. That the Crown of *Spain* and the other Kingdoms and Places both within and without *Europe*, should descend to the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, of whom his Father, the Elector, was to be a Guardian and Administrator till he came of Age. And IV. That the Dutchy of *Milan* should be reserved and allotted to Archduke *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son. This Treaty was to be communicated to the Emperor and the Elector of *Bavaria*, by the King of *Great Britain* and the States General, and if they did not agree to it, then the Proportion of the Party not agreeing, should remain in Sequestration, till things could be brought to an Accommodation: And in Case the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* should come to inherit his share, and yet die before his Father without Issue, the Elector was to succeed him in those Dominions, and his Heir after him. Likewise the Dutchy of *Milan*, upon the Archduke's Refusal to accept it, was to be sequestred to, and govern'd by the Prince of *Vaudemont*; And after him, by his Son, Prince *Charles of Vaudemont*. Soon after the Conclusion of this Treaty, King *William* took a review of the Dutch Troops near *Arnhem*, and then \* went to *Zell*, King *Wil-*  
*liam goes to Zell.*  
to give a Visit to the Duke of that Name. Here *Sept.: 20.*  
his Majesty was receiv'd with extraordinary Re-spects (as he had been at all the Places thro' which he past in his way thither) and waited upon by several Neighbouring Princes, and Princesses, particularly the Electors of *Hanover*, with the Electoral Prince and the Princess his Sister. Mr. *Stepney* his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, did likewise attend the King with Letters from that Prince; and at his return to *Loo*,  
the

A. C. the Duke of Bevoie came to pay his Acknowledgments to his Majesty, for the Care he had taken of his Electoral Highness's Interest in the late Treaty of Partition.

Negotiations of the Marquis d' Harcourt in Spain, Whilst the King of France was Decoying King James into the Treaty of Partition, the Marquis Harcourt, his most Christian Majesty's Ambassador in Spain, was playing another sort of Game a-did. The Queen of Spain, who was nearly related to the King of the Romans, and consequently interest'd in the Interest of the House of Austria, fearing the Designs of the King of France, early concer'ted Measures with Count de Hennequin, the Imperial Minister, to disappoint them. She not only got her Creatures into his Catholick Ministry's Council; but likewise procur'd the Vice-Royalty of Catalonia to be bestow'd on the Prince of Armañan; and the Governement of Majorca on Prince Vendemont, both which Princes had upon many occasions signaliz'd their Affection and Zeal for the German Interest. Some say his Majesty design'd have made Prince Eugene Vice-Roy of Naples, but was oppos'd in it; and that as to the Duke of Medinaceli, Vice-Roy of Naples, it was thought advised to continue him there, by Reason of his being one of the most considerable Grandees of Spain, and most belov'd of the People; and who consequently might obstruct the Designs of the German Party, if he came home disgusted. This was the Posture of the Spanish Affairs when the French Ambassador arrived at Madrid.

His Instructions were, that if he saw no possibility, in Effect there seem'd at first to be none, to derive the Succession of that Kingdom upon one of the Dauphin's Sons, he shou'd endeavour, at least, to hinder it from devolving on any of the Emperor's Children, on whom it was settled by the Will and Testament of Philip IV. the present King of Spain's Father; And to add a powerful Weight to the Ambassador's instances, and at the same Time to awaken the Ambition of some Grandees, and fright the rest into Compliance, his most Christian Majesty call'd Sixty Thousand of his best Men, to file off to Madrid

wards the Frontiers of *Catalonia* and *Navarre*; And sent a considerable Number of his Ships of War, and Galleys, into several Ports of *Spain*. The Marquis follow'd his Instructions with great Address and Application: He told those, whom he found inclined to act in concert with him, in so important an Affair, that *Philip IV.* had exerted his Power too far, in disposing of his Crown against the Laws of Nature, and the Constitution of the Realm; That the Succession did lawfully belong to his Daughter's Children, and not to his Relations, four Degrees remov'd; That the *Dauphin*, Son to *Maria Theresa*, the present King of *Spain*'s Sister, had three Sons; And if the *Spaniards* would fix their Eyes upon the second of them, the Duke of *Burgundy*, to be their King, he being still as pliable as Wax, they might easily mould him to the Customs and Manners of their Country; That if they were averse to this Overture, the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, being Grandson to a Daughter of *Spain*, the King of *France* would rather approve of him to succeed in the Spanish Monarchy, than any of the Emperor's Children; Unless, as the *Poles* had often done, to cut off the Pretensions of Foreign Princes. They would chuse a Sovereign among themselves; in which the King of *France* would protect them, since he never intended to unite *Spain* to his own Kingdom; but only to keep it from falling into the Hands of the House of *Austria*, who was already grown too powerful, by her late Conquests in *Hungary*. The Queen of *Spain* having a watchful Eye upon the French Ambassador, who made it his Business to thwart her Designs in favour of the Emperor, did soon discover his Practices; and therefore under Pretence that the Air of *Madrid* was prejudicial to her Husband's Health, she carried him to *Toledo*, without allowing any Foreign Ambassador to follow him thither. The Marquis *D'Haroues* did quickly penetrate into the Design of the Queen's Journey, and judg'd, very rightly, that being there sole Mistress of the King; she might easily prevail with him to ratify King *Philip IV.*'s Will. He was confirm'd in this Apprehension by Count *d'Harach*'s being no more to be seen at *Madrid*,

A. C. 1698. *drid, and supposing he was gone to Toledo he went imme diately thither himself, under Pretence of a feigned Memorial, which, he gave out, he had receiv'd from his Master, with positive Orders not to communicate it to any besides his Catholick Majesty.* The Queen was extreamly surpriz'd at the unexpected Arrival of the French Ambassador, and caus'd her Husband to acquaint him, That he had left the Cardinal of Corduba, (he was one of the Queen's Creatures) at Madrid, to take Care of foreign Affairs, during his Absence, to whom he might have communicated his Memorial; and that he only came there to recover his Health, and not to trouble himself with Business. This pretended Memorial was, it seems, to offer to the King of Spain his most Christian Majesty's Assistance to raise the Siege of Cuenca, which the Queen was too wise to let her Husband accept; Since by that means the French would have got what she was endeavouring to prevent; I mean, a Footing and Interest in Spain. The Marquis d' Harcourt, after this unsuccessful Journey, bethought himself of another Stratagem, and being return'd to Madrid, did so powerfully work on the Ambition of Cardinal Portocarrero, that he engag'd him in the Interest of France.

While these Things past in the South Parts of Europe, the French were not less busie to strengthen themselves towards the North, by an Alliance with the Crown of Sweden, which at length was concluded at Stockholm, on the 9th of July, the main Articles of which were. I. *That the ancient Alliance was renew'd between the Kings of France and Sweden, their Heirs and Successors.* II. *That the Aim and Intention of this Treaty, was to preserve and secure the Common Peace, by such means as should be judg'd most proper and convenient.* III. *That if it should be disturb'd by any Breach and Hostilities, the two Kings would make it their Business to repair the Wrongs in an amicable way.* IV. *That if their Endeavours prov'd ineffectual, they would jointly consider of ways to defend the Rights of the Country injur'd.* V. *That in Case any Prince or State would enter into this Treaty, within a year, they should be admitted by the Consent of both Kings.* VI. *That*

*Alliance  
between  
France  
and Swe-  
den.*

neither the one nor the other, should make Peace or Truce without comprehending the other therein. VII. That the Articles of the Treaties formerly concluded by either of the two with other Kings, Princes or States, should remain in full Force and Vigour, so far as they should not be contrary to this. VIII. That the Freedom of Commerce between the Subjects of the two Kings, should be preserved as formerly. IX. In pursuance of which, all Ports Cities and Provinces should be open to the Subjects of both Crowns, according as the Laws and Customs should permit, both to sell their Commodities in these Places and buy others. X. And that this particular Treaty should continue Ten Years, with Liberty to prolong this Term, if it were judg'd convenient by the two Kings; who by Consent should have a watchful Eye upon the Means to preserve the Peace against the Danger that threaten'd it. It was comical to hear the French Ministers in foreign Courts talk of their Master's Endeavours to preserve the Tranquillity of Europe, when he seem'd the most forward to disturb it, upon the first News of the King of Spain's Death, which was hourly Expected at the Court of France; For to say nothing of the Motions of his Land and Naval Forces, which I have already hinted, his most Christian Majesty caus'd a great Camp to be made at *Compiègne*, the Pretence of which was to instruct the Duke of *Burgundy* in the Art of War; but which gave no small Umbrage to the Neighbouring Princes and States, who look'd upon it as design'd to make a sudden Irruption into the *Spanish Netherlands*. However, the unexpected Recovery of the King of Spain's Health, as it disappoint'd the Hopes of the one, so it dispell'd the Fears of the rest, at least for this Year.

King William's Journey to *Zell*, gave the Court of France as much Uneasiness, as France gave the Allies, by the Camp at *Compiègne*; tho' 'tis most certain that his Britannick Majesty had nothing in View, but to cement the union of the Princes of *Germany*, by a Match between the King of the *Romans*, and the Princess of *Hanover*, which was now agreed on, and soon after compleated; and by removing the Apprehensions some Members of the Empire were under, of the growing Power of the Emperor; which his

French  
Camp near  
Com-  
piegne.

Bri.

A. C. His  
Majesty did effectually, in Concert with the  
States, by putting a stop to the Hungarian War, which  
had continu'd for above Fifteen Years. The Ar-  
mies on both sides were indeed considerable in Num-  
ber and Strength, this Summer; but yet there seem'd  
no great Disposition in either for Action, but rather  
an inclination, in the contending Parties, to set up a  
Treaty under the Mediation of the Lord Paget, the  
*English*, and Mr. Colliers, the Dutch Ambassador; who  
towards the middle of August arriv'd in the Turkish  
Camp, near Belgrade; and by their good Offices got the  
Place, to hold the Conferences, to be between  
Varadin, and Salankomen; The Emperor's and Con-  
derate Ministers being to reside at Carlowitz, the Sul-  
tan's at Salankomen, and the Mediators between the  
two Places. It was the 7th of November, when the latter  
delivered to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries the Pre-  
liminary Articles which were in Substance, That each  
Party respectively should return what he possest'd. And  
the five following Days were spent in preparing Mat-  
ters upon which they were to enter in Conference.  
On the 13th the Imperial and Turkish Plenipotentiaries  
caus'd several fair Tents to be set up, on the sides  
of the House appointed for the Conferences, and by  
Nine in the Morning the first arriv'd at the Medi-  
ator's Lodgings, whither the Turkish also repair'd a-  
bout the same Time, and from thence went togo-  
ther to the House of the Conference. Here after  
mutual Civilities, they took their Places in the  
midst of the Tent, which had four Doors, two  
whereof being opposite to one another, serv'd for  
the Entrance of the Mediators, and the other two  
for the Imperial and Turkish Plenipotentiaries. The  
Count of Ostrinben, one of the Emperor's Ambas-  
sadors had the Right of the former, and the Eşref,  
or Chancellor of the Ottoman Port of the latter;  
The Mediators Secretaries, and those of the Im-  
perial Embassy, were plac'd behind; and the  
Turkish Secretary, sat down before upon the Floor.  
The Conference was open'd with the Pronoun-  
cing of these Words, *God grant us happy Peace;*  
and lasted from half an Hour after Ten, till Three  
in the Afternoon, when the Mediators and Ple-

Overtures  
of Peace  
with the  
Turks.

Confer-  
ences at  
Carlowitz

A. C.  
1698.

nipontaries went out in the same order as they Enter'd. The Conferences were renew'd, in the same manner, the three succeeding Days, with good Success; But some Debates arising, about the giving up of Teckely, and the Holy Sepulchre; the Dismantling of Caminieck, and the surrendring of another Place upon the Black-Sea; besides the quitting of Asohp, to the *Moscovites*; and, chiefly, about the Regulation of Limits between the two Empires, and the *Venetian* and *Turkisb* Territories; the Plenipotentiaries sent Expresses to their respective Masters, which wasted a great deal of Time. However, at length, the *Imperialists* and *Poles* concluded their Part of the Treaty on the 26th of January, 1699. and perhaps would have done it sooner, but in some sort of Compliance to the *Venetians*, who did not Sign theirs till the middle of the next Month. As for the Articles between the *Czar* of *Moscow* and the Sultan, they contain'd only a Truce for Two Years, and so were soon agreed upon and sign'd on the 25th of December, 1698. By this Peace the Emperor preserv'd his late Acquisitions, and vastly enlarg'd his Territories; The *Poles* had the important Place of Caminieck restor'd to them, in its present State, with other Advantages; The *Moscovites* were Gainers by the keeping of Asohp; And tho' the *Venetians* seem'd to have far'd hardest in this Negotiation, as is usual with those who make their Terms last; yet they had all the *Mores*, and several Fortresses in *Dalmatia*, yielded up to them; So that upon a right Computation it will appear, That the *Turks* lost the best half of their Dominions in *Europe*. By this Time the New King of *Poland* having brought the Cardinal Primate, who had all along stickled for the Prince of *Conti*, to acknowledge his Majesty's Title; and compos'd the Troubles of *Lithuania*, an universal Peace seem'd now to be settled throughout Christendom.

The Lords Justices of *England*, during his Majesty's Absence, were very careful in the due Administration of the Government; and finding that the Owling Trade was still continu'd, they put forth a Proclamation for Preventing the Exportation of Wooll,

*The Treaty  
concluded.*

A. C. Wooll. Not many Days after they issued out and  
 1698. ther against Forestalling and Engrossing of Corn,  
 K. Willi- and a Third to restrain the Exportation of that Com-  
 am Lands modity. On the 9th of November (O. S.) his Ma-  
 in En- jesty arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Loo*; and having re-  
 gland. gulated the State of the War, for the next Year,  
 Dec. 3. with the States-General, he embark'd on the first of  
*The Parli- December*, on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, and  
*amens* set Sail from the Coast of *Holland*, attended by sev-  
*meets* eral other Yachts, and a Squadron of Men of War,  
 Sir Tho- commanded by Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*. On the Third  
 mas Lit- Days after, the Parliament being met, pursuant to  
 tleton a late Proclamation, his Majesty went to the Houc-  
 ches in Spe- of Peers, and the Chancellor signified to the Com-  
 kers of the mons, the King's Pleasure, that they should forth-  
 Commons. with proceed to the Choice of a fit Person to be  
 their Speaker, and present him to his Majesty the  
*Fryday* following. Thereupon the Commons return-  
 ed to their House, and made Choice of Sir *Thomas*  
*Littleton* Baronet, to be their Speaker; who on the  
 appointed Day, being presented to, and approved of  
 by the King, his Majesty made a Speech to both  
 Houses, wherein he told them, 'That he had no  
*The King's* doubt but they were met together, with Hearts  
*Speech to* fully dispos'd to do what was necessary for the  
*the Parlia-* Safety, Honour and Happiness of the Kingdom; and  
*ment.* that was all he had to ask of them. That in or-  
 der to this, two things seem'd principally to requir-  
 e their Consideration:  
 ' The one was, What Strength ought to be  
 maintain'd at Sea, and what Force kept up at  
 Land for this Year; That all he should observe to  
 them upon this Head, was, That the Flourish-  
 ing of the Trade, the supporting of Credit, and  
 the Quiet of People's Minds at Home, would de-  
 pend upon the Opinion they had of their Securi-  
 ty; And that to preserve to *England* the Weight  
 and Influence it had at present on the Counsels and  
 Affairs abroad, it would be requisite *Europe* should  
 see, they would not be wanting to themselves.

The

That the second thing he should mention to A. C. them, as of great Consequence, was the making some further Progress towards Discharging the Debts, which the Nation had Contracted by reason of the long and expensive War, That in this the Publick Interest, as well as Justice was concerned; and he thought an *English* Parliament could never make such a Mistake, as not to hold Sacred all Parliamentary Engagements. Wherefore he earnestly recommended these Things to *the House of Commons*, That they might provide such Supplies, as they should Judge necessary for these several Occasions; And concluded, by telling both Houses, That he thought it would be happy, if some effectual Expedient could be found for employing the Poor, which might tend to the great increase of our Manufactures, as well as to remove a heavy Burden from the People. That he hop'd also they would employ their Thoughts about some good Bills for the Advancement of Trade, and for the further Discouraging of Vice and Prophaneness. Which Things, that he had mention'd to them, being of common concern, he could not but hope for Unanimity and Dispatch.

It appears by this Speech, how desirous King William was to have a good Body of Land-Forces kept on Foot, as well as a good Navy maintain'd at Sea; For tho' he had taken Measures to secure the Spanish Succession, and preserve the Tranquillity of Europe; yet he was apprehensive, that if *England* was entirely disarm'd, it would be too great a Temptation to the Ambition of *France*, to break thro' all Treaties and Engagements, in order to invade the Monarchy of *Spain*. Had the late Partition-Treaty been communicated to the Parliament, they would perhaps, at that Time, if not absolutely have approv'd of it; yet have been so far under the same Apprehensions with his Majesty, as to see the Necessity of keeping *France* within the Bounds set her by the Peace of *Ryswick*; But the French King having now evacuated most of the Towns he was to surrender; The accounts from *Madrid* giving great Hopes of the King of *Spain's* Recovery; and all Things having a fair Aspect abroad

A. C.

1699.

broad, the Commons thought that Soldiers were not only useless, but burthenous to the People ; and that the maintaining a standing Army, in Time of Peace, would be an ill Example to Posterity, and an Encouragement to a bad Prince, to encroach upon the Liberties of the Subject. Besides, the Country Party being much strengthened, not only by the Addition of some Persons highly \* disaffected ; but likewise by some Men of eminent Parts, who, contrary to their Expectations, had got nothing by the Court, and therefore design'd now to bring their Abilities, if not to a better Market, at least into more Repute, by pursuing Popular Motions, the Commons in a grand Committee, consider'd the Lists of the Land-Forces both in *English Pay*, and in *Ireland*.

<sup>† Decem.</sup> and after a long Debate † resolv'd, *That all the Land-Forces in the Kingdom of England, in English Pay, exceeding Seven Thousand Men, (Commission, and Non-Commission Officers) be forthwith Paid and Disbanded ; That the said Seven Thousand Men should consist of his Majesty's Natural born Subjects of England ; 2000 Men. That the Forces in Ireland, exceeding Twelve Thousand And this Men, (the Officers included) be likewise forthwith Disbanded ; particularly such as were not his Majesty's Natural Born Subjects ; And that such Forces as should be kept in Ireland, should be maintain'd by that Kingdom : And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions, which was eagerly push'd on, and soon brought to Perfection.*

These Proceedings made the King very uneasy, and the Court no less sensible of the false step they made the year before ; For had his Majesty shew'd more Compliance to the Desires of the Commons, they were then not only enclin'd to keep on Foot a greater Number of Troops, to wit, Twelve thousand Men in *England*, and 15000 in *Ireland* ; but would also, in all Probability have allow'd his Majesty's Dutch Regiment of Guards to have staid in *England*, which by this Bill was oblig'd to go out of the Kingdom. However, his Majesty, like an able Politician, wisely considering, that there was no contending with the Commons, unless it were with Complaisance, went to the Parliament on the first Day

Day of February, and gave his Royal Assent to several <sup>His pass</sup> Bills, particularly to that for Granting an Aid of <sup>Feb. 1.</sup> 1699.

† The  
other

Bills were, *An Act to prevent the Making or Selling of Buttons made of Cloth, Serge, Drugget, or other Stuff; An Act to Prohibit the Exportation of any Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, or Starch for one Year, and some Private Bills.*

800000 Pounds for the effectual Disbanding the Army:  
Upon which Occasion his Majesty spoke to both Houses in these Words: ‘ I am come to pass this Bill, as soon as I understood it was ready for me; Tho’ in our present Circumstances there appears great hazard in breaking such a Number of the Troops; and tho’ I might think my self unkindly used, that those Guards, who came over with me to your Assistance, and have constantly attended me in all the Actions wherein I have been engag’d, should be removed from me; yet it is my fixt Opinion, That nothing can be so fatal to us, as that any Distrust or Jealousie should arise between me, and my People; which I must own, would have been very unexpected, after what I have undertaken, Ventur’d and Acted, for the Restoring and Securing of their Liberties.

‘ I have thus plainly told you the only Reason which has induc’d me to pass this Bill; and now I think my self oblig’d, in discharge of the Trust reposed in me, and for my own Jussification, that no ill Consequences may lie at my Door, to tell you as plainly my Judgment, That the Nation is left too much expos’d.

‘ It is therefore incumbent upon you to take this Matter into your serious Consideration, and effectually to provide such a Strength as is necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Peace which God has given us.

Thereupon the Commons unanimously Voted an <sup>The Commons Ad-</sup> Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which was presented three Days † after by the whole House, and King. <sup>dress to the Febr. 4.</sup>  
wherein they set forth, ‘ How sensible they were of the Febr. 4.

A. C. 1699. Difficulties and Labours he had sustain'd ; and the Hazards he had run in rescuing their Religion and Liberties, and giving Peace to Christendom ; They thank'd him for his Good-Will and Affection on to his People, and the undeniable Proofs he gave to comply with their Desires in Parliament ; and lastly, assur'd him, he should never have Reason to think his Commons undutiful or unkind to him ; but that they would always support his Person and Government against all his Enemies : His

*The King's Answer.* Majesty, in Answer to this, told them : ' He took their Address very kindly ; That he was fully satisfied of their Duty and Affection, and had no doubt but they would always act in the manner they had express'd upon this Occasion.

*The Lords Address.* Some time before the Lords being highly sensible of his Majesty's great Care and Goodness towards his People, express'd upon so many Occasions, and particularly in his Speech to both Houses, at the opening of this Parliament, begg'd Leave, by way of Address, humbly to assure his Majesty, that as they should always retain a lively Impression of those great and continued Obligations, which his Majesty had laid upon this Nation to all Posterity ; so it should be, upon every Occasion, the perpetual Care and Study of that House, with the most zealous Duty, and the most grateful Affections imaginable, to make his Majesty all suitable Returns within their Power. And at this time particularly they further Assur'd his Majesty, that they should not fail to use their most diligent Endeavours, for the attaining of those great and good Ends, which his Majesty had been pleas'd to recommend to his

*The King's Answer.* Parliament. The King told the Lords, ' That he took their Address very kindly, and gave them his hearty Thanks ; and that they might always depend upon his Kindness, as he did on this Assurance of theirs to him, and their Zeal for the publick Good. And now upon his Majesty's Signing the Act for the Disbanding the Army, ' The

*Another Address to the King.* ' Lords presented their most hearty Thanks to his Majesty for it, and for the gracious Expressions in his Speech, That it was his Majesty's fixt Opinion ' that nothing could be so fatal to them, as that any Dis- ' trust or Jealousie should arise between his Majesty and his

his People ; As likewise for his great Care and Concern for the Safety of the Kingdom upon all Occasions, assuring his Majesty, that at all times, for the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Peace, which God had given them, they would Assist and Defend his Majesty against all his Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

The King thank'd the Lords for their Address ; <sup>The Army</sup> and finding that both Houses concurr'd in the same Opinion as to the Disbanding of the Army, his Majesty gave effectual Orders for reducing it, accord-<sup>ing to</sup> <sub>7000 Men.</sub>

and finding that both Houses concurr'd in the same Opinion as to the Disbanding of the Army, his Majesty gave effectual Orders for reducing it, accord-<sup>ing to</sup> <sub>7000 Men.</sub>

This great Reform cost the King many a heavy and melancholy Thought ; But what touch'd his Majesty to the very Quick, was the Necessity he was under of sending away his Dutch Guards ; A Regiment who had faithfully attended his Person from his Cradle ; follow'd his Fortune every where, and to whom, besides innumerable other signal Services, he ow'd his Victory at the famous Battle of the Boyne. With these his Majesty had the utmost, and indeed, the justest Regret to part : And therefore upon the 18th of March he sent a Message by the Lord Ranelagh to the Commons, not only sign'd by his Majesty, but all of his own Hand-Writing ; Wherein his Majesty was pleased to let them know, That the necessary Preparations were made for transporting the Guards who came with him into England ; and that he intended to send them away immediately, unless out of a Consideration to him, the House were disposed to find a way for continuing them longer in his Service, which his Majesty would take very kindly ; Thereupon a Question was propos'd, That a day be appointed to consider of his Majesty's Message,

A. C.

1699.

A. C. which was rejected, and instead of that, they voted an Address to his Majesty, wherein they represented, ' That the passing the late Act for Disbanding the Army, gave great Satisfaction to the Subjects; and his Majesty's readiness to comply with the punctual Execution of it, would prevent all Occasions of Distrust or Jealousie between him and his People. That they were mightily troubled they could not comply with what he propos'd in his Message, and at the same time have due REGARD to the Constitution he came over to restore, and so often expos'd his Royal Person to preserve; and had so often in his Declarations promis'd to send all Foreign Troops that came over with him back again. And lastly, that as nothing could make the Kingdom more happy, than an entire Confidence between his Majesty and his People, the best way to effect it, was to trust his sacred Person with his own Subjects, who had so eminentl signaliz'd themselves in the late War, upon all Occasions. This Address being reported to the House, a Motion was made, and the Question put that it should be recommitted, which having passed in the Negative, the said Address was

<sup>†</sup> March  
20.

\* March  
24.  
*The King's  
Answer.*

presented by the whole House to his Majesty, who with a great deal of Wisdom and Moderation, told them, by way of Answer: ' Gentlemen, I came hither to restore the antient Constitution of this Government: I have had all possible REGARD to it since my coming, and I am resolv'd, thro' the Course of my Reign, to endeavour to preserve it entire in all the Parts of it. I have a full Confidence in the Affections of my People, and I am well assur'd they have the same in Me, and I will never give them just Cause to alter this Opinion. As to my Subjects, who serv'd during the War, I am an Eye-witness of their Bravery, and of their Zeal for my Person and Government, and I have not been wanting to express my Sense of this to my Parliaments, as well as upon other Occasions. I have all the Reason to trust and rely upon them that a Prince can have, and I am satisfied there is not one Man among them capable of enter-

taining  
ing

taining a Thought, that what was propos'd in my Message, proceeded from any Distrust of them. It shall be my Study, to the utmost of my Power, to perform the part of a Just and Good King : And as I will ever be strictly and nicely careful of observing my Promises to my Subjects, so I will not doubt of their tender Regards to me. This Answer tho' it pleas'd, yet was not able to move the Commons from their Resolutions ; so that the Dutch Guards were soon after Ship'd off for Holland, which occasion'd some Murmurings among the Well-affected, who thought it a Hardship upon his Majesty, to have them forc'd away from him. The same day, (I mean the 24th of March) his Majesty gave his Royal Assent to several publick and private Bills, (†) The Publick Bills were,

1. An Act to prevent the excessive Distilling of Spirits, and Low-Wines from Corn, and against the Exporting of Beer, and Ale, and prevent Frauds in Distillers.
2. An Act to enlarge the Trade to Russia.
3. An Act for preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers, in making the Returns of Members chosen to serve in Parliament.
4. An Act for the Clearing, Repairing and Maintaining the Haven and Piers of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk.
5. An Act for making and keeping the River Tone, Navigable from Bridgewater to Taunton, in the County of Somerset.

The Commons having thus procur'd the effectual Disbanding of the Army, they took into Consideration the State of the Navy ; and after a strict enquiry and nice Examination of the present and past Management of the Maritime Affairs, they drew up an Address to his Majesty, wherein they represented, That the Straights Squadron not sailing till September last, was prejudicial to England, and a great Mismanagement. That the Orders made by the Commissioners of the Admiralty the 12th of September 1695, giving Henry Priestman, Esq; an Allowance of Ten Shillings per Diem, from the Date of his Commission, as Commander in Chief before Sally, in the Year 1684, till the Ship Bonadventure was paid off, over and above his Pay, as Captain

A. C. of the said Ship, was very unreasonable, and a misapplication of the publick Money. That the Victualing any of his Majesty's Ships, by others than by the Victualers appointed for that Service, or their Agents, was contrary to the Course of the Navy, and might be of ill Consequence. That many new and unnecessary Charges had, in an extraordinary manner, been introduc'd into the Navy, which was a great Mismanagement. That the Deductions of Poundage taken by the Pay-mates of the Navy for Slop-Cloaths, Dead-Men-Wages, Tobacco, Chest at Chatham, Chaplain and Surgeon, was without Warrant, and ought to be accounted for. That it was inconsistent with the Service of the Navy, for the same Person to be one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, and Treasurer of the Navy at the same time; And that the passing away Account of Moneys impress'd for the Contingent Uses of the Navy, without regular Vouchers, & such other Proof as the Nature of the Service would admit, either with or without a Sign Manual, was contrary to the Rules and Methods of the Navy, and of dangerous Consequence: All which they begg'd Leave to lay before his Majesty, desiring that he would be graciously pleas'd to take effectual Care that the Mismanagements herein complain'd of, might be prevented for the future. Thereupon his Majesty told the Commons,

*The King's Desire that all sorts of Mismanagements and Irregularities should be prevented or redrest; And that they might be assur'd he would take the best Care he could in Relation to the Navy, the right Management whereof was of so great Concern to the Kingdom.* It was plain, that this Address of the Commons was mainly levelled against the Earl of Orford, who was both Treasurer of the Navy, and one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England, and who had got too much by his late Expedition in the Mediterranean, and done the present Government too signal Services, not to lay open to the

*Enquiry of some Well-meaning, and to the Envy of A. C. many Disaffected Persons.* Wherefore his Lordship 1699: seeing what storm was gathering against him, thought it Prudence to retreat, and lay down all his *The Earl of Places*: However, History is oblig'd to do him Justice in acquainting Posterity, that what he got in *lays down his Plates.* the *Streights*, was only by the great Presents he received from the States he protected; for it is confess'd by his very Enemies, That a Fleet was never better taken care of, nor more timely provided, than that which he, with so much Glory, commanded; And withal, 'tis most certain, that he charg'd the King, in his Books, with much less per Day for every Man, than the usual Allowance of the Navy.

By this time the Commons had made a great Progress in the Business of the Supply, and having <sup>† Feb. 13.</sup> resolv'd, *That 15000 Men be employ'd for a Summer and Winter-Guard of the Sea, for the Year 1699.* which 15000 should consist of Seamen only, (lest the King under the Notion of Marines, should keep more Standing Forces than the 7000 Men already mention'd,) they \* order'd a Bill to be brought in for granting to his Majesty the Sum of one Million four hundred eighty four Thousand and fifteen Pounds, <sup>granted to the King.</sup> (including the eight hundred Thousand Pounds already voted) for Disbanding and Paying off the Army, providing for the Fleet, maintaining the Guards and Garrisons, and for other necessary Occasions; to raise which Sum they resolv'd that an Aid of three Shillings in the Pound be laid upon all Lands, Pensions, Offices and Personal Estates, to be rated according to the Proportion laid upon the several Counties, Cities, Towns and Places by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for Granting to his Majesty the like Sum of 1484015 Pounds.

About three Weeks \* after the Commons resolv'd, <sup>\* March 28.</sup> That Provision be made from time to time, for making good the Principal and Interest due on all <sup>Resolutions</sup> Parliamentary Funds, granted since his Majesty's <sup>to make</sup> Accession to the Crown; And particularly, that Provision be made within the Year 1699, for several for the Exchequer Bills; That Provision be made both for Securing and Paying off the Principal and Interest

A. C. Interest due on the Aid of three Shillings in the Pound granted in the Year 1697. the Duties on Paper, Vellum and Parchment; and on such of the Malt-Tickets, as were or should prove deficient; For Paying and Discharging the Arrears of the Annuities lately charg'd on the Tunnage Duties, and now on the Additional Excise; For securing and paying the Debt due for Transport-Service, perform'd at any time, since the beginning of the late War; For giving Half-pay to the Commission Officers, his Majesty's natural Born Subjects of England of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, disbanded and to be disbanded, till the said Officers should be fully paid off, or otherwise provided for; For securing and paying the Arrears due to the General Officers of the Army, upon the English Establishment; and for securing and paying the Arrears of Pay and Subsistence due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army upon the English Establishment: But none of these good Resolutions were put in Execution this Session.

Upon the Disbanding of the Army, the Disaffected, and particularly the Papists, grew very bold and insolent, which being taken Notice of by the Commons, they presented the following Address to his Majesty.

*Address of the Commons to the King against Papists and disaffected Persons.* " We your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, having observ'd the great Concourse to this City of Papists, and other disaffected Persons, who have not own'd your Majesty to be Lawful and Rightful King of these Realms, and the boldness they assume from your Majesty's unexpected Clemency, not only to keep Horses and Arms contrary to Law, but also to frequent all publick Places of Resort near your two Houses of Parliament, and even to approach near your Royal Palaces, whereby they may have Opportunities to perpetrate any wicked Attempt against your Person, on the Safety and Preservation whereof our Religion and Liberties, and the Peace and Welfare, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe, do in a very great Measure depend.

And

‘ And having also consider’d the many Plots and A. C.  
Conspiracies against your Majesty’s Person and 1699.

‘ Government, but especially the late horrid intend-  
‘ ed Assassination contriv’d and carry’d on, not on-  
‘ ly by Papists, (whose Religion and Interest might  
‘ lead them to it) but even by such who at their  
‘ Death (to the great Scandal of our Religion) pro-  
‘ fessed and own’d themselves to be Members of the  
‘ Church of *England*, which chiefly (under God)  
‘ owes its Preservation and Defence to your Maje-  
‘ sty, and whose Doctrines are directly opposite to  
‘ all such Inhumane and Treasonable Practises.

‘ And having also certain Information, that great  
‘ Numbers of Popish Priests and Jesuits within this  
‘ City, and Parts adjacent, intrude themselves into  
‘ the presence of Sick and Dying Persons, with De-  
‘ sign to prevail upon them in their Weakness to be  
‘ reconcil’d to the Church of *Rome*, and daily en-  
‘ deavour to pervert and seduce from their Allegi-  
‘ ance your Majesty’s good Subjects, in poison-  
‘ ing them with their wicked and damnable Do-  
‘ctrines and Principles, and that they have im-  
‘ ported great quantities of *Popish* Books, to keep  
‘ Schools to breed up and instruct Children in the  
‘ *Romish* Superstition and Idolatry.

‘ We therefore hold our selves oblig’d, for Quiet-  
‘ ing the Minds of your good Subjects, and in Du-  
‘ty to your Majesty, that you will be graciously  
‘ pleas’d (in order to Suppress such Practises of the  
‘ restless and notorious Enemies of your Govern-  
‘ ment) to issue out your Royal Proclamation, for  
‘ removing all Papists and others, who disown your  
‘ Majesty’s Government, from the City of *London*,  
‘ and Parts adjacent, according to the Laws; and  
‘ that the Laws may be put in Execution against  
‘ them in such manner, that their wicked Designs  
‘ may be effectually disappointed. To this Address  
his Majesty made † Answer, *That he would take Care the King’s  
that the Laws should be put in Execution according to Answer.  
the Desire of the Commons*: In order to which, his Feb. 21.  
Majesty caus’d his Royal Proclamation to be pub-  
lished on the 2d of March.

<sup>†</sup> See the next page.

A. C. 1699. A Week \* before, the Old East India Company presented a Petition to the Commons, praying

That their Case might be taken into Consideration ; And that this House would make some Provision, that their Corporation might subsist for the Residue of the Term of 21 Years granted by his Majesty's Charter ; That the Payment of the five Pounds per Cent. by the late Act for settling the Trade to the East-Indies, might be settled and adjusted in such a manner, as it might not remain a Burden upon the Petitioners ; And that such further Considerations might be had for the Petitioners Relief, and for the Preservation of the East-India Trade to England, as should be thought meet.

\* Feb. 27. Bill in their favour. The Commons having taken this Petition into Consideration, order'd † a Bill to be brought in thereupon ; which Bill was \* rejected before it came to a second Reading.

\* Mar. 9. Rejected. On the Fourth Day of May, the King went to the Parliament, and having past such † Bills as were ready for the Royal Assent, he address himself to both Houses in this manner.

The King's Speech to both Houses. My Lords and Gentlemen, At the opening this Parliament I told you my Opinion was, That you were come together with Hearts fully dispos'd to do what was necessary for the Safety, Honour and Happiness of the Kingdom ; and having nothing else to recommend to you, I had Reason to hope for Unanimity and Dispatch.

You have now sat so many Months, that the Season of the Year, as well as your particular Affairs, make it reasonable you should have a recess ; I take it for granted you have finish'd all the Bills which, for the present, you think requisite to be pass'd into Laws, and I have given my Assent To wit, to all you have Presented to me. If any Thing I. An Act for Granting to his Ma-

jesy the Sum of 1484015 for Disbanding the Army, Providing for the Navy, and for other necessary Occasions. 2. An Act for levying further Duties upon Sweets, and for lessening the Duties on Vinegar,

certain Low-Wines, Whale-Finns, and Brandies Imported; And for the more easie Raising the Duties upon Leather, and for Charging Cynders, and for permitting the Importation of Pearl Ashes, and for preventing Abuses in the Brewing of Beer and Ale, and Frauds in Importation of Tobacco. 3. An Act for the more effectual Charging the Duties upon Rock-Salt. 4. An Act to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland. 5. An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wooll out of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England, into Foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of the Kingdom. 6. An Act for Limiting certain Times, within which Writs of Error shall be brought for the Reversing Fines, common Recoveries and ancient Judgments. 7. An Act for Raising the Militia for the Year 1699. altho' the Months Pay formerly advanc'd be not Repaid. 8 An Act for the better Apprehending and Punishing House-breakers, Robbers, and Horse-stealers. 9. An Act for making Billingsgate a free Market, for the Sale of Fisb. 10. An Act for continuing the Act for the more easie Recovery of Small Tithes. 11. An Act for Suppressing of Lotteries. 12. An Act for taking off the Remaining Duties upon Glass-wares. 13. An Act for making and keeping Navigable the Rivers of Aire and Calder, in the County of York. 14. An Act to enable Posthumous Children to take Estates, as if born in their Father's Life-time. 15. An Act to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in his Majesty's Service during the late War, to exercise Trades, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers. 16. An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Counter, and others, for the late horrid Conspiracy to Assassinate the Person of his Sacred Majesty. 17. An Act for making and keeping the River Trent, in the Counties of Leicester, Derby, and Stafford, Navigable. 18. An Act for Settling Augmentations on certain Vicarages for ever. And several Private Acts.

shall be found wanting for our Safety, the Support of Publick Credit, by making good the Faith of the Kingdom as it stands engaged by Parliamentary Securities, and for Discharge of the Debts occasion'd by the War, or towards the Advancing of Trade, the Suppressing of Vice, and the Employing of the Poor, which were all the Things I propos'd to your Consideration when we met first, I cannot doubt but effectual Care will be taken of them next Winter; and I wish no Inconvenience may happen in the mean time. Which done

A. C. 1699. done, the Lord Chancellor Prorogued the Parliament to the first Day of June next.

Whilst the Parliament was sitting, the King whose  
*The Parliament of Manners*, sent an Order to both Play-houses,  
*Importing*, 'That his Majesty being inform'd, That  
*regard*, ' notwithstanding an Order made the 4th of June,  
*The King's Order to the Play-Houses Feb. 18.* 1697. by the Earl of Sunderland, then Lord  
*Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household*, to pre-  
*vent the Prophaneness and Immorality of the Stage*,  
*Several Plays had lately been Acted*, containing  
*Expressions contrary to Religion, and good Man-*  
*ners*; And whereas the Master of the Revels had  
*represented*, that in Contempt of the said Order, the  
*Actors did neglect to leave out such Prophane and*  
*Indecent Expressions*, as he had thought proper to  
*be omitted*, therefore it was his Majesty's Pleasure,  
*That they should not hereafter presume to act any*  
*Thing in any Play, contrary to Religion and good*  
*Manners, as they should answer at their utmost*  
*Peril*: And at the same Time, the Master of the  
*Revels was commanded*, not to license any Plays,  
*containing Irreligious or Immoral Expressions*; and  
*to give Notice to the Lord Chamberlain, or, in his*  
*Absence, the Vice-Chamberlain*, if the Players pre-  
*sumed to act any Thing which he had struck out*.  
*This necessary Restraint upon the Play-Houses, was*,  
*in some Measure, occasion'd by a late Book, Entituled,*  
*A View of the Immorality and Prophaneness of the Eng-*  
*lish Stage*, Written by Mr. Jeremy Collier, wherein  
*the Author does fully prove his Accusation*; tho'  
*more with the Air and Tone of a Supercilious Declamator*, than of a Christian Philosopher.

*General Fast appointed in Favour of the Protestantism abroad.* On 12 Mar. his Majesty's Proclamation was publish'd Commanding a General Fast to be observ'd throughout the Kingdom of England, to implore God's Mercy for such as suffer'd abroad for the Protestant Religion; And towards the latter end of the same Month, Edward Earl of Warwick, and Charles Lord Mahun, being severally Indict'd for the Murder of Richard Coote, Esq; were Try'd by the House of Peers, in a Court prepar'd for that purpose in Westminster-Hall, the Lord Chancellor of England, being constituted Lord

Lord High Steward upon this Occasion. The Court being open'd, with the usual Ceremonies, the Tryal of the Earl of Warwick † came on first, and lasted till late in the Evening, when the Peers adjourn'd to their own House, and after some Debate, the Lords Temporal only return'd to the Court in West-  
*The E. of minister Hall*, where they deliver'd their Judgments *Warwick* <sup>and Lord Mohun</sup> *Seriatim* upon their Honours, and unanimously ac- quitted the Earl of Warwick of the Murder, but found him guilty of Manslaughter; who craving the <sup>Tried.</sup> Benefit of his Peerage, according to the Statute in <sup>† Mar. 28.</sup> that Case provided, was thereupon discharg'd. The next Day came on, in like manner, the Tryal of the *The King* <sup>And ac-</sup> *Lord Mohun*, who with great Composedness and Inge-  
<sup>goes to</sup> nuity, having made his Innocency appear, was ac-  
quitted of the said Murder, by the unanimous Suf-  
*New-  
Market*. frages of the Peers there present. About a Fort-  
night \* after the King went to New Market, where <sup>The E. of Jersey</sup> the University of Cambridge renewed their Assurances <sup>made Sec-</sup> of Duty and Affection to his Majestys Person and Government; And on the 19th of April his Majesty <sup>cretary</sup> <sup>of State.</sup> return'd to *Kensington*.

On the 14th of May, the Earl of Jersey, lately re-  
turn'd from his Embassie at the Court of France, was ster nam'd  
constituted one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Duke of Shrewsbury. <sup>ambassa-</sup>  
At the same Time the Earl of Manchester was ap-  
pointed to succeed the Earl of Jersey; The Earl of <sup>The E. of</sup> *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, a Person of no Party, <sup>made Lord</sup> and yet equally esteem'd and belov'd by all, was <sup>President</sup> declar'd Lord President of the Council; And his <sup>of the Coun-</sup> Majesty having receiv'd the Privy Seal from his *cil*, and Lordship, deliver'd the same into the Custody of the <sup>the Vis-</sup> *Viscount Lonsdale*. The same Day <sup>Edward Southwell count Lons-</sup> Esquire was by the King's Command, Sworn Clerk dale <sup>Privy Seal</sup> to his Majesty's Privy Council, in the room of <sup>May 18.</sup> *William Bridgman* Esq; deceas'd; and *Abraham Stanyan*, Coll. Cod-  
Esq; Sworn Clerk of the Council in extraordinary. On the Twentieth of the same Month, <sup>Christopher made Go-</sup> *Coddrington* Esq; a Gentleman of great Parts, and <sup>vernor of</sup> experienc'd Valour, who commanded a Company <sup>the Lee-</sup> in his Majesty's Foot-Guards, was constituted Cap-  
tain General of his Majesty's *Leeward Caribbean Islands* <sup>wards.</sup> <sup>in</sup>

A. C. in America, in the room of his Father Colonel Coddrington deceas'd ; who during the late War had perform'd signal Services to the Government, and ruin'd several French Plantations in those Parts. Five Days after the Count de Maffey, Envoy extraordinary from the Duke of Savoy, to通知 the Birth of the Prince of Piedmone, had his Publick Audience of his Majesty ; who on the last Day of May, appointed the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Earl of Bridgewater, First Commissioner of the Admiralty, the Earl of Marlborough, Governor to his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Jersey one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Charles Montague Esq; first Commissioner of the Treasury, to be Lords Justices of England, for the Administration of the Government during his Majesty's Absence. On the first of June, the King went from Kensington, between Ten and Eleven a Clock at Night ; and arriv'd at Margate, where his Majesty three Hours after embark'd for Holland, and on the 3d of June, safely landed at Oranie Polder, from whence he went to the Hague.

The King  
lands in  
Holland.

June 4;  
Act's past  
in Ireland.

Jan. 26.

The Commons of England having Voted, that Twelve thousand Men should be maintain'd in Ireland, the Parliament of that Kingdom applied themselves to find the necessary Funds to answer that Charge ; And on the 26th of January the Lords Justices gave the Royal Assent to an Act for Raising 120000 Pounds on all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in Ireland ; An Act to compleat the Supply to his Majesty, and to Build and Finish the Barragues ; An Act for laying an additional Duty upon Woollen Manufactures Exported out of that Kingdom ; An Act for making improvements on Church-Land. An Act for Confirming Estates and Possessions enjoy'd under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation ; An Act for the Preservation of the Game ; An Act against deceitful disorderly and excessive Gaming ; Another for planting and preserving Timber-Trees ; Another to prevent Papists being Sollicitors ; Another for determining Differences.

The Envoy  
extraordi-  
nary of Sa-  
voy, has  
his Audi-  
ence.

Lords Ju-  
stices ap-  
pointed.

May 3.

tes by Arbitration; Another for Explaining an Act for Confirming the Acts of Settlement and Explanation; and an Act to hinder the Reversal of several Out-lawries; and to some other Publick and Private Bills, which done, the Parliament was Prorogued. Seven Months † after a new Commission Constituting the Duke of Bolton, the Earl of Berkley, and the Earl of Gallway, Lords Justices of Ireland, was open'd and read in Council; and these Two Earls having been sworn, in the usual manner, were Complimented thereupon by the Privy Council, and several other Persons of Quality.

All this while, the Scotch Company were under no small Uneasiness: But notwithstanding the several Affairs of Repulses they had met within England, their Court of the Scotch Directors towards the beginning of the Year, besides the Letters formerly mention'd, sent another to the Lord Seafield, to put him in mind of his Promise touching their Petition, and the Parliament's Address to his Majesty; To which his Lordship Writ an Answer on the 7th. of February, That he had represented their Petition to the King, and that he was commanded to let them know, That there being Accounts, that the Ships belonging to the Company were arriv'd on the Coasts of America, and the particular Design not being Communicated to his Majesty, he therefore delayed to give any Answer, till he receiv'd certain Information of their Settlement.

The Company having this Intimation from his Letter Majesty, their Council General on the 21th of March Wrote a Letter to the King, Importing, 'That they had arrived safe at their intended Port, within a League of the Golden Island, on the Coasts of Darien; and after having treated aboard their Ships with the Natives, who were always owned to be the only Proprietors of that Part of the Coast, their Men had at the Request and with the Consent of the said Natives, landed on the 4th of November 1698. and taken Possession of an uninhabited Place, never before possessed by any European whatever; and that in pursuance of the said Treaty, the chief Men and Leaders of the said Natives had joyned with, and taken Commission from the said

Council. That they thought it their Duty at their first meeting to give his Majesty an account thereof; and likewise, that by Letters from the said Council bearing date at New-Edinburg in *Caledonia*, (being the Name given to their New Settlement) the 28th Day of December, they were positively informed, That the French had a Design upon all that Coast, or at least to make a Settlement somewhere thereabouts. And they humbly conceived, that the firm Settlement of their Colony in those Parts, might be a Means of preventing, or at least lessening the evil Consequences that might arise to his Majesty's Kingdoms and Dominions every where, by the Settlement of any Powerful Foreign Neighbour in, upon, or near any Part of that Coast. And that as they were always bound thankfully to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness for granting them those Privileges mention'd in the Acts of Parliament, and his Majesty's Letters Patents, by which their Company was establish'd, so they did in all Humility confidently expect his Majesty's Royal Favour and Protection, as having in all the Steps of their Conduct, thro' the whole Course of that Affair, strictly observ'd the Conditions requir'd by the said Act of Parliament, and Letters Patent: And they referr'd that together with the Contents of their last Petition to his Majesty's Royal Consideration, to give such Directions therein, as to his Royal Wisdom should seem meet and expedient.

The News of the Scotch Settlement at *Darien*, alarm'd most of the Nations of Europe, who had Plantations in the Neighbourhood. The Spaniards in particular, thinking themselves more nearly concern'd, their Ambassador in *England* presented a Memorial to his Majesty on the 3d of May, wherein he represented, "That the King his Master, having receiv'd Information from different Places, and last of all from the Governour of the *Havas*, of the Insult and Attempt of some Scotch Ships, equipp'd with Men, and other things requisite, who design'd to settle themselves in his Majesty's Sovereign Dominions in *America*, and particularly in the Province

A. C.  
1699.

Province of *Darien*, That his Majesty receiv'd these Advices with very much Discontent, and look'd upon the same as a Token of small Friendship, and as a Rupture of the Alliance between the two Crowns, (which his Majesty always had, and did observe very religiously, and from which so many Advantages and Profits had resulted, both to his *Britannick* Majesty, and his Subjects;) As a Consequence of which the King his Master, did not expect such sudden Insults and Attempts, by his Majesty's Subjects, and that too in a Time of Peace, (without Pretext or any Cause) in the very Heart of his Dominions. Concluding, ' That all the King his Master desir'd, was that Matter might be represented to his Majesty, and that his Majesty might be acquainted, That his *Catholick* Majesty was very sensible of such Hostilities and unjust Procedures, against which he would take such Measures as he thought convenient.

The *Scotch* Company being loath to abandon their Design, after the vast Expence they had been at, encounter'd this Memorial with several long Representations to his Majesty, wherein they endeavour'd to justifie the Legality of their Settlement in Opposition to the Pretensions of the *Spaniards*, or any other Nation; and to shew that the *English* could have no Prejudice, but rather would receive Advantage by it. But, it seems, the Court of *England* was of another Opinion, as appears by a Proclamation of Sir *William Beefton*, Governor of *Jamaica*, importing, ' That having receiv'd Commands from his Majesty, by *James Vernon*, Esq; <sup>Proclaimed</sup> one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, <sup>tion of the</sup> signifying, that his Majesty was unacquainted with <sup>Governor</sup> the Intentions and Deligns of the *Scots* settling <sup>at</sup> <sup>against the</sup> *Darien*; And that it was contrary to the Peace entered into with his Majesty's Allies; and that therefore he should give them no Assistance: He, in his Majesty's Name, strictly Commanded all his Majesty's Subjects whatsoever, That they should not presume on any Pretence whatsoever, to hold any Correspondence with the said *Scots*, nor give them any Assistance of Arms, or Ammunition, Provisions,

*Company.*  
April 8.

A. C.  
1699.

*The Councill of Caledonia's Address to the King in September.*

or any other necessities whatsoever, either by themselves or any other for them ; or by any of their Vessels, or of the English Nation, as they would answer the Contempt of his M<sup>r</sup>.esty's Command to the contrary, at their utmost Peril. There were about the same Time other Proclamations, to the same purpose, issued out by the Governors of Barbadoes, New York, and New-England ; And the Spaniards making great Preparations in America, to go and dislodge the Scotch, the Council of Caledonia, represented to his Majesty, ' That upon their arrival at Darien, the Nativee receiv'd them with all possible Demonstrations of Joy, and Satisfaction, whom they found in open War, on all sides, with the Spaniards, against whom they besought their Assistance ; which they could by no means comply with, by reason of the then Peace between his Majesty and the King of Spain ; That notwithstanding their Just and Peaceable Deportment and Inclination, and their certifying the same by Letters to the Two Neighbouring Governors of Panama and Cartagena ; They had, to their no small Surprise, receiv'd Information that several great and warlike Designs and Preparations were carried on by the Spaniards, against their Colony ; And that contrary to all Justice and Humanity, as well as the Treaties of Peace, between his Majesty and the Catholick King, they unjustly detain'd, and refus'd to deliver up the Persons and Goods that were sav'd of a Ship belonging to their Colony, called the *Dolphin* ; which, by Misfortune of Springing a Leak, was oblig'd to run ashore, and suffer Shipwreck near the City of Cartagena. That this had been no small inducement for them to have improv'd the frequent Opportunities they had of taking Measures greatly disadvantageous to the Crown of Spain : Yet to avoid, as much as possible, any Thing that might look like a Publick Breach, until the same were laid before his M<sup>r</sup>.esty, and his Royal Pleasure known therein , They had proceeded no further, than the granting Letters of Reprisals, for the People and Effects unjustly

unjustly detain'd from them. That the *Indies* as well as *Europe*, did at that time implore his Majesty's Protection : And as the effectual opening the Door of Commerce to the trading World, and the more easie Access to, and Correspondence with the ends of the Earth, had been hitherto hidden by the Divine Hand, for one of the singular Glories of his Majesty's Reign ; so it was no small Satisfaction to them to be any ways concern'd in so hopeful an Accession to the Dominions and Greatness of his Majesty's, and Wealth of his People ; and that they laid themselves, their Case, and that valuable Opportunity at his Royal Feet, most humbly beseeching, that as it had its beginning, so it might continue to have its Being and Support from the happy Influences of his peculiar Bounty and Grace :

About the same time, the *Spanish* Ambassador presented a second Memorial against the *Scots* Settlement, and the *French* Ambassador likewise gave in a Memorial to the Court of *England*, concerning a *French* Ship commanded by Captain *Thomas Duvier*, which was cast away near *Caledonia-Harbour*, on the 24th of *December 1698*. Things looking with so ill an Aspect upon the *Scotch* Company, especially since the foremention'd Proclamation (forbidding to afford their Colony any Relief) was come to their Knowledge, they sent a Petition to the King, wherein amongst other things they set forth, 'That being sensible, that as their Company had its Birth from his Majesty's most gracious Favour, so it could not subsist but by his Protection, they did therefore in an humble manner, petition his Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Estates of Parliament assembled the 19th of *July 1698*. Upon which the Estates of Parliament had with great Unanimity address't his Majesty, That he would in his Royal Wisdom be pleas'd to take such Measures as might effectually vindicate the undoubted Rights and Priviledges of the said Company ; and support the Credit and Interest thereof. That that Sessions of Parliament ending before any Returns could be had from his Majesty, Reports

*Their Petition to his Majesty.*

Oct. 19.

A. C. had been spread by the Enemies of their Settlement, as if their Company had not his Majesty's Protection : And as an Evidence hereof, that Proclamations had been issued out in his Majesty's Name, by his Governors in all the American Plantations, not only to deprive their said Company and Colony, of the friendly Assistance that might reasonably have been expected from their Neighbour Nation, but also strictly forbidding all his Majesty's Subjects, or others, within their Plantations to enter into any Traffick or Commerce with the said Colony : Which Proceedings they had but too much Reason to believe had been of fatal Consequence to their Company and Colony, and therefore they begg'd, his Majesty would be pleas'd to take off the Force and Effect of the Proclamations, and to signify his Royal Pleasure to the Governors of those Plantations, that they might be supplied with Necessaries, in the common and ordinary way of Commerce ; As also that his Majesty might allow his Parliament to meet at the day appointed in November following, or as soon as possibly could be, that his Majesty might have the Advice and Assistance of the great Council of that Nation, in such a weighty and general Concern. The King having maturely consider'd the foregoing Address and Petition,

*The King's Answer.* &c. &c. the Lord Scafield to Answer : ' That his Majesty very much regretted the Loss which the Kingdom and the Company had lately sustain'd. That he would upon all Occasions protect and encourage the Trade of the Nation ; And would also take Care, that the Subjects of that Kingdom should have the same Freedom of Trade and Commerce with the English Plantations, as they had formerly : And as for the Parliament, they were adjourn'd to the 5th day of March ensuing ; and that he would cause them to meet when he judg'd that the Good of the Nation requir'd it. Thus much of the Scotch Company Let's now cast our View upon the other Occurrences of this Year.

King *William* having receiv'd the Compliments of the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality, on his safe Arrival in *Holland*; assisted at the Assembly of the States General, and at that of the States in *Holland*; And given his Instructions to Mr. *Hill*, whom he had appointed to go his Envoy Extraordinary to *Savoy*, to make his Compliment of Congratulation to that Court, upon the Birth of the Prince of *Piedmont*; His Majesty left the *Hague* on the 22d of June (N. S.) about six in the Morning, and having din'd at *Cruitzberg*, pass'd in the Afternoon thro' the Cities of *Haerlem* and *Amsterdam*, the Inhabitants whereof express'd their Satisfaction at his Royal Presence, by their loud and repeated Acclamations. From *Amsterdam* his Majesty came to *Naerden*, and having view'd all the Fortifications of that Place, which he found in great Perfection, he lay that Night at *Soestdyke*, and the next Morning <sup>The King</sup> set out for *Loo*, at which Royal Palace, and that <sup>goes to</sup> of *Dieren* his Majesty spent most part of the *Loo*. Summer, in his usual Diversions of Hunting, and Shooting.

Towards the beginning of July Count *Tallard*, the French Ambassador, and the Baron *Schultz* Envoy from the Princes of the House of *Lunenburg*, who were likely arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Holland*, waited upon his Majesty at *Loo*; and a few days after the Sieur *Galesky*, Ambassador from the King of *Poland* to the States General, and the Count *de Guiscard*, Ambassador from *France* to the Court of *Sweden*, paid likewise their Respects to his Majesty. On the 25th of *August*, my Lord *Pager's* Steward, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Port, brought Letters from the Grand Signior to his Majesty, in Acknowledgment of his good Offices in Mediating the late Peace at *Carlowitz*; and not long after, the Czar of *Muscovy* sent a Letter of Thanks to his Majesty, upon the same Account. About this time the States of *Holland*, out of their tender Care for his Majesty's Preservation, put forth a Placaet, requiring that all such Persons that had been declar'd Rebels in *England*, should forthwith depart their Dominions; And on the 2d and 3d of *September* (N. S.) the King review-

A. C. ed the Dutch Forces encamp'd near Arnhem, an  
1699. then returned to Loo, to entertain his Bosom Friend  
*The Duke of Cell*, who was come there to mak  
his Majstey a Visit, with a numerous and magnifice Retinue.  
*comes there*

*Contest about the Succession of Neufchastel.* But nothing deserves more our Attention th  
Summer, than the Contest between the Prince  
Conti and the Dutches of Nemours about the Succ  
tion of Neufchastel, a Protestant independent City an  
Principality, bordering upon, and allied to the Swi  
zers; whose Sovereign was the late Duke of Long  
ville. Now, the Parliament of Paris having made

a Decree in Favour of that Prince, whose Interest  
was supported by the King of France himself, to whom the Dutches refus'd to refer the Decision  
her Cause; His Highness to maintain his Pre  
fions, and to obviate the Designs of his Competitor,  
went in Person to Neufchastel; where he did all tha  
lay in his Power by Letters, Memorials, Carels  
and large Promises, to draw the States of that Pri  
ncipality, and their Confederates the Swis' Com  
to own him for the next and immediate Successor  
the Dutches. Thereupon King William, who had  
up for the universal Heir to the House of Long  
ville, order'd Mr. Hervart, his Envoy in Switzerland  
immediately to repair to Neufchastel, and to prese  
the following Memorial to the Prince of Conti.

Mr. Her  
vart the  
King's En  
voy in  
Switzerland, his  
Memorial  
shows it.

' The Orders of the King of Great Britain, my M  
ister, having brought me hither, my first Busines  
to pay my Respects to your Highness, and to affu  
you of my most humble Services. You are so  
ignorant, I assure my self, that his Majesty has  
Claim to the County of Neufchastel, and its D  
pendencies; his Ministers at the Treaty of Ryswic  
having acquainted his most Christian Majsty  
Plenipotentiaries with it. Nevertheless, his Maj  
sty, whose Pleasure it was, that those Counse  
should be expressly comprehended in the Tra  
of Peace, has been further pleas'd for the bi  
securing the Tranquillity of that Principality,  
defer the making out his Right, tho' very legiti  
ful, till the Death of Madam the Dutches of

mons, who has been invested with that Sovereignty for these five Years last past.

But understanding the present Movements there, occasion'd by your Highness's Pretensions, his Majesty has thought it to be his Interest, to declare more expressly by his Ministers at the Court of France, his Right to that Sovereignty ; hoping that the most Christian King would observe an exact Impartiality in that Affair ; and that he would leave it to the States, who are real Judges of it, so soon as a Convocation should be summon'd together, after the Death of the Duchess of Nemours ; And that his Majesty thought it reasonable, that your Highness should then propose your Pretensions as well as the rest of the Competitors concern'd. The Assurance which his most Christian Majesty's Ministers thereupon gave of his Impartiality, are so positive, that the King, my Master, thought He might remain in silence, till a more convenient time to settle the Justice of his Claims.

But the Design form'd by your Highness, presently to summon a Tribunal, during the Life of Madam de Nemours, obliges me, according to his Majesty's Orders, to represent to your Highness, that his Majesty cannot but look upon such a Convocation as prejudicial to his Right, contrary to the Laws and Customs of the Country, and a Means to banish Peace and Tranquility from thence.

I hope your Highness will be pleas'd seriously to consider that I have the Honour to lay before you in his Majesty's Name, and to vouchsafe that I may add to what I have said, the Assurance of the high Value, and profound Respect I have for your Highness.

Mr. Hervart did, at the same time, present another Memorial to the Duchess of Nemours, wherein in his Master's Name, he communicated to her what he had represented to the Prince of Conti ; assuring her Grace of his Majesty's Favour and Protection. The Duchess, and the States of Neufchâtel, express great Acknowledgments of his Majesty's interposing in this Affair : And as for the Prince, he made a very respectful

A. C. respectful Answer to the foremention'd Memorial, and by Direction from the French Court, immediately return'd to *Paris*: His most Christian Majesty, like a subtle Politician, not thinking it proper to enter into any Dispute with the King of *England*, but rather to shew him all Manner of Deference, the better to engage him in a new Treaty of Partition, which was become necessary since the Death of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, which happen'd this Year on the 6th of *February*, N. S.

*Prince  
Conti de-  
fis from  
his Preten-  
sions.*

*The King  
lands in  
England.  
Oct. 17.  
O.S.*

The Duke of *Orlans*, haying staid about a Month with King *William*, went from *Loo* on the 2d of *October* (N. S.) on his return Home; and a few days after his Majesty came to the *Hague*, where he listed at the Assembly of the States General, who the State of the Forces for the ensuing Year was presented to them; and order'd to be sent to the several Provinces. On the 26th of the same Month his Majesty embark'd in the *Maeze* on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, and the next day landed at *Margate*, lay that Night at *Canterbury*, and on the 18th (O. S.) arriv'd at *Kensington*. Two days after Don *Lewis d'Acunha*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, notified to his Majesty the Death of the Queen of *Portugal*; and the same Day the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, waited upon his Majesty to congratulate his safe Return. The King exprest his favourable Acceptance of their Affections, and earnestly recommended to them both the careful and vigorous Execution of the Laws against all Prophaneness and Debauchery; and the Relief of the Poor, so that they might not be necessitated to wander about the Streets for Subsistence; and then his Majesty confer'd the Honour of Knighthood upon *Charles Duncomb* and *Jeffrey Jeffreys* Esquires, the present Sheriffs, and *William Withers* Esq; Alderman. The Lord Bishop of *London*, accompanied by the Clergy of *London* and *Westminster*, waited also on his Majesty, to congratulate his happy Arrival. On the 24th the Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was further prorogued to the 16th of *November*, on which the Members of both Houses were require'd by his Majesty's Proclamation,

*Parliament  
prorogued.*

mation, to give their Attendance ; and on the 25th A. C. his Majesty confer'd the Office of Lord Chamberlain, which had been some time vacant, on his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury.

The 4th of November, being his Majesty's Birth-day, was observ'd with great Solemnyt. His Lord Highness the Duke of Gloucester went in the Morning to Kensington, to make his Compliment to the King <sup>Chamberlain</sup>. on this Occasion. Their Royal Highnesses, the Princeps and Prince of Denmark din'd with his Ma-<sup>the King's</sup> jesty, and in the Evening the whole Court was En-<sup>Birth-Day</sup> tertain'd with a fine Ball by her Royal Highness, at the Palace of St. James. On the 16th of the same Month, the Parliament being met, pursuant to their last Prorogation, the King addrest himself to both Houses in this manner.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' I hope you will not think I have call'd you out <sup>The King's</sup> of your Countrys too soon, if you consider that our Speech to common Security requires a farther Provision <sup>them</sup>. should be made for the Safety of the Kingdom by Sea and Land, before we are at the end of what was granted for that purpose the last Session. And when you enter upon this Busines, I believe you will think it necessary to take care of the Repairs of the Ships and of the Fortifications, without which our Fleet cannot be Safe, when it is in Harbour.

' I cannot omit to put you in mind of another Matter, in which so great a number of my Subjects is concern'd, and wherein the Honour of the Kingdom and the Faith of Parliaments is so far engag'd, that our future Security seems to depend upon it : I mean, *the making good the Deficiencies of the Funds*, and the discharging the Debts contracted by reason of the War.

' And till we may be so happy to see the publick Debt paid, I shall hope no Session will end without something done towards lessening them. While I am speaking to you on this head, I think myself oblig'd to mention with a very particular Concern, a Debt which is owing to the Prince of

*Denmark*

*The Duke  
of Shrews-  
bury made*

*1699.*

A. C. Denmark, the State whereof I have order'd to be  
1699. laid before you.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

These things are of such Importance, that I  
must earnestly recommend them to your Considera-  
tion, and desire you to provide the necessary Sup-  
plies.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

There is nothing I should more rejoice in, than  
that I was not under the Necessity of so often  
asking Aids of my People; But as the Reason of  
it is evident, because the Funds formerly applied  
to defray the publick Expence, are now anticipa-  
ted for Payment of the Debts of the Kingdom; it  
is to my Satisfaction that you all see, that no  
thing of what is demanded is for any personal use  
of mine, and I do faithfully assure you, that no  
part of what is given shall be diverted from my  
Purpose for what it is design'd.

I believe the Nation is already sensible of the  
good Effects of Peace, by the manifest Encrease of  
Trade, which I shall make it my Businesse to en-  
courage by all means in my Power. Probably it  
might receive an Advantage, if some good Bill  
were prepar'd for the more effectual preventing  
and punishing unlawful and clandestine Trading,  
which does not only tend to defraud the Publick,  
but prejudices the fair Merchant, and discourages  
our own Manufactures.

The Encrease of the Poor is become a burden  
to the Kingdom, and their loose and idle Lives  
does, in some Measure, contribute to that Deprava-  
tion of Manners, which is complain'd of, (I fear  
with too much Reason.) Whether the ground of  
this Evil be from Defects in the Laws already  
made, or in the Execution of them, deserves your  
Consideration; as it is an indispensable Duty that  
the Poor, who are not able to help themselves,  
should be maintain'd; so I cannot but think it ex-  
tremely desireable, that such as are able and  
willing should not want Employment; and such  
as are obstinate and unwilling should be compel-  
led to Labour.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

- “ I have a full Assurance of the good Affections of my People, which I shall endeavour to preserve by a constant Care of their just Rights and Liberties ; by maintaining the Establish'd Religion ; by seeing the Course of Justice kept steady and equal ; by countenancing Virtue, and discouraging Vice, and by declining no Difficulties or Dangers where their Welfare and Prosperity may be concerned. These are my Resolutions ; and I am perswaded that you are come together with Purposes on your Part, suitable to these on mine. Since then our Aims are only for the general Good, let us act with Confidence in one another, which will not fail ; by God's Blessing, to make me a happy King, and you a great and flourishing People.

This studious and elaborate Speech was not able *The Commons Address to the King presented.* Dec. 4. to remove the ill Impressions, which the Dissatisfaction the King had express'd upon the Proceedings of the Commons, when he parted with them last, had left in their Minds : As appears by the Address which they presented on this Occasion, to his Majesty, wherein they set forth, ‘ That nothing being more necessary for the Peace and Welfare of this Kingdom, the Quieting the Minds of his People, and Disappointing the Design of his Enemies, than a mutual and entire Confident between his Majesty and his Parliament, they did esteem it their greatest Misfortune, that after having so amply provided for the Security of his Majesty and his Government, both by Sea and Land, any Jealousie or Distrust had been rais'd of their Duty and Affection to his Sacred Majesty and his People ; And begg'd Leave humbly to represent to his Majesty, that it would greatly conduce to the continuing and establishing an entire Confidence between his Majesty and his Parliament, that he would be pleas'd to shew Marks of his high Displeasure towards all such Persons who had or should presume to misrepresent their Proceedings to his Majesty. And that the Commons (having likewise a due Sense of the great Care and Concern his Majesty had always express'd for preserving and maintaining the Religion, Laws and

*The King's  
Answer.*

and Liberties of his People, (in Defence of which his Majesty had so often expos'd his Royal Person) would use their utmost Care and Endeavours to prevent and discourage all false Rumour and Reports reflecting upon his Majesty and his Government, whereby to create any Misunderstandings between him and his Subjects. To this Address his Majesty return'd the following Answer. *Gentlemen,* 'My Parliaments have done so great things for me, and I have, upon all proper occasions, express'd so great a Sense of their Kindness and my Opinion has been so often declar'd, That the Happiness of an English King depends upon an entire good Correspondence between him and his Parliament, that it can't seem strange for me to assure you, that no Persons have ever yet durst to go about to misrepresent to me the Proceedings of either House: Had I found any such, I would have immediately felt the highest Marks of my Displeasure. It is a Justice I owe not only to my Parliaments, but to every one of my Subjects to judge of them by their Actions; and this Rule I will steadily pursue. If any shall hereafter tempt to put me on other Methods, by Calumny or Misrepresentations, they will not only fail in Success, but shall be look'd upon and treated by me as my worst Enemies.'

*Gentlemen,* 'I am pleased to see by your Address that you have the same thoughts of the great Advantages which will ensue to the Kingdom by a mutual Confidence; as I express'd to both Houses at the opening of the Session. I take very kindly the Assurance you give me of using your utmost Care and Endeavour to prevent and discourage all false Rumours and Reports reflecting upon me and my Government; and I faithfully promise you, that no Actions of mine shall give a just Ground for any Misunderstanding between me and my People. These were fine Compliments on both sides; but it will soon appear that they were little more than bare Compliments.'

The Commons in the last Session of Parliament had appointed Seven Commissioners, to wit,

Earl of Drogheada, Francis Annesley Esq; John Trenchard A. C. Esq; James Hamilton Esq; Henry Langford Esq; Sir Richard Leving, and Sir Francis Brewster, for taking an Account of the forfeited Estates in Ireland. These By a Clause 1699. Persons having put their Commission in Execution of the Act with great strictness and application, fram'd a Report which was presented to the Commons by Mr. King to his Annesley, and wherein they set forth, 'That they met with great Difficulties in their Inquiry, which for Dis- were occasion'd chiefly by the Backwardness in the banding the People of Ireland to give any Information, not Army, &c. out of any dislike to the Business of their Commission, or disobedience to the Authority that sent Irish For- them, but out of the Fear of the Grantees, whose seizures. Displeasure in that Kingdom was not easily born; and by Reports indûtriously spread abroad, and generally believ'd, that their Inquiry would come to nothing, and was only the Effect of a sudden Resolution, which hinder'd many Persons from making considerable Discoveries: That nevertheless it appear'd to them, that the Persons Out-law-ed in England, since the 13th day of February 1688. on Account of the late Rebellion there amounted in Number to 57, and in Ireland to 3921. That all the Lands in the several Counties in Ireland, belonging to the forfeiting Persons, as far as they could reckon by Acres, being added together made, 1060792 Acres, worth per Acre 211623 l. Va-lue, Total, 2685130 l. esteeming a Life at Six Years Purchase, and an Inheritance at Thirteen Years, which was, at this time, the Value of the Lands of that Kingdom; besides the several Denominations in the several Counties, to which no number of Acres could be added, by Reason of the Imperfection of Surveys. That some of those Lands had been restor'd to the old Proprietors, by Virtue of the Articles of Limerick and Galway, and by his Majesty's Favour. That three Letters, two from the late Queen, and one from his present Ma-jesty, directed to the then Lord Lieutenant, or Lords Justices of Ireland, and to the Privy Coun-cil there, were severally sent to them, Empowering them to hear and determine the Claims of all Persons

A. C.  
1699.

Persons, pretending to be within the Articles of Limerick and Galway; and that in pursuance of the said Letters, 491 Persons were adjug'd within the said Articles; as were also 792 Persons more, in Consequence of a Commission, dated the 25th day of February in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign, passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, impowering the Judges of the several Courts there, or any five of them, to hear and determine the said Claims. That the Estates that those Persons had been restor'd to, by virtue of those Adjudications, contain'd 223,106 Acres of Land, amounting in the yearly Value to 55763 Pounds, Value Total, 724923 £. That they did not presume to Judge, whether the said Letters from his Majesty, or the late Queen, to the Lord Justices and Council, or the Commission under the Great Seal to the Judges, did give them any legal Authority to Summon the Subjects from all Parts of the Kingdom, give Oaths, adjudge without Jury, and Levy Money under the Name of Fees; they finding no A&t of Parliament to warrant the same; which they humbly submitted to the Wisdom of the Commons; but they thought it necessary to inform them, that the Fees of the said Courts were so extravagant, that the Charge only of entering a Claim was near five Pounds; tho' by express words of the Articles of Limerick, no Person ought to pay any Fees, but to Writing Clerks only. They added, That the Proceedings of the last Court of Claims were almost universally complain'd of, and they fear'd with too much Reason; some Persons having been adjudged without posting of their Claims; others within a day or two after, before the King's Council and Witnesses could be ready, which was contrary to the Rules of the Court it self, that requir'd 14 Days between the Posting of every Claim, and the Adjudication. That it was also observable, That if any Person would disclaim his Estate, he met with very little difficulty in being adjudged, tho' afterwards there could be no obstacle to the Reversing his Outlawry, and consequently to be

A. C.  
1699.

be restored to his Estate: That in general there had been great Miscarriages in the said Court, and that in many Cases the Articles of Lymerick and Galway had been Expounded too beneficially in Favour of Persons Outlawed, and often by the Oath of one Witness, who could not be Convicted for Perjury, either by Common or Statute Law. That by this Means a great many Persons had been adjudged and restored to their Estates, that upon review would be found to belong to his Majesty; That to come to a particular knowledge of which, They sent Mr. Palmer for the Minutes of the Adjudications, but he having taken them in short-hand only, and never since transcribed them, They could not get such an Account as was fit to lay before the Commons; But they only took Notice of one Thing on this Occasion, that seem'd to them very extraordinary, That more Persons were adjudg'd within the Articles, since the Commencement of their Enquiry, than had been since the making the said Articles.

That in the next Place they were to acquaint the Commons what Estates had been restored to the Old Proprietors, by Reversal of Outlawries or his Majesty's Pardon. That the Reversals were of Two sorts, such as had been in pursuance of Adjudications, and such as had been Reversed by his Majesty, or the late Queen's Letters or Orders to the Lords Justices, which with all Persons and the Considerations inducing the same past, since the Defeat at the Boyne, amounted to Sixty five. That the Estates restor'd to the several Persons Pardon'd, or that had reversed their Outlawries by his Majesty's Favour, contain'd 74733 Acres, worth *per Ann.* 20066 l. 8 s. 3 d. Value Total, 260863 l. 7 s. 3 d. That here they thought it proper to take Notice to the Commons, That as well by the general Report of the Country, as by several Observations of their own, it appear'd too probable to them, That many of the said Persons had obtain'd his Majesty's Favour by Gratiifications to such Persons as had abus'd his Majesty's Royal Compassion. That when they touch'd on this Subject, they found difficulties too great to be over-

D d d

c

A. C.  
1699.

come ; most of these Matters being transacted in  
 Private, and with Persons out of that Kingdom ;  
 But however, they would lay before the Commons  
 some Instances, where it appears, that Money had  
 been given to restore Persons Forfeiting to their  
 Estates. That the Lord *Bellew* released a Statute  
 Staple of 1000*l.* Principal Money, and 7 or 800*l.*  
 Interest to the Lord *Raby*, ( which was due  
 from Sir *William Wentworth*, Father to the present  
 Lord *Raby*, to the Lord *Duleek*, Father to the pre-  
 sent Lord *Bellew*) in consideration that he would  
 use his Interest with his Majesty to procure his  
 Pardon, which he did accordingly, and his Par-  
 don soon after passed ; That he also released to the  
 Lord *Romney* all the Profits of his Estate while  
 his Lordship had enjoyed near 3 Years, amount-  
 ing to about as many Thousand Pounds, in con-  
 sideration his Lordship would not give him any  
 Molestation in passing his Pardon. That the  
 Kerdiff, Gent. gave to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack*  
 200*l.* or thereabouts, to make use of her Inter-  
 est with the Lord *Romney* to obtain his Majesty's Let-  
 ter to have his Outlawry Reversed, which was ac-  
 cordingly done, tho' the particular Case of this  
 Man deserv'd Compassion. That Sir *John Morris*  
 paid to Mr. *Uniack* Five hundred Pound, where-  
 of 300*l.* was paid to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack*  
 for her Interest in the Lord *Romney* to procure his  
 Pardon, which was accordingly obtain'd. That  
*Harvey Morris Esq;* gave also 100*l.* to Mrs. *Marg- Uniack*  
 ret *Uniack* to obtain his Majesty's Pardon. The  
*John Hussey of Lestlip Esq;* was inform'd by Mr.  
*Bray* and Mr. *Rescoe*, Agents to the Lord *Athlone*,  
 that he could not get his Outlawry Reversed with-  
 out giving a General Release of all Demands to the  
 Lord *Athlone*, which he did, whereby a Mortgage  
 of 300*l.* which he had on the Lord *Lymerick*'s  
 state, then in Grant to the Lord *Athlone* was re-  
 leased, who appear'd not to them to have known  
 of the said Mortgage, or had any Benefit thereby.  
 That *Edmund Roch Gent.* gave to Mr. *Richard de-*  
*ling Agent to the Lord *Romney**, 500*l.* for his Inter-  
 est in procuring his Pardon, which by the Mean-  
 of the Lord *Romney* was obtained, as they believed.

A. C.  
1699.

But the said *Roch* was Outlawed on the Statute of Foreign Treasons, tho' never out of the Kingdom. That *John Boark Esq;* commonly call'd *Lord Bophin*, agreed to pay 7500*l.* for the use of the Lord *Albemarle*, in Consideration he would procure his Majesty's Letter to have him restor'd to his Estate and Blood, 3000*l.* of the said Sum being to be paid when he was restor'd to his Estate, and the Residue sometime after. That in pursuance of the said Agreement, a Letter was sent to the Lords-Justices to be communicated to the Commissioners of the Court of Claims in favour of the Lord *Bophin*, in order to have him adjug'd within the Articles of *Gallway*; but nothing being done thereon, it was agreed that a Bill should be transmitted into *England*, in order to pass into a Law in *Ireland* to restore the Lord *Bophin* to his Estate and Blood; The Consideration suggested in the Bill, being, to educate his Children in the Protestant Religion, and to set his Estate to Protestants. That it was further provided in the said Bill, That 9000*l.* should be raised upon the said Estate for Payment of Debts, and a certain part of the said Estate appropriated for the Maintenance and Provision for the Children; but that in reality, 7500*l.* of the said Money, was to be paid to the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Remainder to the other Persons concern'd in Negotiating the said Agreement. That this Bill was brought into the House of Commons of *Ireland*, but the Agreement taking wind, and the House resenting that their Authority should be made use of to support such a Clandestine Bargain, and finding several Allegations in the Bill false, they rejected it. That afterwards a new Agreement was made, (*viz.*) That there should be a Grant to the Lord *Rox* in Trust, that the Money to be advanced for procuring the said Grant, should be first raised out of the Estate; and next, That the Profits should be applied to the Payment of Debts, and after to the use of the Family of *Clarincard*; In pursuance of which Agreements, a Letret was procured from his Majesty, and 3000*l.* paid to *Tho. Broderick Esq;* for the benefit of the Lord *Albemarle*. Afterwards they proceeded to give the Commissions

*The Reign of King*

an Account of what Grants had been made, and also  
what *Custodians* were yet in being of any of the said  
Estates; And to whom, and reported, ' That there  
had passed since the Battel of the *Boyne*, under the  
great Seal of *Ireland*, Seventy six Grants and *Cu-*  
*stodians* now in being, the chief of which were,  
these following, viz.

' To the Lord *Romney* Three Grants now in be-  
ing, containing 49517 Acres. To the Earl of  
*Albemarle* Two Grants now in being, containing  
108633 Acres, in Possession and Reversion. To  
*William Bentinck Esq*; commonly call'd Lord *Wood-*  
*stock*, 135820 Acres of Land. To the Earl of *Atb-*  
*lone* Two Grants, containing 26480 Acres: To  
the Earl of *Gallway* One Grant, containing 36148  
Acres. To the Earl of *Rockford* Two Grants,  
containing 39871 Acres. To the Marquiss of  
*Pnizer* Two Grants, containing 30512 Acres.  
To the Lord *Conningsby* 5966 Acres, with several  
Chiefries, Tythes, and many Houses in the City  
of *Dublin*, with 1000 l. Mortgage; (the Considera-  
tion of all which was Services done, except the Grant  
of the Lord *Woodstock*, which had no Consideration)  
To the Lord *Mountjoy* 11070 Acres, for 21 Years,  
in Consideration of his Services in the War of *Ire-*  
*land*, the Losses he suffered in Estate, the Impris-  
onment of his Father in the *Bastile*, and his be-  
ing Kill'd in the Battle of *Steenkirk*. To *Thomas*  
*Keightley Esq*; 2 Grants containing 12381 Acres,  
for 99 years, as a Portion for his Daughter Mrs.  
*Katherine Keightley*, who was dependant on her  
late Majesty Queen *Mary*, of ever blessed Memo-  
ry; and in Consideration of a Pension of 400 l.  
per Ann. and his Losses by the War. To Col-  
nel *Gustavus Hamilton* 5382 Acres, whereof 1900  
were no part of the Forfeitures: Consideration,  
his great and early Services in the War of *Ireland*,  
his wading through the *Shannon*, and Storming the  
Town of *Athlone* at the Head of the *Englisc* Gra-  
nadeers. To Dr. *John Leslie*, 16077 Acres: Con-  
sideration, his early Services in the War in *Ireland*,  
his great Expence in Raising and Arming confide-  
table Numbers of Men, and Fighting at the Head  
of

A. C.  
1699,

of them in several Engagements, To Thomas Pendergraft Esq; now Sir Thomas Pendergraft Baronet, Two Grants, containing 7082 Acres, upon the most valuable Considerations of his great Services in discovering a most Barbarous and Bloody Conspiracy to Assassinate the King's Majesty. To Mr. John Baker, 1647 Acres, in Consideration of the Great and Memorable Services his Father Colonel Henry Baker, perform'd in the Defence of the City of Londonderry. That it was to be observed, That the Estates abovemention'd, did not yield so much to the Grantees as they were here valued at : for as most of them had abus'd his Majesty in the real value of their Estates, so their Agents had impos'd on them, and had either sold or let the greatest part of those Lands at a great Undervalue. That most of the Lands in the several Grants, were Granted under the Exchequer Seal, Custodiam, for small Numbers of Years, or during Pleasure, either to the present Grantees, or other Persons ; by which Means very little Profit had accrued to his Majesty. That all Statutes, Judgments, Mortgages, or other Debts, which appeared to affect the said Estates not restored, amounted to 161936 l. 15 s. 6 d. But they conceived there were many very great Deductions to be made upon the following Considerations. First, because in all Judgments and Statutes they had set down the Penal Sums ; nor being able to know what Interest was due on the several Particulars. 2. Because it appear'd probable, that oftentimes the Judgment and Mortgage was the same Debt. 3. Because it was probable, that many of the said Judgments were only in the Performance of Covenants ; and the Defeazances remain'd in the Hands of the Covenanter. 4. Because in many Cases Protestants and Papists had been equally bound ; and the whole Debt was demanded on the Lands of the Forfeiting Person, though there might be other Security. 5. Because it did appear that many Copies and Deeds of Judgments were produc'd to the Juries on several Enquiries, and found without any Proof of the Execution of such Deeds, or the Considerations then Expresed. 6. Because it was

A. C.

1699.

probable that in many Cases; the Statutes and Judgments had been satisfied, and did not appear discharg'd upon Record. 7. Because many Incumbrances had been bought up by the Grantees their Agents, and Under-purchasers, and often times at small Values, and were kept on foot to cover their Estates, tho' probably they might have over-paid themselves by the Perception of Profits 8. Because many Persons had been put in Possession of the Lands incumbered, by virtue of her Majesty's Letter, and had receiv'd all, or a great Part of their Debts. 9. Because it was probable, that several of the Incumbrances had been taken in Trust for Forfeiting Persons, and many others were entered Covenously. And lastly, because there were all the Contrivances possible made of by some of the Grantees, and their Agents, to make the Incumbrances appear great ; tho' if they were duly enquired into, they would not be found so considerable, but that a great part of them might have been paid off by the Perception of Profits before this Time: However, they conceived that at present they would be much more than discharged by the Personal and other Forfeitures not before valued. That soon after the Battel of Boyne, Commissioners under the Great Seal of Ireland were appointed, who had power to seize and dispose of the Forfeited Goods and Chattels to his Majesty's use. These appointed Sub-commissioners in the several Counties then in his Majesty's Possession ; who made Returns of great Quantities of Goods and Chattels, which they Valued at £ 135552 l. but at so moderate Computations, that every Horse was Valued at 20 s. every Cow at Ox at 15 s. Sheep at 2 s. 6 d. a piece, and other Things proportionable ; So that it appear'd very probable, that if the said Goods had been disposed of to the best Advantage, they might have yielded between Two and Three Hundred Thousand Pounds. But before that could be done, upon Representation of the then Commissioners of the Revenue, the Power of disposing by the said Commissioners of Forfeitures, was superceded by a Law

ter from his Majesty, within Nine Days after the A. C. granting their Commission; and placed in the Commissioners of the Revenue. That by this means so much Time was lost, before their Books and Goods seized by the Sub-commissioners could be Transferred to the Officers of the Revenue, that the greatest part of them were either Imbezled by the Sub commissioners of Forfeitures, or the Collectors of the Revenue, or else plundered by the Army at their Return into Winter Quarters; so that it did not appear to them, that there ever was accounted for to his Majesty, above the Value of 44000*l.* That besides these, great Quantities of other Goods appear'd in the Inquisitions which never came to his Majesty's use; and many more were seiz'd by private Men. That the Plunder, at that Time, was so general, that some Men in considerable Employments were not free from it; which seem'd a great Reason, why this Matter had not been more narrowly search'd into. That particularly, the Lord Coningsby seized a great many black Cattle, to the Number of 300, or thereabouts, besides Horses, which were left in the Park after the Battel of the Boyne, and which they did not find were ever accounted for to his Majesty: That he also seiz'd all the Plate and Goods in the House of Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor of Dublin, for the Year 1689., which were thought to amount to a great Value: But this last was said to be by Grant from his Majesty: That there were several rich Goods and other Household-stuff delivered by the Commissioners of the Revenue to the then Lords Justices, the Lord Sidney, and the Lord Coningsby, which they did not find were ever returned, accounted for to his Majesty, or left in the Castle at their Departure from the Government. That there were several other Quantities of Goods deliver'd by Order of the said Commissioners of the Revenue to Sir Charles Porter, Major-general Kirk, and others, which had not been returned; and a great deal more taken by the General Officers of the Army; which it was said his Majesty had since discharg'd. That ac-

A. C.  
1699.

ording to the general Reports of the Country, ver-  
 ry many Persons had made their Advantages of  
 these Forfeitures; but that the Time was so di-  
 stant, the Proofs so difficult, and withal the Hopes  
 of getting any part of them back again so remote,  
 that they rather chose to prosecute more material  
 Enquiries. That since the Values of the before-  
 mentioned Goods and Chattels were so uncertain,  
 they made no Estimate thereof; but would pro-  
 ceed to take Notice of some Debts by Judgment  
 and Statute, and a few Mortgages due to Forfeiting  
 Persons, not restor'd, which amounted to 120013*l.*  
 And here they observed, That these Debts were li-  
 able to all the Objections made against the Incum-  
 brances before-mentioned; only with this differ-  
 ence, That as the Incumbrances might be presu-  
 med to be in a great measure satisfied by the Per-  
 ception of Profits, the Creditors being many of  
 hem in Possession, pursuant to her late Majesty's  
 Letter in favour of the Protestant Creditors, or at  
 least that the full Interest thereof had been paid  
 out of the Rents; so in the other, the full Penali-  
 ty was due, no Interest appearing to be paid since  
 the Forfeiture; and therefore they conceiv'd might  
 be taken as so much in Discompt, against Incum-  
 brances. That almost all the said Judgments  
 were found in the *Court of Exchequer* only; And  
 that from a Mistake of their Orders, no Return  
 had been made from either of the Courts of Law;  
 by which Means many more Debts appearing on  
 Record to be due to Forfeiting Persons not resto-  
 red, might be omitted.

That there were yet to be computed 297 Hou-  
 ses in the City of Dublin, 36 Houses in the City  
 of Cork, with 226 Houses situate in the several Ci-  
 ties and Towns of that Kingdom; together with  
 61 Mills, 28 Fairs and Markets, 72 Rectories  
 and Tythes chief Rents amounting to 238*l.* per  
*Ann.* and 6 Ferries and Fisheries, lying within  
 the several Counties and Baronies of this Kingdom,  
 the Forfeitures of Persons not restored; which  
 they valued in gross at 50000*l.* and placed here a-  
 mong the Personal Forfeitures, towards the dis-  
 charge

charge of Incumbrances; and if they added the Debts A. C.  
 due to Forfeiting Persons, 'twould fully discharge 1699.  
 the said Incumbrances. And if there were room  
 to apprehend any Deficiency, yet the Chattels re-  
 al of Persons comprehended within the Articles of  
*Limerick*, which by the Construction of the said  
 Articles they were not to be restored to, would  
 fully make up any Defect that might remain.  
 That it appear'd to them by their Observations in  
 the Country, That a great part of the Lands cal-  
 led Unprofitable in the Surveys, (except those in  
*Kerry*,) were now Profitable Acres, and many of  
 them as good as any Lands in the Kingdom; and  
 tho' they were not comprehended within the Valu-  
 ations, yet were in themselves considerable. That  
 they had computed the Forfeited Estates accord-  
 ing to the present Values, and the current Price of  
 Coin there, were they now to be set, without any  
 regard to beneficial Leases made before the Forfei-  
 tures; And because they found it impossible ei-  
 ther to come to a reasonable knowledge of the  
 Number of them, and which were real, or frau-  
 dulently set up, they thought it most proper to  
 make a general Allowance for the same, by way  
 of Discompt on other particulars; and if all the  
 unprofitable Acres were cast in, it might near an-  
 swer the Difference of Value the now beneficial  
 Leases did make, for the present Intrinsick Value,  
 exclusive of them.

And lest this Allowance should be thought in-  
 sufficient, they conceiv'd the Woods of this King-  
 dom now standing on the Forfeited Estates, not re-  
 stor'd, might be worth Sixty thousand Pounds;  
 which (if thrown in) would answer the Difference;  
 provided some speedy Care were taken to prevent  
 further Waste. But lest their Allowances on the  
 said particulars, should not be esteemed sufficient,  
 they threw in all Denominations of Lands, to  
 which they could annex no Number of Acres, not  
 receiving any Light either by the Surveys, Com-  
 missioners Books, Inquisitions, or the Enquiries in  
 the Country; and because they were quantities of  
 Lands that vastly differ'd from one another, both  
 in

A. C.      in Value and Number of Acres, they could set no  
 1699.      certain Estimate upon them ; tho' it seem'd very  
                 probable to them, that they amounted to at least  
                 Seventy or Eighty Thousand Acres ; which would  
                 more than answer all the Deficiencies before-mentioned.

And here they took notice of the general Waste committed on the Forfeited Woods of this Kingdom ; particularly on the Woods of Sir *John Lentine Brown*, in the County of *Kerry* ; where the Value of Twenty thousand Pounds had been cut down and destroyed ; And the Waste made of the Woods of the Earl of *Clancarty's* Estate, now in Grant to the Lord *Woodstock*, which was computed at Twenty seven Thousand Pounds. That so hasty had several of the Grantees, or their Agents, been in the disposition of the Forfeited Woods, that vast Numbers of Trees had been Cut, and Sold for not above Six Pence apiece ; and the like Waste was still continuing in many Parts of that Kingdom. That particularly, at that Instant, Sir *John Hele*, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas there, and *Peter Goodwyn*, Joyn Purchaser of the Lands of *Feltrim*, within 6 Miles of *Dublin* of the Lord *Coningsby*, were now cutting down the very Ornamental Rows and Groves about the Mansion-House. That great Waste had been made, and yet was committing on the Woods of *Oshogness* in the County of *Gallway*, purchased by *Toby Butler Esq;* for 2500*l.* which was valued above 12000*l.* And that when they appointed some Persons to View and Value the laid Woods the said *Toby Butler* did prosecute several of them by Indictment for so doing. That besides all Forfeitures before mentioned, there were great Numbers of Persons, Guilty of the late Rebellion and within no Articles, and never Prosecuted ; very many had appear'd on the Exigent, & to that Day were continued under Bail ; and of them were the last Summer Assizes Tryed Acquitted. And that it did appear to them the Free holders of that Kingdom, thro' lengt Time, and by contracting new Friendship with

Irish; or by Inter-purchasing with one another, but chiefly thro' a general dislike of the disposition of the Forfeitures, were scarce willing to find any Persons Guilty of the late Rebellion, even upon full Evidence. That by reason of this delay of Prosecution, many good Estates by the Death of Parties had been lost to his Majesty. And notwithstanding all this, it seem'd probable by the multitude of Discoveries offered them, that if right Methods were taken, and proper Encouragements given, a great Sum of Money might be raised out of the Forfeitures that lay conceal'd. That there had been so great a neglect in the Prosecution of the King's Title, that no Inquisitions went into Connacht till the Year 1695. Which gave the Forfeiting Persons leisure to set up what Incumbrances they pleased: And when they were Issued, the Findings were almost as the Council of the Forfeiting Persons pleased: And indeed by the great disproportion of Protestants to Papists, which is computed at not one to fifty, and so very few Protestant Freeholders within most Counties of that Province, and so little Justice to be had there, that the Province it self seem'd scarcely reduc'd to his Majesty's Obedience. That a late Instance might be given, at the last Assizes for the County of *Galloway*, where near Forty Persons were brought on their Tryals for the late Rebellion, and the Majority of the Jury that had them in charge, were Officers in the late King *James's* Army; and adjudg'd within Articles; and that after that, 'twere needless to say they were all acquitted. That the House of *Clarincard* had a vast Territory within that Province, with few or no Protestant Tenants thereon; the greatest part whereof by the Attainer of the Lord *Boplin*, (who was only Tenant for Life) was now vested in his Majesty: And they conceiv'd no proper Methods were now taken for selling the said Estate to Protestant Tenants, by Leases for Lives, renewable for ever, 'twould greatly Increase the Freeholders, and thereby secure the Property, and advance the Protestant Interest of that Province.

A.C.  
1699.*The Reign of King*

In the next place they acquainted the Commons, That several of the Grantees had raised great Sums of Money by Sale of their Lands and Estates, in the whole amounting to the Sum of Sixty Eight Thousand One hundred Fifty Pounds ; That in particular the Earl of *Athlone* had sold to several Persons, so much of his Grants as amounted to the Sum of Seventeen Thousand Six hundred eighty four Pounds, (and they thought they ought to take notice, that the Lord *Athlone's* Grants were confirm'd by an Act of Parliament of *Ireland*) The Earl of *Romney* sold so much as amounted to Thirty Thousand One hundred Forty seven Pounds, of which Five Thousand three hundred Twenty three Pounds, remain'd unpaid in the Purchasers hands; The Earl of *Albemarle* had receiv'd Thirteen thousand Pounds in *England*, by Sale of part of his Grant ; The Lord *Coningsby* had Sold to the Value of Two thousand Two hundred Pounds ; and Thomas *Knightley* Esq; had sold and received to the Value of Five thousand One hundred twenty three Pounds, amounting in the whole to the said Sum of 68150*l.* odd Money. That there had been several Proclamations, and other publick Assurances given, that a Fourth part should be granted to such as should discover any concealed Forfeitures. And that so the whole were under the Value of 2000*l.* per Annum. That here they might take notice, that the Forfeitures in general, notwithstanding they appear'd to be so considerable, had been rather a Charge than a Profit to his Majesty ; which might seem very extraordinary, if they did not acquaint the Commons, that many obscure Men, that had little or nothing since the Reduction of *Ireland*, were now reputed Masters of considerable Estates, and some of them very great ones ; Nor did there appear any visible Cause of their acquiring such sudden Riches, but by fishing in these Forfeitures. That indeed the whole Management had been very intricate, as it were design'd to be kept a Mystery ; which had prov'd sufficiently Advantageous to these Men, tho' much to his Majesty's Detriment, who by this means

means had been deceiv'd in the Value of his Grants, and in many Cases had given much more than he intended. That there was nothing seem'd to them to have contributed more to it, than the letting the Forfeited Lands by Cant in the City of Dublin, and not in the several Counties of that Kingdom; for by that means very few persons would come to Town at a great Charge, and neglect of their Affairs, when they were sure to be out-bid by the Agents to great Men, who aimed only to get Possession, and had Interest enough afterwards to have all or most part of the Rents remitted. That upon this Consideration Mr. Attorney General and Mr. *William Connelly* Esq; cantred Lands in the Country of Kilkenney, worth about 200*l. per Annum*, to more than 20000*l. per An.* So that private Persons, who had no Interest, found it in vain to contend; besides, they were often over-aw'd by the Authority of those that bid against them; which weighs much in that County. That by these Methods, when others were driven off the Stage, they took the Lands at their own Rates; oftentimes agreeing not to bid one against another: That particularly the Honourable *Thomas Broderick* Esq; and the said *William Connelly*, who took vast quantities of Lands, and in a great measure govern'd the Cants, (few Persons daring to bid against them) acted in Partnership in all they took in the Year 1695, and ever since; and Let them afterwards to Under-Tenants at greater Rents: Which was the more observable in *Mr. Broderick*, who was then a Privy Counsellor, and appointed by the Lord Capell to inspect the Cants, having been inform'd they were managed much to his Majesty's disadvantage; nor could it be expected they should be better regulated, when many of the immediate Officers of the Revenue took Parcels of these Lands, and some were taken in trust for the very Commissioners themselves. That besides the great Abuses in the Management of their Cants, a considerable Estate was Let without any Cant at all, by Direction of the Lords Justices, for at least One Thousand Pounds *per Annum* less than it was worth, and for

A. C.  
1699.

a Term of Sixty One Years, (though by a Letter from his Majesty, dated the 8th of March 1698, they were commanded to let it for a Term not exceeding One and Twenty Years) and at a time too, when there was a Term of One Year and half unexpired in another Tenant: To wit, A Lease of the Estates of Sir Valentine Brown, and Nicholas Brown, commonly called Lord Viscount Kenmare, within the Counties of Kerry and Lymerick, made to John Blennerbasset and George Rogers Esquires, then Members of Parliament of that Kingdom.

That after the several Allowances beforementions'd, there yet remain'd 1699343 l. 14 s. which they lay before the Commons as the gross Value of the Estates since the 13th day of February, and not restor'd. Besides a Grant under the Great Seal of Ireland, dated the 30th day of May 1695, passed to Mrs. Elizabeth Villiers, now Countess of Orkney, of all the private Estates of the late King James (except some small part in Grant to the Lord Athlone) containing 95649 Acres, worth per Annum 25995 l. 18 s. value Total 337943 l. 9 s. Concluding, that there was payable out of this Estate Two Thousand Pounds per Annum to the Lady Susannah Bellasis, and also One Thousand Pounds per Annum to Mrs. Godfrey for their Lives; and that almost all the old Leases determined in May 1701; and then this Estate would answer the Values above mention'd. Sign'd, Francis Anneley; John Trenchard; James Hamilton, and Henry Langford.

The Commons having perused and examined this Report, came to an unanimous Resolution, That a Bill be brought in to apply all the forfeited Estates, &c. in Ireland, and all Grants thereof, and of the forfeit- the Rents and Revenues belonging to the Crown within ed Estates that Kingdom, since the 13th of February 1688, to the in Ireland, Use of the Publick; and order'd a Clause to be inserted in that Bill, for erecting a Judicature for determining Claims touching the said forfeited Estates. They likewise resolv'd, That they would not receive any Petition from any Person whatsoever, touching the said Grants or forfeited Estates; and that they would take into

Votes for  
the Reso-  
lution  
Dec. 15.

into Consideration the great Services perform'd by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited Estates of Ireland.

A. C.

1699.

'Tis easie to imagine how ill these Proceedings were relish'd at Court ; but 'tis hardly to be conceived, how uneasie the King was about the following Passage : While the Commissioners, appointed by Parliament, were discharging their Trust in Ireland, Mr. M---- a Member of the House of Commons, sent them a Letter (of his own private Motion) wherein he directed them, to make a Separate Article of the Lady Orkney's Grants, because that might reflect upon some Body : Meaning the King. Another Member having learn'd the Contents of that Letter from Mr. M----, and being zealous to vindicate his Majesty's Honour, which he thought was struck at in that Letter, complain'd of it to the House. Being prest to tell his Author, he at first excus'd himself, alledging, he was under an Obligation, not to reveal what had past in a private Conversation ; but the House threatening to send him to the Tower, he nam'd the Person from whom he had this Report ; which Person, who was also a Member of the House, denied flatly, that he had ever mention'd any such thing. Thus the affectionate Stickler for his Majesty being left in the Lurch, the House \* resolved, That the said Report was False and Scandalous : <sup>+ Jan. 15.</sup> 1700.

And a Motion being made, that the Four Commissioners for Irish Forfeitures, who sign'd the Report presented to the House, had acquitted themselves in the Execution of that Commission, with Understanding and Integrity, a warm Debate arose thereupon, which was adjourn'd to the next day, when the Commons \* resolved, That the said Commissioners had acquitted themselves in the Execution of their Commission, with Understanding, Courage and Integrity ; That Sir Richard Leving, one other of the Commissioners, had been the Author of the groundless and scandalous Aspersions cast upon the four Commissioners beforemention'd ; and that the said Sir Richard Leving be committed Prisoner to the Tower of London for the said Offence. Two days after, the Bill for applying the Irish Forfeitures to the Use of the Publick was read a second time, and com-

A. C. committed to a Committee of the whole Ho  
1700. Upon this Occasion, the Courtiers made a Mot  
and caus'd the Question to be put, That the said  
† Jan. 18. Committee be impower'd to receive a Clause for Revers  
Votes or Proportion of the forfeited Estates in Ireland, n  
gainst the disposal of his Majesty, which passing in the Neg  
that had it was † resolv'd, That the Advising, Procuring, and  
procured passing the said Grants of the forfeited and other Estates  
and passed Ireland, had been the Occasion of contracting  
the Grants, Debts upon the Nation, and levying heavy Taxes on  
Forfeitures, People; That the advising and passing the said Grants  
was highly reflecting on the King's Honour; And the  
Officers and Instruments concern'd in the Procuring  
Passing these Grants, had highly fail'd in the Perform  
ance of their Trust and Duty.

*Business of Supply.* By this time the Commons were enter'd  
the Supply. the Business of the Supply, and had at severall  
\* Dec. 6. made the following Resolutions: That the Sum  
76383 £. now remaining in the Exchequer upon

Account of the Subsidy of Tunnage and Pound  
with what should arise from the same Fund, to  
25th of that Month, should be applied toward  
Payment of Seamen's Wages; that whosoever shall  
advance or lend a Sum, not exceeding 2200 £.  
for the further Paying of Seamen's Wages, shall  
be repaid the same, with Interest at five Pounds  
Cents per Annum, out of the first Aid to be granted  
Session. † That Seven Thousand Men be a

plement for Sea-Service for the Year 1700, for  
teen Months; And that the usual Pay of four Pounds  
per Month be allowed for maintaining the given  
Thousand Men, including the Ordnance  
Sea-Service; \* That 18000 Pounds be allow  
Bounty-Money to the Officers of the Fleet;

\* Jan. 16. \* That 90000 £. for the Extraordinary of the Navy; †  
Jan. 21. 300000 £. be granted to his Majesty for main  
Guards and Garrisons, and 25000 £. for the Ordnance,  
for the Year 1700; and that Half p  
allow'd to the disbanded Officers, not otherwif  
vided for: Which last Vote was principally  
ing to Mr. How.

In order to raise the Supply already granted  
Commons resolv'd, to lay a Tax of two Shillings

the Pound for one Year, upon all Lands, Pensions, A. C. Offices, and personal Estates ; and at the † same time, 1700. they appointed a day to consider of the Grants made since the settling the Civil List upon his Majesty. *Ways and Means.* Upon the first of February the Bill for levying the two Shillings Aid was read a second time, and com. <sup>† Jan. 26.</sup> mitted to a Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for resuming the Forfeited Estates in Ireland <sup>The Resumption Bill</sup> was also committed ; and who were order'd to join both the said Bills together, and to receive a Clause <sup>to the no-</sup> of Credit, and another of Appropriation. Not many <sup>new Bill.</sup> days \* after the House being inform'd, That several <sup>\* Feb. 5.</sup> Grantees of forfeited Estates in Ireland, were felling Timber, and committing other Wastes, they resolv'd, That such Persons should be answerable for the same, and directed the Committee of the whole House to insert a Clause in the foremention'd Bill of Resumption, for that purpose. The next † day <sup>† Feb. 6.</sup> the Commons resolv'd to grant a Supply to his Majesty, for the discharging the Debt due to the Army.

Towards the middle of \* February the Commons <sup>\* Feb. 13.</sup> in a Grand Committee consider'd the State of the Nation, and a Motion being made, and the Question <sup>Further Proceedings about Forfeitures.</sup> put, That the procuring or obtaining of Grants of Estates belonging to the Crown, by any publick Minister concern'd in the directing or passing such Grants to or for their own Use or Benefit, whilst the Nation lay under the heavy Taxes of the late War, was highly injurious to his Majesty, prejudicial to the State, and a Violation of the Trust reposed in them, the Court Party carried it in the Negative ; but at the same time they gave their Consent to an Order for bringing in a Bill, to resume the Grants of all Lands and Revenues of the Crown, and all Pensions granted by the Crown since the 6th of February 1684, and for applying the same to the Use of the Publick : Which Order was however of no Effect ; by Reason it touch'd many of King James's Friends. Two days † after the Commons proceeded to consider further of the State of the Nation, and upon a very hot and long Debate, it was resolv'd, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, representing to him the Resolutions of this House of the 18th of January last, <sup>+ Feb. 15.</sup>

E e e relating

A. C. relating to Grants of the forfeited Estates in Ire  
 1700. The same day the Commons resolved, 'T  
 Debt to the Supply be granted to his Majesty, toward  
 Prince of Denmark' Payment of his Proportion of the Debt own  
 Denmark sed to be laid out in this Kingdom, and sent  
 provided on the Prince and Princess and their Issue, a  
 for. ing to their Marriage Agreement ; That a  
 dress be presented to his Majesty, that he  
 please to use his Endeavours to procure other  
 and States to pay their Proportions of the  
 due to his Royal Highness ; And that a Sup  
 also granted to his Majesty for the carrying  
 Coinage of the Gold and Silver of this King  
 for continuing the Contracts and Circula  
 chequer Bills for one Year longer ; for making  
 both the Deficiencies of the Aid of three St  
 in the Pound, granted in the Eighth Year  
 Majesty's Reign ; of the Duty on Paper and  
 ment, granted the same Session of Parlia  
 of Malt-Tickets, and of the Quarterly Poll,  
 ed in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign  
 paying off the Debt due for Transport  
 and lastly, for the Payment of the Debt due  
 Navy, and the Sick and Wounded Seamen  
 wards raising of which Supplies, the Commons

\*Feb. 17. two days after, That only one Moiety of the  
 Duties paid upon the Importation of Tallow Candles  
 Ireland, be drawn back upon the Exportation a  
 That the forfeited Estates and other Interests in I  
 to be vested in Trustees, for the benefit of the Pub  
 applied towards Satisfaction of the said Debt to  
 my, the Transport Debts, and Tallies or Tickets to  
 cident Funds ; And that a farther Duty be laid  
 Wrought Silks, Bengals, and Stuffs mix'd with  
 Herba, of the Manufacture of Persia, China, &  
 India, and all Calicoes painted, dyed, printed &  
 there, until the 30th of September 1701.

On the 21st of February the Commons, in a  
 having waited upon the King, with their Ad  
 the 15th of that Month, in Relation to the fe  
 feitures, his Majesty told them : Gentlemen,  
 not only led by Inclination, but thought

oblig'd in Justice, to reward those who had serv'd A. C. well, and particularly in the Reduction of Ireland, 1700. out of the Estates forfeited to me, by the Rebellion there. ---- The long War in which we were en-<sup>The King's</sup> gag'd, did occasion great Taxes, and has left the <sup>Answer to</sup> Nation much in Debt; and the taking just and <sup>the Com-</sup> effectual Ways for lessening that Debt, and sup-<sup>mons Ad-</sup> porting publick Credit, is what, in my Opinion, <sup>dress relan-</sup> will best contribute to the Honour, Interest and <sup>ting to the</sup> Safety of the Kingdom. The Speaker having five <sup>feitures.</sup> days alter, reported this Answer, the Commons <sup>Feb. 21.</sup> were so provok'd by it, that they resolved, <sup>votes about</sup> That who-<sup>soever advis'd it, had used his utmost Endeavour to create by the</sup> a Misunderstanding and Jealousie between the King and Commons-<sup>his People.</sup> The same day the Commons resolv'd, <sup>the Excise.</sup> That towards raising the Supply, a Duty be laid upon all Hops imported into Ireland, except such as are of the growth of this Kingdom; and on the first of March, Colonel Granville reported from the Committee of the whole House, who had consider'd the State of his Majesty's Revenue, That it was their Opinion, <sup>That there had been a great Loss in his Maj-</sup> esty's Revenue of Excise, to the Prejudice of the Publick, to which Resolution the House agreed; and more-over resolv'd, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Land-Tax and Irish Forfeiture Bills were committed, that they receive a Clause to enable his Majesty, for the Improvement of the Revenue, to let to Farm the Duties of Excise, if he thought fit; And that it be an Instruction also, that no Member of this House be concern'd in the Farming or Managing the Revenue of Excise.

On the 7th of March, the Commons having taken into consideration the Services perform'd by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Irish Forfeitures, resolv'd, That the Sum of one Thousand Pounds be paid to the Earl of Drogheda, Francis Anneley, John Trenchard, James Hamilton, Langford, Esquires, and to James Hooper Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners; and the Sum of 500*l.* only to Sir Richard Leving, and Sir Francis Brewster, two of the said Commissioners, in consideration of their Expences; which Sums were order'd to be paid

A. C. out of the Irish Forfeitures. Five days † after, the Commons made an end of the Business of the Supply, having agreed to these Resolutions: *That the superplusage over and above 700000 Pounds of this Year's Produce of the Subsidies, Duties, and small Branches of Rates relating to the Revenue appropriated to the Service of his Majesty's Household, be applied for the Service of the Year 1700.* That towards the further raising the Supply already granted, the Sum of 60000 Pounds be raised by enlarging the time to purchase Annuities; That the Additional Duties of 25*l.* per Cent. on all French Goods, and 25*l.* per Cent. on all French Wines and Brandys, the Duty of Five Shillings per Tun upon all French Shipping, the Plantation Duties, and Duty of one Shilling and ten Pence per Pound weight upon all Wrought Silks, be applied for the Service of this present Year; That a further Duty to be laid upon all Wrought Silks, Bengal, and Stuff mix'd with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, and all Callicos painted or stained there, imported before the 30th of September 1701. be 15*l.* per Cent. upon the Gross Sale at the Candle, over and above the Duties now payable for the same; And that a further Duty of 15*l.* per Cent. be laid upon all Muslins imported; Which they order'd to be form'd into a Bill, directing the Committee, appointed for that purpose, to bring two Clauses into the Bill; one for a Draw-back of the Duties upon East-India Goods, upon the Exportation thereof; And another for the importing Custom free a certain quantity of Paper for the Printing Dr. for Print-*Allix's Ecclesiastical History*; which was to consist of several Volumes in Folio. But notwithstanding this considerable Encouragement, I hear the Printing of that great Work is now wholly laid aside.

*Trustees for the Irish Forfeitures appointed.* On the 26th of the same Month, the Commons having consider'd of the Number, Qualifications and Manner of choosing the Trustees for the Bill of Irish Forfeitures, resolv'd, *That the Number of the said Trustees be Thirteen; That no Person be a Trustee, who had any Office or Profit, or was accountable to his Majesty; or was a Member of this House.* And that the said Trustees be chosen by balloting. Two \* days after, the several Members of the House having giving in

# WILLIAM the Third.

437

A. C.

1700.

Lists of thirteen Persons Names, which were put into Glasses, the Majority fell upon Francis Annesley, James Hamilton, John Baggs, John Trenchard, James Isham, Henry Langford, James Hooper, Esquires, Sir Cyril Wyche, John Cary Gent. Sir Henry Sheeres, Thomas Harrison Esq; Sir John VVorden, VVilliam Fellowes and Thomas Rawlins Esquires. The two last Persons having equal Voices, either of them must have been left out; but the House being inform'd, that Sir John VVorden was a Baron of the Exchequer in the County Palatine of Chester, during his Life, at a yearly Salary from the Crown, it was resolv'd that the said Sir John VVorden was not capable of being a Trustee in the said Bill, and so the other two stood. On the 2d of April, the Commons past the Bill, for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by Sale of the forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland, and by a Land-Tax in England, for the several Purposes therein mention'd, and sent it to the Lords for their Concurrence.

To justifie their Proceedings, if not to expose the Conduct of the Court, the Commons + order'd the Report of the Commissioners for Irish Forfeitures to be publish'd ; And that the Resolutions of the 18th of January last ; the Resolution of the 4th of April 1690. relating to the forfeited Estates ; his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, the 5th of January 1691. the Address of the House to the King the 15th of February last, his Majesty's Answer thereunto, the 26th of the same February, and the Resolution of the House thereupon ; and lastly, the Address of the House of Commons of the 4th of March 1691. and his Majesty's Answer thereto, be also reprinted with the said Report ; and resolv'd, That the procuring or passing exorbitant Grants by any Member now of the Privy Council, or by any other that had been a Privy Counsellor in this or any former Reign, to his Use or Benefit, was a high Crime and Misdemeanor.

On the other hand, the Court, finding their Party extreamly weak in the House of Commons, endeavour'd to oppose the Passing of the complicated Bill in the Houfe of Lords ; to which the Majority of that illustrious Assembly were enclin'd ; some out

A. C. of Complaisance to the King, and most of them, because they look'd upon the *Tacking of one Bill to another*, as an Innovation in Parliamentary Proceedings; and such as evidently tended to retrench, if not wholly to take away the share the Peers of England ought to have in the Legislative Authority. But because they could not reject the Bill, without leaving the urgent Necessities of the State unprovided, their Lordships contented themselves to make great Amendments to that part of it that related to Forfeitures.

\* April 8. The Commons having \* consider'd, and unanimously disapprov'd the said Amendments, sent to desire a Conference with the Lords thereupon; Appointed a Committee to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to their Lordships; Resolv'd, That two days after they would proceed in the further Consideration of the Report given in by the Commissioners for Irish Forfeitures; And order'd a List of his Majesty's Privy Council to be laid before the House. On the 9th of April a Conference was manag'd between both Houses, in which the Lords did warmly insist on their Amendments, and the Commons as vehemently maintain their Disagreement with their Lordships.

+ April  
10.

The next † day two Conferences were had on the same Subject, and with as little Success. At which the Commons were so exasperated, that they order'd the Lobby of their House to be clear'd of all Strangers; the Back doors of the Speaker's Chamber to be lock'd up; and that the Serjeant should stand at the Door of the House, and suffer no Members to go forth, and then proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Irish Forfeitures, and the List of the Lords of the Privy Council. The King being inform'd of the High ferment the Commons were in, and apprehending the Consequences, sent a private Message, (by the Earl of Albemarle) to the Lords to pass the Bill without any Amendments, which their Lordships did accordingly, and acquainted the Commons with it. This Condescension did not wholly appease the Commons, who pursuing their Resentment against the present Ministry, put the Question, *That an Address be made to his Majesty to remove John Lord Somers*

mess

mers Lord Chancellor of England, from his Presence A. C. and Councils for ever: which, tho' it was carried in 1700. the Negative, by Reason of the acknowledg'd Merit, and great Services of that Peer, yet it was resolved, That an Address be made to his Majesty, That no Person who was not a Native of his Dominions, except his Royal Highness's Prince George of Denmark, be admitted to his Majesty's Councils in England or Ireland. The King did not think fit to give the Commons time to present him this unpalatable Address; <sup>Acts past.</sup> and therefore having the next \* day past all such \* April, Acts (a) as were ready for the Royal Assent, he caused the Earl of Bridgewater to prorogue the Parliament <sup>The Parliament prorogu'd.</sup> to the 23d of May.

(a) To wit, An

*Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by Sale of the Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland, and by the Land-Tax in England for the several purposes therein mention'd. 2. An Act for laying further Duties upon Wrought Silks, Muslins, and some other Commodities of the East Indies, and to enlarge the time for purchasing certain Reversionary Annuities therein mention'd: 3. An Act for the more effectual Employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom. 4. An Act for ascertaining the Measures of Ale and Beer. 5. An Act to enable his Majesty's Natural-born Subjects to inherit the Estates of their Ancestors, either Lineal or Collateral, notwithstanding their Father or Mother were Aliens. 6. An Act for preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits in the Principality of Wales, and the Counties Palatine, 7. An Act for the better preserving the Navigation of the Rivers Avon and Froom, and Cleansing, Paving, and Enlightning the Streets of the City of Bristol. 8. An Act to enable the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Chester, to recover and preserve the Navigation upon the River Dee. 9. An Act for the further preventing the growth of Popery. 10. An Act for making the River Larke, alias Burne, Navigable, 11. An Act for the more effectual punishment of Vagrants, and sending them by Law whither they ought to be sent. 12. An Act to prevent Disputes that may arise by Officers and Members of Corporations having neglected to Sign the Association, and taking the Oaths in due time. 13. An Act for the Repair of Dover Harbour. 14. An Act to punish Governors of Plantations in this Kingdom, for Crimes committed by them in the Plantations. 15. An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy*

Piracy. 17. An Act to repeal an Act made in the Ninth of his Majesty's Reign, entitled an Act for rendering the Law effectual for preventing the Importation of Foreign Bum Loom-lace, Needle-work, Point and Cut-work, three Months before the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures in Flanders is taken off. 17. An Act for the better ascertaining the Trade of Hemp and Flax. 18. An Act to enable Justices of the Peace to build and repair Goals in their respective Counties. 19. An Act for continuing several Laws therein mention'd, and for expunging an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England into Foreign Ports for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of the Kingdom of England. 20. An Act for the explanation and execution of former Acts made touching Water-men and men rowing on the River of Thames, and for the better Ordering and Governing the said Water-men, Wherry-men and Lighters upon the said River between Gravesend and Windsor. 21. An Act for taking away the Duties upon the Woollen Manufacture of Corn, Grain, Bread, Biscuit, and Meal, exported. 22. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1700. altho' the Month formerly advanced be not repaid. 23. An Act for the appointment of Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts of the Army and Navy, and for Transport-Service; and also a count of the Prizes taken during the late War. 24. An Act to dissolve the Duke of Norfolk's Marriage with the Lady Mordant, and to enable him to Marry again. 25. An Act for continuing the Governor and Company of Merchants Trading to the East-Indies a Corporation, and several private Acts. Note, there was another publick Bill past this Session on the 9th of February, viz. An Act for taking away the Bounty-Money for exporting Corn, from the 9th of February 1700. to the 29th of September 1700.

Besides the Resumption of the Irish Fortifications and the scanty (at least dubious) Provision for Debts of the Nation, several other things were done by this Parliament, which were almost as ungrateful to the Court. Towards the beginning of the Session, a Bill was set on foot in the House of Commons for qualifying Justices of the Peace, and a Committee appointed to inspect the Commissions of the Peace, Commissions for Deputy Lieutenants, as they now stand, and as they were for Seven Years last past. This Committee

mittee having made Report to the House, that not only many Persons Dissenting from the Church of England, but Men of small Fortunes, and who consequently had an entire Dependance on the Court, were put into those Places, the Commons \* resolv'd, \* Mar. 26 That an Address be made to his Majesty, that it would much conduce to the Service of his Majesty, and the Good m<sup>r</sup>s Ad- of this Kingdom, that Gentlemen of Quality and good dress above Estates be restor'd and put into the Commissions of the Com- Peace and Lieutenancy; and that Men of small Estates, missions of be neither continued, nor put into the said Commissions: the Peace. Which Address being † presented to the King by the whole House, his Majesty told them: 'He was of the Opinion, that Men of the best Quality and Estates, were most proper to be intrusted in the Com- missions of the Peace and Lieutenancy; and that Direc- tions should be given accordingly. Which Answer was so pleasing to the Commons that they return'd their Thanks to his Majesty in a Body; upon which \* occasion the King assur'd them, He should always April 4. endeavour to do what was for the Good of the Publick.

The Grand Committee of Trade upon the Re- presentations made by the Merchants, of several Pi- racies committed in the East-Indies by Captain Kidd <sup>Piracies of Kidd en-</sup> and his Crew, examin'd the Copies of several Com- missions given to the said Kidd; of his Majesty's Warrant for a Grant of Pirates Goods to the Earl of Bellamont and others; of an Indenture between his Majesty and the said Earl; of a Letter from the Lords of the Treasury to that Earl about sending over the Treasure seiz'd in Kidd's Ship; of another Letter to the said Earl about seizing of Kidd; of se- veral Papers received from the Earl of Bellamont, and of a Petition of the Old East India Company, presented to the King on the 21st of September 1699; and then brought in a Bill for the more effectual Sup- pression of Piracy. Some time † after, upon Information <sup>† Mar. 16.</sup> that Capt. Kidd was sent for Home, from the West Indies, the Commons address the King, That the said Capt. Kidd might not be try'd, discharg'd or pardon'd, un- til the next Session of Parliament, and that the Earl of Bellamont, Gouvernor of New-England, might transmit over all Instructions and Papers, taken with or relating to the said Kidd; With which his Majesty comply'd.

A. C.

1700.

*The Old  
East-India  
Company  
contin'd.*

It being evident by several Instances, that the Country Party prevail'd in the House of Commons, the *Old East-India Company* made use of this favourable Opportunity to have a Bill brought in for continuing them a Corporation; which notwithstanding the Opposition of the *New East India Company*, and the Endeavours of the Courtiers, pass'd both Houses, so that his Majesty was oblig'd to give it his Royal Assent.

*Letter of  
the Scotch  
Company to  
the Secre-  
tary of  
Scotland.*

*The Chan-  
cellor's  
Letter to  
the Direc-  
tors of  
the Scotch  
Company,*

Jan. 9.

Besides the Affairs of *England*, the Remonstrances of the *Scotch India Company* did much perplex his Majesties Thoughts: On the 4th of December, 1699. the Council General of that Company Writ a Letter to the *Scotch Secretary of State in England*, acquainting his Lordship, ' That they had prevail'd upon the Lord *Basil Hamilton* to go up with an Address to his Majesty in behalf of Captain *Robert Pinkerton*, and thirty more, who were wrongfully detain'd Prisoners at *Cartagena* since the beginning of February (then) last past; and as they were inform'd, most inhumanely treated. That they were daily importuned by their Relations (who were very considerable) for their Relief; and it was of great Concern to the Company, that something material should be speedily done therein, not only for the sake of the said Prisoners, but that others might thereby see they did not abandon the Interest of such as engag'd themselves in their Company's Service. Wherefore they entreated his Lordship, that he would be pleas'd to introduce the Lord *Basil Hamilton* to the King, in presenting the said Address, and to assist him in procuring a gracious Return from his Majesty. Thereupon the Lord Chancellor Writ a Letter to the *Scotch Directors*, importing, That his Majesty's Secretaries of State acquainted him, That the King would not allow my Lord *Basil Hamilton* Access to him, because he did not wait upon his Majesty when he was formerly in London; and that he had never since given any publick Evidence of his Loyalty, nor had hitherto own'd his Majesty's Government. But that his Majesty would not refuse to hear what my Lord *Basil's* Instructions were, being willing to be inform'd of what the Company desir'd: And that if the Lord *Basil* would give in Writing to his Majesty's Secretaries, what he had to represent, his Majesty would receive informa-

from their Hands of what was demanded, and would give his Answer to the Company. In short, That his Majesty did not refuse the Petition, but would not allow Lord Basil to be the Presenter of it. At the same time, his Majesty, to give the Company all the present Satisfaction he could, Wrote to his Council of Scotland : ' That whereas the Council General of the African Company of that Nation, had by their Letter to the Secretaries of State, desir'd that land. they might give their Concurrence to procure a Jan. 10. gracious Return to their Petition, which they had sent with Lord Basil Hamilton, and which together with his Instructions, he had communicated to the Secretaries of State ; And that they had represent-ed to him what was desir'd in behalf of the said Company ; And that he having refus'd the said Lord Basil Hamilton Acces, for the Reasons com-municated to the Lord Chancellor by the Secre-taries of State ; yet being willing to give an An-swer to what the Company desir'd, his Majesty was resolv'd, in the Terms of Treaties, to de-mand from the King of Spain, that Captain Pinkerton, and those of his Crew, who were detained Prisoners at Carthagena, should be set at Liberty ; That it was his Majesty's intention to advance the Trade of Scotland ; and that the Subjects of that Kingdom should he allow'd the same Liberty of Commerce that others enjoy'd with English Plan-tations ; but that the three Frigats they demand-ed having been given by Parliament, for Guard-ing the Coasts, he was resolv'd not to dispose of them, till he had the Advice of his Parliament. In Answer to the said Chancellor's Letter, the Di-rectors sent another to the Secretaries of State for <sup>The Direc-</sup><sub>Answer to the</sub> Scotland, containing in Substance ' That the Coun-cil General of their Company having thought fit to send up one of their Number with an Address to his Majesty, and with Instructions concerning the Contents of their Company's former Petiti-ons, they thought that none could be more capa-ble to discharge that Trust than the Lord Basil Ha-milton, as being thoroughly vers'd in the Course of the Company's Affairs ; Nor more acceptable to his Majesty, as having no Objections made against him

A. C.  
1700.<sup>The King's</sup>  
<sub>Letter to</sub>  
<sup>his Council</sup>  
<sub>of Scot.</sub><sup>The Direc-</sup>  
<sub>Answer to the</sub><sup>Lord Chan-</sup>  
<sub>celler.</sub>

A. C.  
1700.

him when he was appointed, several Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, being then present That they were surpriz'd to find by a Letter from the Lord Chancellor, that the King would not allow the Lord Basil Acces, because he had not waited on his Majesty when last in *London*; but his Lordship being sent by, and having instructions from the Council General, they could say nothing to other than intreat their Lordships, That they would use their Interests with his Majesty to allow the Lord Basil to have Acces to his Royal Person lest the Refusal of it might not be only a Discouragement to the Company, and all its well-Wishers, but give ground to the World to believe That his not being allow'd Acces to his Majesty was upon Account of carrying an Address to the Company, which every Body knew stood need of, and had a just Right to his Majesty's Royal Favour and Protection. They also Writ to Lord Basil Hamilton, That as they were sensible his generous condescension to their Request in undertaking so troublesom a Journey to *London*, that Time of the Year, purely to serve the rest of his Country; So they could but hear regret, That the carrying the Company's Commission, should be the occasion of putting a distinguishing Mark upon a Person of his Lordship's Quality and Merit, as to be denied Acces to his Majesty's Person, because he had not waited on Majesty when last in *London*. That no Body so blind but might see thro' that: And that when as they never heard that his Lordship had done any Thing unworthy of his Quality, or consistent with the Duty of a Loyal and Peaceable Subject; So they still hop'd, that by his prudent Management, his Majesty might be unceiv'd of any Misrepresentation he might have made, and that he would yet condescend to give his Lordship Acces to his Royal Person, their Address, and give a gracious Answer to the Contents of it, and the other Particulars mentioned in his Instructions.

On the other hand the House of Lords in England A. C.  
 represented in an Address to his Majesty, ' That 1700.  
 according to their Duty, being sollicitous for the  
 Preservation and Increase of the Trade of the <sup>Address of</sup>  
 Kingdom, on which the Support of his Majesty's <sup>the En-</sup>  
 Greatness and Honour so much depended, as glish  
 well as the Security and Defence of his People, <sup>House of</sup>  
 had been very apprehensive, That the Step made <sup>Lords as</sup>  
 towards the Settlement of the Scots at Darlich, <sup>gainst the</sup> Scotch  
 might tend to the great Prejudice of <sup>Settlement</sup> England, and <sup>at Darien.</sup>  
 possibly to the Disturbance of that Peace and good  
 Correspondence with the Crown of Spain, which Feb. 12.  
 they conceiv'd to be very advantageous. That there-  
 fore they had taken the same into serious Conside-  
 ration, and thought it proper to be laid before his  
 Majesty, as the common Father of both Countries.  
 And that as they were truly sensible of the great  
 Losses their Neighbour Kingdom had sustain'd,  
 both by Men and Treasure, in their Expeditions  
 to that Place, which they very heartily lamented;  
 so they should not endeavour by any Interposition  
 of theirs, to defeat the Hopes the Scots might still  
 entertain of Recovering these Losses by their further  
 engaging in that Design, but that they Judg'd such  
 a Prosecution on their Parts, must end not only  
 in far greater Disappointments to themselves, but, at  
 the same Time, prove inconvenient to the Trade  
 and Quiet of the Kingdom of England. That  
 they presum'd to put his Majesty in mind of the  
 Address of both Houses of Parliament, presented  
 to his Majesty on the 17th of December, 1695. in  
 the close of which Address his Majesty would see  
 the unanimous Sense of the Kingdom, in rela-  
 tion to any Settlement the Scots might make in the  
 West-Indies, by virtue of an Act of Parliament  
 past about that Time in the Kingdom of Scotland,  
 which was the Occasion of the Address. That  
 they also humbly represented to his Majesty, That  
 having receiv'd Information of some Orders his  
 Majesty had sent to the Governors of the Planta-  
 tions on that Subject, the House had on the 18th  
 of January then last past, come to this Resolution,  
 That his Majesty's Pleasure signified to the Gover-  
 nors

A. C.

1700.

nors of the Plantations, in Relation to the Settlement at *Darien*, was agreeable to the mention'd Address of both Houses of Parliament; And that on the 8th of that instant February, the House came to a farther Resolution, That the Settlement of the Scots Colony at *Darien*, was inconsistent with the good of the Plantation-Trade of the Kingdom. All which they hop'd his Majesty would take into his Royal Consideration.

This Address was carried only by Four or Five Votes, and about Sixteen Peers enter'd their Protest against it. As for the Commons, they absolutely refus'd to concur with it; but however, his Maj:

*The King's Answer to the Lords Address.*

made Answer, That having receiv'd a very Dutiful Address from the House of Peers, he was pleas'd to let them know, That he would always have a very great regard to their Opinion; and that he assur'd them, that he would never be wanting, by all means, to promote the Welfare and Good of the Trade of England. At this Time his Majesty was pleas'd to declare, That he did not but have a great Concern and Tenderness for his Kingdom of Scotland, and a desire to advance their Welfare and Prosperity; and was very sensibly touch'd with the Loss his Subjects of that Kingdom had sustain'd by the unhappy Expedition, in order to a Settlement at *Darien*. That his Majesty did apprehend, that Difficulties might too often arise, with Respect to the different Interests of Trade, between his two Kingdoms, unless such Means were found out to unite them more nearly and amicably; wherefore he took this Opportunity of putting the House of Peers in Mind of what he recommended to his Parliament, soon after his Accession to the Throne, that there would consider of an Union between the two Kingdoms.

*Design to unite Eng. and Scotland.*

That his Majesty was of Opinion, That nothing could contribute more to the Security and Happiness of his two Kingdoms; and was inclin'd to hope, that after they had liv'd near a Hundred Years under the same Head, some happy Expedient might be found for making them one People, in case a Treaty were set on Foot for that purpose. And therefore he very earnestly recommended that Measures to the Consideration of the House. Hereupon the Lord Fram'd and pass'd an Act for Authorizing certain Commissioners of the Realm of England, to Treat with Commission

*missioners of Scotland, for the Weal of both Kingdoms,* A. C.  
*to which the Commons † refus'd to give their Con-* 1700.  
*Currence. About two Months\* before, a Complaint* ~~Previous in~~  
*was made to the House of Commons of a Printed Book, entitled, *An Enquiry into the Causes of the effectual*  
**Miscarriage of the Scots Colony at Darien, and the* † Mar. 5.*  
*House having examin'd the said Book, resolv'd, That:* Jan. 15.  
*at highly reflecting on the Honour of his Majesty, and both*  
*Houses of Parliament, and tending to create Jealousies*  
*and Animosities between the two Kingdoms of England*  
*and Scotland, was a False, Scandalous and Traiterous*  
*Libel; Order'd it to be burnt by the Hands of the*  
*common Hang-man, and Addrest his Majesty to*  
*issue out his Royal Proclamation for the Discover*  
*ing and Apprehending the Author, Printer, and*  
*Publisher of the said Libel: Which Proclamation*  
*was publish'd accordingly.**

In the mean time, notwithstanding his Majesty's *The Scotch*  
 Proclamation issued out in *Scotland* on the 18th of *National*  
*December last, against disorderly Petitioning;* the *Address.*  
 Scotch went on with a National Address to his Ma-  
 jesty, which was presented by the Marquis of Tweed-  
 dale on the 25th of March, and import'd, 'That  
 they being deeply affected with the hard Circum-  
 stances of the Indian and African Company of his  
 Majesty's Kingdom of Scotland, both Abroad and  
 at Home, as being of Universal Concern to the  
 whole Nation; And that his Majesty having been  
 pleas'd by his Royal Answer to the Council Ge-  
 neral of the said Companies Petition, to signifie,  
 That he very much regretted the Loss which that  
 Kingdom and the Company had then lately suf-  
 stain'd: That upon all Occasions his Majesty  
 would Protect and Encourage the Trade of the  
 Nation, and that he would order the Parliament to  
 meet when he judg'd the Good of the Nation re-  
 quir'd it: That they were thereby encourag'd in  
 most dutiful and humble Manner, to represent to  
 his Majesty, That as the Estates of Parliament and  
 that Nation, which they represented, had a pecu-  
 liar Interest in the Concerns of the said Company,  
 as was particularly manifested in their Unanimous  
 Address to his Majesty, August 5. 1698. So they  
 humbly

A. C.  
1700.

humblly conceiv'd nothing could be so conducible to support the Credit and Interest of the said Company under its present Misfortunes, as a Meeting of the said Estates in Parliament, and that the Good of the Nation, could, at no time, require their Meeting, more than at present. That they doubted not but that under the Influences of his Majesty's Favour and Protection, together with the Assistance which might be reasonably expected from his said Parliament, the said Company might be enabled to prosecute their Undertaking with greater Assurance, and better Success, than hitherto they could have done, under the many Stops and Difficulties which they met with from time to time. Wherefore they, in all humble Duty, most earnestly entreated, and most assuredly expected, That his Majesty would order his said Parliament to meet as soon as possible; which they doubted not would tend to the Honour of his Majesty, and the general Good and Satisfaction of the Nation.

Upon the Presenting of this Address, one of the Commissioners signified to the King, That it was hop'd his Majesty would be pleas'd to look upon it, not only as a Petition for Allowing the Parliament to Sit, but likewise as a Testimony of the Nation's Concern for the Interest of the *Indian* and *African* Company. To which his Majesty was pleas'd to answer. *That that would be best known in Parliament and that the Parliament could not Sit before the 14th of May then next ensuing, but that it would Sit then.*

*The growth  
of Popery  
check'd.* On the 21st of February the Clergy of the County Palatine of Lancaster presented a Petition to the Commons of England, praying that such effectua Methods as should be thought fit, might be us'd to stop the growth of Popery, and prevent the mischievous Effects that were otherwise likely to be produced by the insolent Behaviour and Attempts of Papish Priests: Whereupon Mr. How reported from the Committee appointed to enquire how far the Laws against Papish Recusants had been put in Execution, and to propose what further Remedies were necessary to suppress the Growth of Popery in the Kingdoms, and to strengthen the Protestant Religion

or

On, ' That it did not appear to them, that the Laws against *Popish* Recusants had generally been put in Execution ; That it was their Opinion, that a further Reward be given to such Persons as should Discover and Convict *Popish* Priests or Jesuits ; That it would be a further Remedy against the growth of *Papery*, that perpetual Imprisonment be inflicted upon *Popish* Priests and *Popish* School-Masters, convict upon the Oath of one or more Witnesses ; That no Person Born after the 25th day of March 1700. being a *Papist*, be capable of inheriting any Title of Honour or Estate within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed* : And that no *Papist* be capable of purchasing any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments in the said Kingdom, either in his own Name, or in the Name of any Person in Trust for him. The Commons having agreed to these Resolutions, order'd a Bill to be brought in thereupon ; which Bill soon after received the Royal Assent.

Some time before, the Duke of *Norfolk*, taking advantage of the Precedent made the last Year in the Case of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, lodg'd a Bill in the folk's *Marriage* with *the Lady Mary Mordant*, and to enable him to Marry *solv'd*. See again, which in few days past both Houses, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Duchess of *Norfolk*.

Before we leave this Session of Parliament, we must take Notice of a Passage that made at that time a great deal of Noise : The Commons having appointed one *preach'd* Mr. *Stephens* to preach before them on the 30th of *January*. That Minister, who it seems, was tainted with *Republican Principles*, instead of asserting the Rights and Prerogatives of *Monarchy*, and suiting his Sermon to the Occasion, which was a day of Humiliation for the Murder of King *Charles the I.* by his Rebellious Subjects, he exalted the Power of the People ; preach'd up the exploded Opinions that were the first Cause of that bloody and horrid Patricide ; and would have persuaded his Honourable Auditors, that the Observation of this Fact, which

F f f f has

A. C. has always been religiously kept by all Parliament, 1700. should be utterly abolish'd. Besides which it was remark'd, that he omitted praying for the Parliament, and every branch of the Royal Family. The next day a Motion being made and the Question put, *That the Thanks of the House be given to Mr. Stephens for his Sermon*, it was carried in the Negative, and resolv'd, *That for the future, no Person be recommended to Preach before the House, who is under the Dignity of a Dean in the Church, and has not taken the Degree of Doctor in Divinity.*

*Second Treaty of Partition* was fitting, there was a second Treaty agitated and concluded between <sup>the</sup> *land, France and Holland*, whereby instead of the concluded. electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, (who dy'd on the <sup>6th</sup> March 15 February 1699. N. S.) the Archduke *Charles of Austria*, was to have all the *Spanish Dominions* within and without *Europe*, except what by the former Treaty had been assign'd to the *Dauphin of France*; And that the Duke of *Lorrain*, instead of his own Country, which was also to be given to *France*, should have the *Dutchy of Milan*; and the *Prin* of *Vaudemont*, the *County of Bitsch* confer'd upon him. His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for making this Treaty were the Earls of *Portland* and *Jeffreys*.

*The Great Seal taken from the Lord Somers*. Immediately after the Parliament was prorogued the King sent the Earl of *Portland* to the Lord *Somers* to demand the Great Seal from him. Whether his Majesty made this step by his own determination, or by the impulse of his new Faver who headed a growing Party, History cannot tell; but 'tis most certain, that thereby his Majesty lost abundance of true Friends, without gaining any real ones; For tho' the *Lord Somers* had been attack'd by the Commons, yet the rest of that House had warmly stood up in his Defence. And as the abandoning so faithful a Minister did not but discourage others from embracing his Majesty's Service; so his Majesty's yielding tamely (if I may be allow'd the Expression) in the faint and negative Resolves of the House of Commons, could not but lay him open to

gorous Attacks. Not long \* after the Great Seal was committed to the Custody of Sir *Nathan Wright*, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, with the Title of *Lord Keeper*, who by Virtue of his Office, took his Place in the Privy-Council.

A. C.

1700,

May

21.

The removing of the Lord Somers from his high Station, tho' it displeas'd abundance, yet pleas'd almost as many ; but the admitting the Earl of *Albemarle* into the most noble Order of the Garter, which the King did on the 14th of *May*, was generally dislik'd ; tho' to make it go down the better, his Majesty did at the same time, bestow that distin- guishing Mark of Honour on the Earl of *Pembroke*, President of the Council, who highly deserv'd it, not only by his eminent Services to the Government, but likewise by his illustrious Birth. About three Weeks after the two Knights Elect were install'd at *Windso*r with the usual Formalities ; but it was observ'd, that tho' the concourse of People was extraordinary great, and the Entertainment very Splen- did, yet few of the Nobility grac'd the Ceremony by their Presence ; and that many severe Reflections were then made on his Majesty, for lavishing away a Garter on his Favourite.

Towards the latter end of *June*, the King disposed the Office of Lord Chamberlain of his Household, which had some time been vacant, to the Earl of *Jersey* ; And made the Earl of *Romney* Groom of the Stole, and the Earl of *Carlisle* one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber. Three days \* after his Majesty declar'd in Council, That the publick Affairs requiring his going over to *Holland*, he had appointed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord President of the Council, the Viscount *Lansdale*, Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain of his Household ; the Earl of *Bridgewater*, first Commissioner of the Admiralty ; the Earl of *Marlborough*, Governor to his Highness the Duke of *Grafton* ; and the Earl of *Tankerville*, first Commissioner of the Treasury, to the Lords Justices of *England*, for the Administration of the Government during his Absence. On the 4th of *July*, his Majesty set out from *Hempston*: Court ; lay

Sir

*Nathan**Wright*

made Lord

Keeper.

The Earls

of Pemb-

roke and

Albe-

marle

made Knts.

of the Gar-

ter.

And in-

stall'd.

June 5.

scd.

of the Gar-

ter.

June 5.

A. C. that Night at Canterbury ; and the next day embark'd  
 1700. ed at Margate for Holland, where he safely arriv'd  
 on the Seventh of that Month.

*The Par-* Before the King left England, his Majesty thought  
*liament* of it necessary to assemble the Parliament of Scotland,  
 Scotland and for that Purpose appointed the Duke of Queens-  
 bary to be his High-Commissioner. On the 21st of  
 May 21. May the Parliament of that Kingdom being met at  
 Edinburgh, his Majesty's Letter to them was first  
 Read, which was to this Effect :

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' The great Desire we have to promote and ad-  
 vance the Interest of that our Antient Kingdom,  
 did make us intend to have held this Sessions of  
 Parliament in Person, that we might more clearly  
 have discern'd, what is yet needful to be done, for  
 the full Establishment of your Religion, Laws and  
 Liberties : And as our Design in coming to Britain,  
 was the Relief and Happiness of the three King-  
 doms, so we are firmly resolv'd to make it the  
 chief Design of our Reign, to do every thing that  
 may tend to the advantage and good of our  
 Subjects.

' The present Circumstances of Affairs abroad,  
 not allowing of our being with you at present;  
 We have appointed our Right Trusty and Right  
 intirely belov'd Cousin and Councellor, *James*  
 Duke of Queensbury, to represent our Royal Person,  
 and to be our Commissioner in this Session. We  
 are fully satisfied with his Fitness and Ability for  
 discharging this Trust : And we doubt not but his  
 constant Loyalty to us since our Accession to the  
 Crown, and his Zeal and Fidelity for our Service,  
 and the Prosperity and Good of the Kingdom,  
 which has appear'd on all Occasions, and in all the  
 Trusts wherein he has been employ'd, will render  
 him acceptable to you.

' We have fully instructed him in all things that  
 we think may fall under your Consideration, and  
 seem to be necessary at present. Therefore we  
 desire that you may give him entire Trust and  
 Credit. The breaking out of the War in some  
 Places of Europe, the great arming by Sea and  
 Land,

A. C.  
1700.

' Land, the uncertain State of the Publick Peace, and the continued Designs of our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, cannot but convince you that it is necessary for your Safety that the Forces be maintain'd; and we expect that you will certainly supply us with sufficient Funds for that end.

' We are heartily sorry for the Misfortunes and Losses that the Nation has sustain'd in their Trade, and we will effectually Concur in any thing that may contribute for Promoting and Encouraging Trade, that being so indispensably needful for the Welfare of the Nation. And we do particularly recommend to you the encouraging Manufactures, and the improvement of the Native Product of the Kingdom, which is not only the surest Foundation of Foreign Trade, but will be an effectual way for providing and employing the Poor, whose Circumstances require your Consideration and Assistance.

' We give you full Assurance, that we will maintain your Religion, Laws and Liberties, and *Presbyterian* Government, as it is establish'd: And it will be most acceptable to us, that you fall upon effectual Methods for preventing the growth of *Popery*, and discouraging Vice and Immorality.

' We have had very many eminent Proofs of your Loyalty and good Affection to us, particularly in all your Proceedings in the last Session; for which we return you our hearty Thanks. And seeing we have demanded nothing of you upon this Occasion, but what is both necessary for your Preservation against the Designs or Attempts of your Enemies, and for promoting the Welfare and Advantage of the Nation; Therefore we doubt not but you will Act with Unanimity and Dispatch, so as all that comes before you may be concluded to the mutual Satisfaction of us and our People. And assuring you of our Royal Favour and Protection, we bid you heartily Farewel. After the Reading of this Letter, the Lord High Commissioner made a Speech, as did likewise the Lord

A. C. Marchmon Lord High Chancellor, which done, the  
1700. House adjourn'd to the 24th.

W.W.  
R. presen-  
tation of  
the Scotch  
Company,  
May 26.

*Address of  
the Shire  
of Had-  
dington.  
May 27.*

The Parliament was but just met again, when there came a sharp Representation to them, from the Council General of the African and India Company, containing a tedious Rehearsal of their Losses, Disappointments and Grievances : Wherein Representation was back'd by an Address from the Shire of Haddington : Importing, ' That after a long and expensive War, they expected to have enjoy'd the Blessing of a happily concluded Peace by the Re-establishment of their Foreign Trade, Encouragement of Home Manufactures, Employing the Poor, in Improvement of their New Product, and the lessening of their publick Expenses; but that instead thereof, to their unspeakable Loss, and almost ruin of the Nation, they found their Trade abroad sensibly decay'd, their Corn carried out, by the Importation of Commodities from Places where theirs were prohibited : That their Woollen and other Manufactures at Home receiv'd not that Encouragement which the Good of the Country requir'd ; And more specially that their Company trading to Africa and the Indies met with so much Opposition from Abroad, and got so little support at Home, after so great a Loss of Men, and Expence of Treasure, it was too probable that their Settlement in Caledonia would fall a second time, under the same unlucky Circumstances as at first, if it prevent'd. That yet, after all those Hardships the Nation groan'd under, numerous Forces were kept on Foot, which occasion'd then in time of Peace, heavy and unnecessary Taxes, while the much wealthier Neighbours were Disbanding their Troops. All which Calamities they could not look upon as the Effect of the displeasure of a mighty God, for the Immoralities that every where abounded amongst all Ranks and Degrees of Men, to the Dishonour of God, and their Religion, the debauching the Spirits, and corrupting the Manners of the People.'

There were likewise at the same time, several other Addresses and Petitions presented to the Parliament, complaining of many general and particular Grievances, and praying for Redress thereof; after Reading of all which a Motion being made and prest, that the Parliament should resolve, *That the Colony of Caledonia in Darien, was a Legal and Rightful Settlement in the Terms of the Act of Parliament 1695. And that the Parliament would maintain and support the same;* his Majesty's High-Commissioner, fearing the Consequences of this Vote, which was likely to be carried in the Affirmative, did immediately Adjourn the Parliament for three Days; and at their next Meeting, Adjourn'd it further for twenty Days. Whereupon the Plurality of the Members met that very Evening, and sign'd an Address to his Majesty, wherein they complain'd, of their having been interrupted by a sudden Adjournment while they were debating a Motion concerning their Colony at Darien, which they conceiv'd was not agreeable to the 40th Act of the 11th Parliament of King Jatties King, VI. wherein it is enacted, That nothing should be done or commanded, which might directly or indirectly prejudge the Liberty of free voting, and Reasoning of the Estates of Parliament. That by a subsequent Adjournment of twenty Days, the Parliament was not permitted to come to any Resolution in the pressing Concerns of the Nation, which they could not think consistent with that Article of their Claim of Right, whereby it was declar'd, That for the Redress of all Grievances, strengthening and preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently call'd and allow'd to Sit, and the Freedom of Speech and Debate secur'd to the Members. Wherefore they earnestly intreated his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to allow his Parliament to meet on the Day to which it was then adjourn'd; and to sit as long as might be necessary for Redressing the Grievances of the Nation.

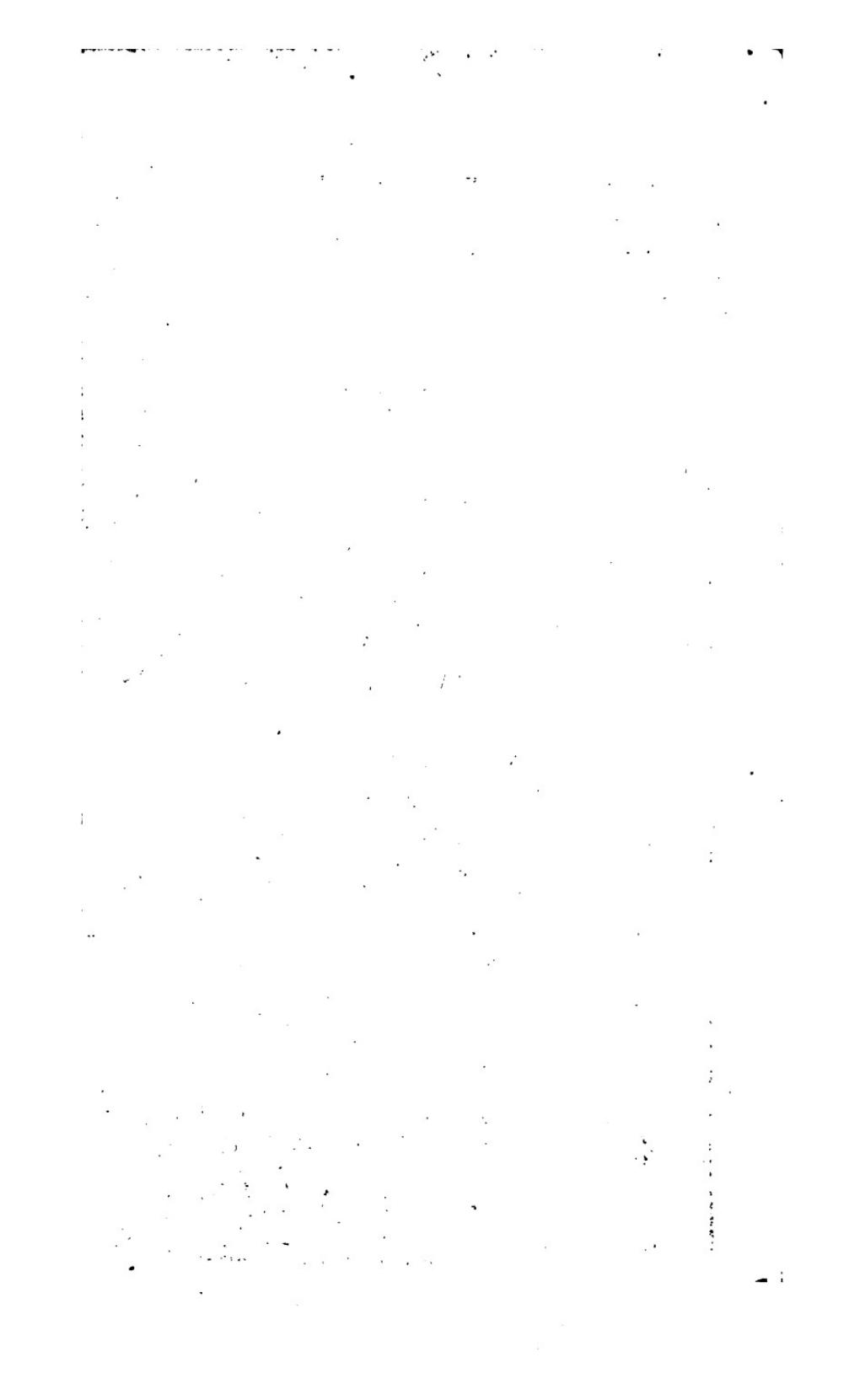
This Address being presented and read to the King, his Majesty said, He would Consider of it. And at a second Audience, the Lord Ross, one of the Commissioners, in the Name of the rest, Addressing himself to the King to this purpose: 'That they

A. C. 1700. were come by his appointment to receive his  
 swer, to the Addreſſ which they presented to  
 the Loyal Members of his Parliament of Scot  
 his Majesty told them, ‘ That he could give no  
 fwer at that time to their Petition, but they sh  
 know his Intentions in Scotland.

The Addreſſers finding that the Parliament  
 further adjourn'd by Proclamation, and not kn  
 ing how ſoon it might be allow'd to Sit, for  
 the Draught of a ſecond National Addreſſ, i  
 sign'd by the ſeveral Shires and Burroughs throu  
 the Kingdom : But while the ſame was ca  
 on, his Majesty writ a Letter directed to the  
 of Queensbury, and the Privy-Council, which I  
 was publish'd in the manner of a Proclamation.

*The King's Letter to the Duke of Queensbury, and Privy Council of Scotland, July 26.*

wherein the King declar'd, ‘ That if it had  
 been poffible for him to have agreed to the Resol  
 fer'd to affert the Right of the African Com  
 Colony in America, tho' that Method seen  
 him unnecessary, yet his Majesty had fro  
 beginning readily done it, at the earnest d  
 of his Ministers, and for his People's Satisfac  
 all other Considerations ſet apart ; but ſince  
 things were much chang'd, his Majesty bein  
 ly ſorry for the Nation's Loss, and moft wi  
 to grant what might be needful for the relief  
 ease of the Kingdom, he affur'd them, tha  
 would be ſo ready to concur with his Parlia  
 in every thing that could be reasonably expe  
 of him, for aiding and ſupporting their Inte  
 and repairing their Losses, that his good Ser  
 should have just Grounds to be ſensible of hi  
 ty Inclinations to advance the Wealth and  
 perity of that his Majesty's antient King  
 That his Majesty was confident that that Dec  
 tion would beſatisfying to all good Men, who  
 certainly be careful both of their own Preſerva  
 and of the Honour and Interēt of the Go  
 ment, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be ſed  
 nor give any Advantage to Enemies and ill de  
 ing Persons, ready to catch hold of any oppo  
 nity, as their Practicies did too maniſtely w  
 Concluding, That his Majesty's neceſſary



R. 457



His Royal Highness William  
Duke of Gloucester.

Printed for M. Gillyflower and L. Meredith



I. Stuart Sculp:

tres-haut, tres-puissant, et tres-illustre Prince,  
WILLIAUME Fils de la Princesse ANNE,  
• le Prince GEORGE de DANEMARC;  
valier du tres-noble Ordre de la TARTIERE:  
talle au Château de WIEVDESORE le 24<sup>e</sup> jour  
de Juillet, l'an MDCXCVI.

P.457



A. C.  
1700.

fence had occasion'd the late Adjournment, but as soon as God should bring him back, he was fully resolv'd his Parliament should meet.

The King had not been many Weeks in Holland, when he receiv'd the Surprizing and Melancholy News of the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, which was in a great measure occasion'd by the Solemnizing of his Nativity, on Wednesday July the 24th. After the Ceremony was over his Highness found himself fatigu'd, and indispos'd, and the next Day he was extreamly Sick, and complain'd of his Throat. All Friday he was hot and feaverish; On Saturday Morning after taking away a little Blood, he thought himself better; but in the Evening, his Feaver appearing more violent, a Blister was applied to him, and other proper Remedies administred. The same Day a Rash appear'd on his Skin, which encreasing on Sunday, more Blisters were laid on. In the Afternoon the Feaver growing stronger, his Highness went into a Dilirium, which lasted with his Life: He pass'd the Night as he did the preceding, in short broken Sleeps, and incoherent Talk. On Monday the Blisters having taken Effect, and the Pulse mending, the Physicians that attended him, thought it probable his Highness might recover; But about Eleven at Night his Highness was on the sudden seiz'd with a difficult Breathing, and could swallow nothing down, insomuch that he expir'd before midnight; being Ten years and Five Days Old.

Never was so great a Loss, so little lamented; Which may be ascrib'd to the different Parties that divided England; Two of which I mean, the Jacobites and Republicans; look'd upon that hopeful young Prince, as a future Obstacle to their respective Designs. Grief, upon this sad Occasion, seem'd to be confin'd within the Palace of St. James's, and to center in a more sensible manner, in the Royal Breasts of the Princess and Prince of Denmark, who mourn'd not only for themselves, but for the whole Nation. The Duke of Gloucester was a Prince whose tender Constitution bended under the Weight of his Manly Soul; and was too much harass'd by the vivacity of his Genius, to be of long duration. He was

The Duke  
of Gloce-  
ster falls  
Sick.Account of  
his Distem-  
per sent to  
the King,  
by Dr. Hannes,  
Dr. Gib-  
bons.He Dies  
July 29.His Death  
not duly la-  
mented.Except by  
the Prin-  
cess andPrince of  
Denmark.The Duke  
of Gloce-  
ster's Chan-  
cellor.

scarce

A. C. scarce Seven Years Old, when he understood to  
 1700. Terms of Fortification and Navigation, knew all  
 the different Parts of a strong Place, and a Ship  
 War; and could Marshal a Company of Boys, wh  
 had voluntarily Listed themselves to attend him. He  
 had early suck'd in his Mother's Piety, and was  
 always attentive to Prayers; but he had a particular  
 aversion to Dancing, and all Womanish Exercise,  
 his only delight being in Marshal Sports and Hunt  
 ing: In a Word, he was too forward to arrive at Ma  
 turity.

The King had ever express'd a great Love for the  
 Duke of Gloucester, and was certainly very much af  
 fected by his untimely Death. But not to dwell  
 any longer upon this afflicting Subject, his Maj  
 esty was, about this Time, waited on at *Loo*, by the  
*Shop* of *Qsnabrug*, Brother to the Duke of *Lorraine*  
 and gave Audience to the President *de la Tour*, Env  
 extraordinaire from the Duke of *Savoy*; And the Bi  
 of *Jersey*'s going over to attend his Majesty, occu  
 p'd various Speculations. In September, his Maj  
 esty was waited upon at *Breda*, by the Duke of *Ba  
 ria*; at the *Grave* by the Electoral Prince of *Bu  
 denburg*, and the Electress Dowager of *Hanover*  
 who also accompanied his Majesty to the *Hague*  
 where we may reasonably suppose, considering the  
 State of the Royal Family of *England* at that mo  
 ment, by the Death of the Duke of *Glocester*, the  
 Business of the Succession in the Protestant Line  
 was so far concert'd, as to have it laid before  
 Parliament at their next Sessions.

*War in the  
 North.*

Some Time before a League was made betw  
 the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*, with the Cz  
 of *Muscovy*, to crush the young King of *Sweden* &  
 their united Force, and kindle a violent War  
 in the North. Whilst the Poles sat down before  
 in *Livonia*, the King of *Denmark* attack'd the D  
 of *Holstein*, the Brother-in-Law, and Confidant  
 the King of *Sweden*; And under pretence of having  
 some Forts Demolish'd, proceeded to subdue  
 whole Country, and laid Siege to *Tromsøgen*: Both  
 without Success; Several Princes and States  
 concern'd themselves in making up this Branch,

A. C.  
1700.

none so particularly as *England* and *Holland*, who finding an amicable Mediation would not do, his Majesty thought fit to send a Squadron of Thirty English and Dutch Men of War into the Sound, besides Fire-ships and Bomb vessels. This Squadron arriv'd at the Mouth of the Sound, on the Twentieth of July; and about the same Time the Fleet of Sweden put to Sea; Whereupon the Danish Fleet quitted the Sound; and presently after the Conjunction of the Swedes with the Confederates, near *Laundscroon*, beyond the Isle of *Vere*, they retir'd in some Confusion, for fear of being attack'd, under the Castle of *Copenhagen*: The Confederates made a shew of Bombing that City, not with design to do it any Damage, tho' they might have laid it in Ashes, but only to encline the King of Denmark to a Peace; which was much hastened by the Descent of the Swedish Troops, headed by their King, in the Isle of *Zeeland*. For his Danish Majesty being coop'd up in *Holstein*, by some Swedish Frigats, cruising on that Coast; And therefore unable to save his Capital City, otherwise than by a Treaty; the Negotiations were reassum'd, and effectually carried on at *Travendal*, within a Mile of *Seyeburg* in *Holstein* where both the Danish and Confederate Armies lay, so that after a Debate of Six Days the Peace was at length sign'd on the 18th of <sup>Peace be-</sup> *August*, <sup>tween</sup> between *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and the Duke of *Holstein*, <sup>Sweden,</sup> *Denmark* with the Exclusion of *Moscow* and *Poland*. Some Days before Lieutenant General *Bassier*, who com-<sup>and Hol-</sup> manded in the Town of *Tonningen*, when it was *Stein*, lately besieg'd by the *Danes*, waited upon his Maje- Aug. 18. sty at *Loo*; being sent by the Duke of *Holstein*, in N. S. acknowledgment of his Majesty's Protection; And about Six Weeks after, the King of *Poland*'s Resident at the *Hague*, presented a Memorial to the States-General, full of Assurances of Friendship from the King his Master, and acquainting them, That what induc'd him to put off the Bombarding of *Riga*, when every thing was in Readiness for exacting that Design, was chiefly the consideration of the Loss which divers Merchants, Subjects of the King of *England*, and the States-General, would have suffered thereby. His Majesty having Writ to the Czar

A. C.

1700.

*The King  
lands in  
England,  
Oct. 18.*

*The Parlia-  
ment of  
Scotland  
meets a-  
gain.*

*The King's  
Letter to  
them.*

of *Moscovy*, upon the Occasion of the Differ-  
ence between him and the Crown of *Sweden*, to pro-  
pose an Accommodation, and offer his Mediation:  
having likewise dispatch'd several important Affairs  
at the *Hague*, his Majesty embark'd for *Eng-  
land* the 17th of *October*, (O. S.) safely landed at *Han-  
ton* the next Day; Din'd at Sir *Isaac Rebow's* at *Cold-  
ham* on the 19th, lay at *Chelmsford* that Night, and  
the 20th came to *Hampton Court*. Four Days  
the Parliament of *England* was further Prorogued  
the 21st of *September* following.

In this Interim let us Conclude the Affairs of  
*Scotland*; The King made good his Declaration,  
even before his Return he allow'd the Parlia-  
ment of that Kingdom to meet on the 28th of *October*,

sent them a Letter from *Loo*, containing in Substa-  
nce  
That having adjourn'd their Parliament on acc-  
ount of his going beyond Sea, he then promis'd what  
was now ready to make good to them at this M-  
eeting; That he had consider'd their Address in  
on behalf of the *African Company*, and wa-  
s comply with their Desires, in relation to that Na-  
tional concern; and moreover, do all else that  
could be requir'd for maintaining and advanc-  
ing the Peace and Welfare of their Kingdom. I  
likewise promis'd to give his Royal Assent to  
Acts for better establishing the *Presbyterian Gov-  
ernment*, Preventing the growth of Popery, Suppres-  
sing Vice and Immorality, encouraging Piety and Vi-  
tue, Preserving and Securing Personal Liberty, &  
gulating and Advancing Trade, and especially to  
retrieving the Losses and promoting the Interests  
of the *African* and *India Companies*. He also promis'd  
to encourage Manufactures, and Assent to what  
else should be offer'd for clearing and securing Prop-  
erty, Strengthening and Facilitating the Adminis-  
tration of Justice, Restraining and Punishing  
Crimes, preserving Peace and Quietness, &c. He  
next assur'd them of his great Concern for not being  
able to assert the Companies Right of Estab-  
lishing a Colony at *Darien*, without dis-  
turbing the Peace of Christendom, and bringing that ancient  
Kingdom into an inevitable War, without hope  
of Assistance. With these plain Reasons, he don'd

not but they will be satisfied, and therefore recommending to them unanimity and the raising of Competent Taxes for their Defence, he concludes with only acquainting them, further that he had thought fit to continue the D. of Qyeensbury High-Commissioner, and so bids them heartily farewell.

It must be observ'd, that during the Interval of <sup>The Scots</sup> the 2 Sessions of Parliament came the Melancholy <sup>abandon</sup> News to *Scotland*, of their People's having abandoned, or rather surrend'red their New Settlement at *Darien*, which occasion'd the Company to represent to the Parliament on the 1st day of their Sessions,

That for want of due Protection abroad, some Persons had been encourag'd to break in upon their Priviledges even at home ; This Representation was back'd by a National Address, importing, That <sup>The last</sup> they had formerly Petition'd his Majesty for the Scotch Meeting of a Parliament to support and assert their <sup>National</sup> Company's Trading to *Africa*, and the *Indies* ; <sup>Address.</sup> which the said Parliament, declar'd, by an unanimous Address on the 5 August, 1698. to be their own and the whole Nations concern. And his Majesty having been graciously pleas'd to allow the Parliament to meet again on the 21st of May, 1700. they could not but then express their Sorrow for the unexpected Adjournment thereof without their being permitted to do any thing towards the end of their Meeting.

That they did in all humble manner concur with the dutiful Address then lately presented to his Majesty, from the plurality of Members of Parliament, representing the prejudices arising to the pressing Concerns of the Nation from that Adjournment, and to the Rights and Liberties of Parliament, from the manner of it. And that it was to their unexpressible regret that, his Majesty, did seem to be prevail'd upon by the Misrepresentations of evil Counsellors, to issue out Proclamations, further adjourning the Parliament, from Time to Time, whilst not only their said Company stood in need of the Countenance, Support and Protection promis'd to it by his Majesty in Parliament, and more especially upon the Misfortunes that had then lately befallen it,

A. C.  
1700.

it, by the Success of Enemies against it's Colonies of Caledonia; and whilst the Nation it self trembled under the pressure of such Grievances as could only be redress'd in Parliament.

That to the end his Majesty might have a View thereof, they humbly represented to him how indispensably necessary it was.

That the Protestant Religion be secur'd against the Growth of Popery, Immorality and Prophaneness. That the Freedom and Independence of that Antient Kingdom, and the Nations Right and Title to Caledonia, as holding of his Majesties Crown of Scotland, be asserted and supported. That the Good Inclinations of his Majesty and Successors of Scotland, be preserv'd from Foreign Influence, as well as from the misrepresentations of pernicious Councils of unnatural Countries. That the frequency and sitting of Parliaments be secur'd and ascertain'd pursuant to the Clarendon Right. That dangerous Influences upon the doom of Parliaments, either by Gratuities, Peas and Farms of any Branch of the Revenue, or the dispossessing of any part of the Revenue, or naked Property of the Crown; otherwise according to Law, for the necessary Support of Government, be preserv'd. That the publick debt be restored, and an enquiry made into the application of the Funds, laid on, and appointed by Parliament, for the support of the Government and payment of the Army. That the Security of the Nation and Government be settled in a regulated National Force, instead of a Standing Army, so burthensome to the Country, and dangerous to its Liberties. That the manner of applying the Security which they had by the Clarendon Right, for the personal Freedom of the Subject against long and Arbitrary Imprisonment, as against pursuits upon old and obsolete Laws especially declar'd. That the Trade of the Kingdom be encourag'd and advanced by duly regulating its Export and Import, by discharging particular Branches thereof, by fixing their Current Money by encouraging Manufactures, by employing the Poor, and more especially by countenancing

afflicting their said Company, in the Prosecution  
of its lawful Undertakings, And that all such Arti-  
cles of Grievances presented to his Majesty by the  
Estates of that Kingdom in the Year 1699, as had  
not been redressed, together with such other Gri-  
evances as the Parliament should at the meet-  
ing thereof, find the Nation aggriev'd with, be re-  
dressed in Parliament.

That his Majesty having by his Royal Letter of  
the 29th of May 1699, been graciously pleas'd to  
declare and give full assurance to their Representa-  
tives in the meeting of the Estates which settled the  
Crown and Royal Dignity of that Realm on his  
Majesty. That they should always find his Majesty  
ready to Protect them, and to assist the Estates in  
making such Laws as might secure their Religion,  
Liberties, and Properties, and to prevent and  
redress whatsoever might be justly grievous to them.  
That his Majesty would never believe, that the  
true Interest of his People and the Crown, could  
be opposite; and that his Majesty would always  
account it his greatest Prerogative to Assent to such  
Laws as might promote Peace and Wealth in this  
Kingdom. They therefore reckon'd it their Du-  
ty humbly to desire, and assuredly to expect that  
his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to finish the  
longing Desires and earnest Expectations of  
his People, by allowing his Parliament to meet  
as soon as possible, and when met to Sit, till they  
had fully deliberated upon and come to solid Re-  
solutions on the great and weighty Concerns of  
the Nation, and grant such Instructions to his  
Commissioner as might empower him to pass such  
Acts as the great Council of the Nation might  
think most conducive to the true Honour of his  
Majesty and Government, the Welfare of that  
Realm, both as to its Religious and Civil Interests,  
and to the full quieting of the Minds of all his Ma-  
jesty's good People. To this Address which was  
presented to the King on the 16th of November, by  
the Lord Nyker, with some other Commissioners,  
his Majesty made Answer: ' That he could not take  
further Notice of it, seeing the Parliament was  
then

A. C.      ' then met, and he had made the a Declaration of  
 1700.      ' his Mind for the good of his People, wherewith he  
 ' hop'd all his faithful Subjects would be satisfied.

The Parliament of Scotland having sat near three Months, notwithstanding some heats about the Miscarriage of their Settlement at *Darien*, they a length on the 21st of January came to this whole some and prudent Resolution, ' That in Consideration of their great Deliverance by his Majesty, and in that next under God, their Safety and Happiness depended wholly on his Preservation and that of his Government, they would support both to the utmost of their Power, and maintain such Forces as should be requisite for those Ends. Not long after the Lord High Commissioner gave the Royal Assent to an Act for keeping on Foot 3000 Men till the 1st of December 1702, and to another for a Land-Tax to maintain those Troops, which done he communicated the King's Letter wherein it was desir'd he might have 1100 Men on his own Account, to the 1st of June following, which was readily comply'd with, and then they were prorogued to the 6th of May.

*The Effect  
of the Treaty of Par-  
tition.*

Scotland being thus quieted, let us next cast our view on a Transaction which all Europe is concern'd into this very day. The Treaty of Partition once concluded, the contracting Powers propos'd it to other Princes and States for their Acceptance and Guaranty. However the thing seem'd so strange and unpresidented, that it does not appear any one did accept it. As for the Emperor he thought himself agriev'd by it, pretending a Right to the whole Spanish Monarchy. The ends the English and Dutch had in it were certainly the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, and forming a Barrier in the Netherlands to secure the latter, which two Reasons may in some measure, tho' not altogether, justifie King William's engaging in it. But as the French had different views, so they made quite another use of this Treaty for pretending to preserve the Spanish Monarchy entire, an Argument which could not fail with the proud Spaniards, they procured a Will from the crazy and half-dead King, constituting the Duke of An-

*The King  
of Spain's  
Will sign'd  
Oct. 2.  
N. S.*

you his universal Heir, upon Default of Issue; The Duke of Berry was to succeed who in like manner was to be succeeded by the Arch-Duke Charles, and he by the Duke of Savoy, and his Family, with this Proviso, however, That in conformity to the Laws of Spain, none of the Crown Lands and Signories should be Alien'd nor divided, by any of his said Successors. This Memorable Will being the subtle Work of Portocarrero, and the result of the Marquis D' Harcourt's Intrigues, was Sign'd the ad. of Octob. N. S. in a Month after which his Catholic Majesty expir'd. He was Born the 6th of Novemb. 1661. and succeeded his Father Philip IV. in 1666. <sup>The K. of Spain dies Nov. 1. N. S.</sup>

Immediately upon this Prince's Death, the Will having been open'd in presence of the Spanish Court, a Copy of it was dispatch'd by the appointed Regents to the K. of France, whereof the Dutch Envoy at Madrid having acquainted my Lord Manchester, then Ambassador at the Court of France, his Excellency, who was ever watchful on the French Proceedings, desir'd a Private Audience, wherein he press'd to know what his Majesty intended to do in this Conjunction, putting him withal in mind of his Engagement, to the King his Master. To this the French King Answered, 'That he would not take a final Resolution till his Excellency had an Answer to his Dispatches to England, which he desir'd he would not communicate to the Dutch Ambassador. However, other Considerations prevailing, his most Christian Majesty soon after accepted the said Will, in prejudice of the Treaty of Partition, and without consulting those he had concluded the latter with; so that on Nov. 16. N. S. the D. of Anjou was declared and saluted King of Spain, besides which two remarkable Instruments were drawn up, Anjou contrary to the Meaning of the Will, to preserve <sup>declar'd K.</sup> his Title to the Crown of France, in case his Elder of Spain. Broher dy'd without Inheritable Issue. This plainly shew'd, that the House of Bourbon aim'd at the Union of the Two Crowns as a greater Step to the universal Monarchy.

A. C.  
1700.

About this Time the French Ambassador in Holland, Count Briord, having told Mr. Stanhope, the English Envoy there, that his Master had accepted the Will upon Information that the English did not like it, asking him his Thoughts upon it, Mr. Stanhope reply'd, his Question was too weighty for an *ad tempore* Answer, but added, I bear you have communicated it to the Pentioner Heinsius, pray what he think of it? The Pentioner, reply'd the French Ambassador, told me, he would impart it to the Secretary. Not long after Count Briord presented a Memorial to the States, alledging the great trouble Reason for insuperable Difficulties of the Partition, and presenting, That tho' his Master had not kept the Terms of the said Treaty; yet had he adhered to the intent of it, which was preserving the *Equilibrium* of Europe.

This Memorial was back'd by an elaborate Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to persuade the States of his Master's accepting the Will, announcing those Advantages which would have accrued to him from the Partition, was only to confirm *Æquilibrium* (or Ballance) so long wish'd for by Europe. This Memorial and Speech would however had but little Effect on their High and Mighty, had not the French at the same time overruled Spanish Netherlands, and by Stratagem, seiz'd several strong Towns, partly Garrison'd by Languedoc, whereby the States were brought under a necessity of acknowledging the Duke of Anjou's Title to Spain, to get their Soldiers again, who though their Title thereto were not without Difficulty suffer'd in Spain.

Tho' K. William was highly concerned at the proceedings of the French Court, yet like a good Politician did forbear to shew his Resentment, it should be in a Condition to revenge himself when Count Tallard, (after his Return from whither he went every Year from Holland to accompany his Master with his Negotiations) came to wait his Majesty at Kensington, the King then looking at a Window, contented himself to say to him,

The Dutch  
acknow-  
ledge the  
D. of An-  
jou's Title  
to Spain.

# WILLIAM the Third.

467

Sirr. P. Ambassador, le Tems est been Changt, by which Expression, his Majesty meant not only the Alteration of the Weather, but chiefly the Change of Time, and circumstances of Things.

A. C.

1700.

The French

word

Tems sig-

nifies both

Weather

and Times

'Tis easie to imagine how little the King was pleased with the present Parliament, by his parting with them last without speaking to them; Silence in Princes, and indeed other Persons, being the most emphatical way of expressing Dissatisfaction. Therefore his Majesty, looking upon a War with France as unavoidable, and having but little reason to expect effectual Assistance from a H. of C. that had a Pique to the Court, thought fit to dissolve the present Parliament, and call another to Meet on the 6th of February ensuing.

The Parlia-

ment dis-

solv'd.

Dec. 19.

At the same Time in order to bespeak the affections of the Country Party, and the Church of England, his Majesty made some Removes, in the Employments of the greatest Trusts. The E. of Rochester, he appointed Governor general of Ireland, the Lord Godolphin first Commissioner of the Treasury, in the room of Charles Mountague Esq; upon whom he had before conferr'd the Place of Auditor of the Exchequer, and created him Lord Halifax, to Skreen him from some Enemies in the House of Com. the Lord Tankerville he made Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Lord Lonsdale deceas'd, and Sir Charles Hedges, one of the Judges of the Admiralty, he made one of the Principal Secretaries of State in the room of the Earl of Jersey.

A. C.

1701.

By this Time the Court of England having observed the vast quantities of French Gold that were in the Nation, insomuch that the whole Trade was in a manner carried on with that Coin, and that many bush French Louis d' ors, and Spanish Pistoles, wanted near Six Pence of what they pass'd for, caused an Order to be made in Council, that the said Foreign Coin, should not go for above 17 Shillings a piece; This great quantity of Foreign Gold in England, at this Time gave occasion for a Report that Count Tallard the French Ambassador had brought it over, and distributed it among some Members of the H. of Com. But what Truth there is in this, I shall

An Order

about Fr.

and Spa-

nish Gold.

Feb. 5.

G g g 2 not

A. C. not pretend to determine. Two Days before this  
 1701. Order, Count Tallard had his Audience of Leave, and  
 soon after set out for France. In his room one Monsieur  
 Tal-sieur Poussin had been appointed, but with the Chal-  
 lard's Character only of Secretary.

*dience of Leave.* On the 6th of February the Parliament Met, but  
 Feb. 5. were Prorogued to the 10th, when the Commons be-  
 ing ordered to choose a Speaker, and having made  
 choice of Robert Harley, Esq; a Person of distingui-  
 shed Parts, and Manly Eloquence, they return'd to  
 the H. of Lords the next Day, whither the King's  
 Majesty bring'd both Houses to the following  
 speech, *the King's Speech,* ‘ That the Death of the Duke of Gloucester  
 ‘ having made it absolutely necessary, there should  
 ‘ be a further Provision for the Succession in the Pro-  
 ‘ testant Line, on which the Happiness of the Nation  
 ‘ on, and the Security of its Religion so much de-  
 ‘ pended, he could not but recommend it to their ear-  
 ‘ ly and effectual Consideration; Next he advis'd  
 ‘ them to consider the present State of Affairs, em-  
 ‘ broil'd by the late K. of Spain's Death, and the  
 ‘ Declaration of his Successor, and to endeavour to  
 ‘ prevent the ill Consequences thereof. Lastly, he  
 ‘ desir'd from the Com. an Aid and Supplies of the  
 ‘ Deficiencies, and especially recommended to them  
 ‘ the Condition of the Navy, and the Improvement  
 ‘ of Trade, by employing the Poor.

The Commons having spent Two Days in qual-  
 ifying, on the 3d they enter'd upon Business, and be-  
 gan with Bribery in Elections, which they so through-  
 ly canvas'd, that they at length proceeded to purge  
 their House of several Members, who had indirec-  
 tly intruded into it; not contented herewith, they  
 called also their Agents and Bri'b'd Electors to an  
 Account, and return'd their Thanks to Sir Edward  
 Seymour, for acting so vigorously against them.  
 However, as these Proceedings seem'd levell'd at  
 the Court Interest, so did they lose much of their  
 due Praise, by being somewhat P---l, for to speak  
 Truth the Coun-P---ty were not wholly free from  
 B---y.

Whilst

Whilst the Nation were divided in their Sentiments about a War, on the 14th of Feb. the Speaker of the H. of Com. reported the King's Speech, the Consideration whereof was Adjourn'd to the next Resolution day. However, to give his Majesty immediate Ass. of the Commons assurance of their Loyalty and Affection, they present-  
 ly came to this unanimous Resolution. ' That they <sup>to support</sup> would Stand by, and Support his Majesty and Go-<sup>the Gov-</sup>  
 vernment, and take such effectual Measures as <sup>Government;</sup>  
 might best conduce to the Interest and Safety of *England*, Preservation of the Protestant Religion,  
 and the Peace of *Europe*; Which having presented  
 to the King in a Body, his Majesty thank'd them  
 for their Address, and ready Concurrence with  
 those great ends therein mention'd, which he took  
 to be extreamly important to the Honour and Safety  
 of *England*. He also assur'd them he would ne-  
 ver propose any Thing but what was for their  
 common Advantage and Security. Moreover, he  
 told them, That having that occasion, he thought  
 proper to acquaint them that he had the Day be-  
 fore receiv'd a *Memorial* from the Envoy Extraordi-  
 nary of the States General, a Translation where-  
 of he left with them. As to the former part of  
 which he thought it necessary to ask their Advice,  
 and as to the latter desir'd their Assistance.

Hereupon the Commons address'd the King, That  
 his Majesty would please to cause the Treaty between  
*England* and the States General, of the 3d of *March*,  
 1677. together with all the Renewals from that time  
 to be laid before them, with which the King having  
 readily comply'd, the Commons after having ma-  
 turely consider'd the dangerous State of *Europe*, on  
 account of the *Spanish Succession*, made another  
 unanimous Address to his Majesty, ' That he would  
 be pleas'd to enter into such Negotiations, in con-  
 cert with the States-General, and other Potentates,  
 as might most effectually conduce to the National  
 Safety of these Kingdoms, and the united Provin-  
 ces, as likewise to the preservation of the Peace of  
*Europe*, they also gave his Majesty Assurance of  
 their Supporting and assisting him to perform the  
 Treaty made with the States-General, *March* the 3d,

A. C. 1677. To this his Majesty Answered ; ' That  
 1701. ' thank'd them heartily for their Address and  
W.M. ' misf, to enable him to make good his Tre  
 ' That he would immediately order his Ministr  
 ' broad to enter such Negotiations as should be  
 ' ducive to those great ends they desir'd ;  
 ' nothing could more effectually establish their  
 ' curity, than the Unanimity and Vigour they  
 ' shewn upon this Occasion ; And that he shou  
 ' ways endeavour on his Part to preserve and ex  
 ' all Mutual Love and Confidence betwixt him  
 ' them. This was a very promising beginning  
 Session, but the Attention of the Commons  
 Publick was soon after interrupted by private  
 gles betwixt both Houses.

*The Earl of Melfort's Letter,* dated Feb. 18. N. S. On the 7th of February, Mr. Secretary Vernon  
 communicated to the Commons, by his Majesty's  
 Letter, a Letter, which came very Providentially  
 into hands, out of France, whether by a Mistake  
 of K. William's Spies at the Court of St. Ger  
 is uncertain. This Letter it seems was sent by  
 E. of Melfort, to his Brother the Earl of Perth,  
 Governor to the P. of Wales, and contain'd in  
 general a Project for the Restoration of K. James  
 the Commons looking upon it as a rude and unfe  
 Scheme only read it and laid it aside. This  
 was at the same Time communicated to the  
 Lords, who the next Day presented an Address,  
 bly returning their Thanks and Acknowledg  
 to his Majesty, for his Concern express'd  
 in his Speech for the Protestant Religion, and his  
 for its preservation, by recommending to  
 Consideration for a further Provision for the  
 cession to the Crown in the Protestant Line.

added, That being deeply sensible of the  
 of what his Majesty had further recommend  
 them, they could not but desire he would be p  
 to order all Treaties made by him since th  
 War, to be laid before them, that they  
 thereby be better enabled to give their Ad  
 Withal they requested his Majesty to eng  
 such Alliances abroad, as he should think fit.

for preserving the Ballance of Europe, assuring him they would readily concir with whatever should be conducive to the Honour and Safety of England, Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe. Next they humbly thank'd his Majesty for communicating the beforemention'd Letter to them, and desir'd he would be pleased to order the seizing of all Horses and Arms of Papists, and other disaffected Persons, and have those ill Men removed from London according to Law; but especially they desired he would please to give Directions for a search to be made after Arms and Provisions of War mentioned in the said Letter. Lastly, They requested that such a Fleet might speedily be fitted out at his Majesty in his great Wisdom should think necessary for the Defence of himself and Kingdoms. His Majesty thank'd their Lordships for this Address, and assur'd them he would take Care to perform all that they had desired of him.

*The King's Answer.*

By this time Count Wratislaw being come into England, as Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty; an Alliance was soon concluded between England, Holland and the Emperor, to maintain the Pretensions of the latter to the Spanish Monarchy.

King William with an unparalleled Generosity, having earnestly pressed the Parliament to provide for the Succession of the Crown after himself and the Princess of Denmark, without so much as hinting whom he would have favoured, the Commons took the same into their serious Consideration; and on the 3d of March resolved; 'That for preserving the Peace and Happiness of this Kingdom; and the Security of the Protestant Religion, by Law established; it was absolutely necessary that a further Provision should be made for the Limitation and Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, after his Majesty, and the Priuces and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively, and that a further Provision should be first made for the Security of the Rights and Liberties of the People. These Resolutions soon coming to our Neighbours' Knowledge,

A. C. ledge, many of the Blood Royal who were ne  
1701. related to James I. and Charles I. than any of the  
testant Line, except the King and Princes, began  
to be allarm'd at them. But the more immediate  
Son concern'd as being nighest in Blood, after  
two was the Dutchess of Savoy, Daughter to the  
Dutchess of Orleans, and Granddaughter to King  
Charles I. who having no other way to maintain  
Title, ordered her Minister, Count Maffey, to make  
her Protestation, or rather Representation upon  
what was intended to be done, but tho' this Minis-  
ter made use of all the Art that could be practised  
upon this Occasion, yet there was little or no  
tice taken of his fine Speech.

The  
Duchess  
of Savoy's  
Protestati-  
on of her  
Right to  
the Success-  
ion of  
England.

The Convoca-  
tion's  
Address to  
the King,  
March 10

Differences  
between  
the Houses  
of Convoca-  
tion.

The King having according to Custom sum-  
med a Convocation of the Clergy of the Diocese  
of Canterbury, to meet at Westminster; at the same  
time with the new Parliament, the Archbishop, Bish-  
ops and the inferior Clergy, commonly called the Lo-  
wer House of Convocation, did on the 10th of March  
attend his Majesty with an Address, wherein he  
Humbly thank'd his Majesty for his constant pro-  
tection of the Church of England, thankfully ac-  
knowledg'd his pious Care for the refor-  
med Churches in general, and lastly, assur'd his Ma-  
jesty of their utmost Duty and Fidelity at all times  
and upon all Occasions. His Majesty's Answer  
was, 'That as he had all along hitherto, so he would  
constantly continue to Protect the Church of Eng-  
land, that he was pleas'd with their Respect  
of the reform'd Churches Abroad, and Tend-  
er for such as were in Danger, and finally, he had  
them for their Professions of Duty and Loyalty;  
and said he had never doubted either of them.' Long  
after a fatal and memorable Difference ex-  
isted between both Houses of Convocation, upon  
Question, Whether the Power of adjourning resided  
solely in the Archbishop, or whether the Lower  
House have Power to Adjourn themselves; the  
Upper House maintaining the former part of the Ques-  
tion, and the Lower the latter. This Dispute  
then carried, and has since been pursu'd to such  
height, that many (and some voluminous) Books

have been written on both sides, not without some A. C.  
Reflections on the \* Heat of the learn'd Disputants, 1701.  
who might with more Credit to themselves, and Be-  
nefit to the Church, employ their Pens either a-  
gainst Separatists or the avow'd Enemies of the Chri-  
stian Religion, but so powerful is the Spirit of Con-  
tentio[n] that it often intoxicates and leads astray the  
very best of Men.

Tantæ  
Animis  
calestibus  
Ire?  
Vulg.

On the 13th of March, the King gave the Royal Assent to a Bill for renewing such of the Exchequer Bills, as remain'd uncancel'd. And five days after his Majesty sent a Message to the Commons by Mr. Secretary Hedges, importuning, 'That his Majesty having directed Mr. Stanhope, his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Hague, to enter into Negotiations in Concert with the States General, and other Potentates, for the mutual Security Mar. 18. of England and Holland, and the Preservation of the Peace of Europe, according to an Address of their House to that Effect; and that Mr. Stanhope having transmitted to his Majesty Copies of the Demands made by himself, and the Deputies of the States upon that Subject, to the French Ambassador there, his Majesty had thought fit to communicate the same to the Commons, it being his intention to acquaint them from time to time with the State and Progress of those Negotiations, into which he had enter'd, pursuant to their Address above-mention'd. The Consideration of this Message was put off to the 21st of that Month, on which day the Commons having read the Proposals made to the French Ambassador by Mr. Stanhope, and also the Translation of the Resolutions of the States General for Treating with Monsieur D'Avaux, the 22d of March 1700. They resolv'd that the Treaty of Partition be read likewise; which being done accordingly, they voted an Address to return their Thanks to his Majesty, for his Message, wherein he was pleased to communicate his Royal Intentions to acquaint them from time to time, with the State and Progress of those Negotiations into which he had enter'd pursuant to their Address; and at the same time, to lay before his Majesty the ill Consequences of the Treaty of Partition, (passed under

The King's  
Message to  
the Com-

Votes of  
the Com-  
mons there-  
upon.

**A. C.** under the Great Seal of England during the session  
1701. Parliament, and without the Advice of the same; in  
the Kingdom and the Peace of Europe; whereby such  
Territories of the King of Spain's Dominions were  
the Treaty deliver'd up to the French King.

of Partition.

*Wants Dr.  
bases in  
the House  
of Lords  
about the  
same.*

Four days before, the Lords did loudly express their Disapprobation of that unlucky Treaty, which they wholly laid at the Earl of P---d's door. Lordship excus'd himself by saying, That the Duke of L---, the Earls of P---, F--- and M---, the Viscounts L---, and H--- and Mr. Vernon, had their fingers that Negotiation as well as himself; whereupon Peers his Lordship had nam'd did readily acknowledge, that they had, indeed, seen the Rough draught of the Treaty, but that the Earl of P---d had drawn it up by himself in French; and themselves, that they had neither given, nor received their Consent to it; because the Treaty was communicated to the Privy Council. Upon Occasion the Marquis of Normandy made an eloquent Speech which was generally applauded; because some Peers had spoke very reflectingly of the King of France, the Earl of R--- took them aside and said, that all Men ought to speak respectfully of Crown'd heads, and that this Duty is more particularly incumbent on the Peers of a Kingdom, who derive all their Honour and Lustre from the Crown. This was back'd by another Earl, who said the King of France was not only to be respected, likewise to be fear'd: To whom another Member of that illustrious Assembly, reply'd, That he being no Man in England needed be afraid of the French King; much less the Peer who spoke last, who was too much a Friend to that Monarch to fear anything from him. After a long and warm Debate the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them, 'That there having been lately a Treaty made with France, extremely dangerous to it self, and transacted also in a most irregular manner, the Lords had thought fit to communicate it to the House of Commons, and to desire them to appoint a Committee for meeting a Committee of the Lords, in order to their joint Consideration.'

*The Lords  
Message to  
the Com-  
mons.*

Some Method to be used in making such an Application to his Majesty about this Matter, as might for the future prevent any proceedings of this kind.

At the same time, the Lords desired the Commons, that Mr. Vernon, one of the Members, might come to a Committee of the Upper House, to give an Account of some Matters relating to the Treaty of Partition, which the Commons readily granted.

The Lords having spent two other days in this Assembly, did on the 20th draw up an Address to his Majesty, wherein they represented, 'That having read the Treaty of Partition of the 21st of February, 3d of March 1700, communicated to them, they to their great Sorrow, fear'd it would be of ill Consequence, and might have been greater in Case it had taken Effect; therefore they humbly beseeched his Majesty, that for the future, he would rely on the Councils of his Natural Born Subjects, and not trust to Foreigners, who could not be so well qualified to advise him: And as to the King of France they advised his Majesty to be more cautious of him for the future, since he had so manifestly violated, by accepting the late King of Spain's Will.'

Before this Address was presented, a Motion was made to send it to the Commons for their Concurrence, which some of the Lords back'd with several Reasons, but his Majesty being against it, it was presented the 24th of March, to which the King made this short Answer, 'That their Address contain'd matter of great Moment, but that for his Part, he would take care that all Treaties he made should be for the Honour and Safety of England.'

All this while the Commons were pursuing the Examination of the Partition Treaty, with extraordinary warmth, insomuch, that some Members transported by their Zeal beyond the Rules of Duty and Decency, launch'd out into Reflections upon his Majesty, too gross to be related here. However, at length being come to cooler Temper, they presented his Majesty with their Resolutions of the 21st of the Month, which with small Additions had been stam'd into an Address to which his Majesty

C. A. jesty Answer'd, ' That he was glad they were  
1701. sed with his communicating the Negotiations

The King's  
Answer to  
the Com-  
mmons Ad-  
dress.

' them, which he has entered into pursuant to the  
' Address, that he should continue to inform them  
' of what Progress he made, and always be ready  
' to hearken to their Advice thereupon.

Mr. Stan-  
hope's Me-  
morial to  
the French  
Ambassa-  
der.

In the mean time, the States General being fully resolved to do nothing with the French, tho' much sollicitated to it, but in concert with his Britannick Majesty ; Mr. Stanhope, the King's Envoy at Hague, deliver'd a Memorial to the Count d'Albigny importing, ' That the King his Master, and the States General, having on the 25th of March 1701, concluded a Treaty of Partition with the King, to prevent a new War, which they had the Reason to fear in Case the King of Spain without Issue, and the French King having found it convenient to accept the Will of the late King of Spain, and depart from the said Treaty, King of England ought not to abide thereto, therefore demanded some Equivalent for his Allies Security, which being comprehended in XII. Articles, they were propos'd accordingly to the French Ambassador. At the same time the States deliver'd in another Memorial, wherein instead of Ostend and Newport which his Britannick Majesty had demanded, the States insisted to have the Roads and Fortresses of Vento, Ruremond, Stevensvile, Luxemburg, Namur, Charleroy, Mons, Dendermonde and St. Donas, with all their Appurtenances. This Demand was undoubtedly made by the States in concert with his Britannick Majesty who on the 13th of March, acquainted the House of Commons by Mr. Secretary Hedges, ' That his Majesty having receiv'd an Account from Mr. Stanhope, his Envoy Extraordinary at Hague; That the French Ambassador there had clar'd, That the King his Master had no other Answer to return to the Demands of the States General, than that he was ready to renew and confirm the Treaty of Ryswick, it being all the Security the States were to expect; and that he had Orders to give any answer to his Majesty's said

The King's  
Message to  
the Com-  
mmons.

voy, but if his Majesty had any Thing to demand, it might be done by his Ambassador at *Paris*, or the French Minister at *London*; and that he had no command to Treat with any but the States; and his Majesty having also receiv'd two Resolutions of the States, and a Memorial from their Envoy in *England*, relating to the Ships they were sending to joy n his Majesty's Fleet, and the Succours they desir'd might be hastened to them, by virtue of the Treaty of *Mar. 3. 1677*. His Majesty had thought fit to communicate the whole to that House, that they might be particularly inform'd of the present State of Affairs abroad, where the Negotiations seem'd to be at an end, by the positive Answer the French Ambassador had given to the States, which his Majesty recommended to the serious Consideration of that House, as a Matter of the greatest Weight and Consequence, and desir'd they would give him such Advice upon it, as might be for their own Security, and that of the States-General, and the Peace of *Europe*.

The Commons having taken his Majesty's Message into Consideration, on the 2d of *April*, advised mons. *Ad-*  
*vice to the King.*  
him, ' That he would be pleas'd to carry on the Negotiation in concert with the States General, and take such Measures therein, as might most conduce to their Security: And that his Majesty would pursue the Treaty made in 1677, with an Assurance to him, that they would effectually enable him to support the same.

To which his Majesty made this Answer: ' That according to their Advice, he had given his Envoy *Answer.*  
*at the Hague*, orders to carry on the Negotiation, in concert with the States-General, and to take such Measures therein as might conduce to their Security: He thank'd them for the Assurance they gave him of enabling him to make good the Treaty abovementioned, and told them he would pursue the same according to their Advice; and he did not doubt but the readiness they had shewn upon that Occasion, would very much contribute to the obtaining such a Security as was desir'd.

King

A. C. King William was too clear-sighted not to see, that  
 1701. France would never yield any Part of the Monar-  
 chy of Spain by fair Means; But considering at the  
 same Time, the unwillingness of the Commons to  
 enter into a War, which manifestly appear'd by  
 their slowness in making effectual Provision for the  
 English Auxiliaries, which, according to the Treaty  
 of 1677. were to be sent to Holland; his Majes-  
 ty thought it Prudence to keep the French at a Bay  
 by a faint Negotiation; which both the Earl of Man-  
 chester in France, and Mr. Stanhope at the Hague,  
 King William ac-  
 knowledged with great caution and dexterity. And the  
 better to cover their Game, his Majesty acknow-  
 ledg'd the Duke of Anjou for King of Spain, and sent  
 the Duke of him a Congratulatory Letter.

*Anjou for King of Spain.* Mr. Stanhope having receiv'd an Express of his Ma-  
 jesty's Acknowledging the Duke of Anjou for King  
 of Spain, he complimented the Spanish Ambassador  
 thereupon; and not long after Monsieur d' Avaux,  
 Count d'  
 Avaux's Memorial to the States.  
 the French Minister at the Hague, presented a Memo-  
 rial to the States, importing, ' That he had given  
 ' an Account to the King his Master, of the Answer  
 ' he gave their Lordships, concerning the Admit-  
 ' tance of the English Envoy, which he had entirely  
 ' approv'd; that his Majesty would consent to eve-  
 ' ry Expedient that might conduce towards securing  
 ' the common Good and Repose of Christendom;  
 ' And that in order thereto, his Majesty had no  
 ' sooner been acquainted with their Lordships De-  
 ' sign of renewing the Conferences, but he had  
 ' commanded his Ambassador to return the same,  
 ' and continue at the Hague.

Notwithstanding this specious Declaration, the  
 Design of the French was it seems, still to keep out  
 the English Envoy, and to engage the States to Treat  
 separately; But the Dutch Deputies presently appre-  
 hending their Meaning, by the Ambiguity of the  
 Memorial, prest Count d' Avaux to explain him-  
 self; letting him know, at the same Time, that the  
 States neither would nor could enter into any Negoti-  
 ation with France, but in Conjunction with England,  
 their Interests in this Case being inseparable; and  
 therefore they desir'd a positive Answer as to that  
 Point

A. C.  
1701.

Point, especially now that his Britannick Majesty's owning the King of Spain, had remov'd the Principal Objection that was before insisted on, against Treating with the Ministers of England. The French Ambassador desir'd Time to send for New Instruments to Court, which they appear'd no ways forward to send; their Design being to draw this Business into length; which gave them Opportunity to strengthen themselves daily on the Frontiers of Holland, and to secure the Milanese, against the Efforts of a Veteran Imperial Army, headed by Prince Eugene of Savoy, a brave and experienc'd General, who, <sup>Prince Eugene</sup> ~~struts into~~, Hannibal-like, had by this Time surmounted incredi-<sup>ble</sup> Difficulties, to penetrate into Italy.

The Commons of England had already loudly claim'd, and Address't the King against the Treaty of Partition, but not thinking this sufficient, they proceeded to impeach the Earl of Portland, who appear'd to have been the chief Manager of that Treaty; And in a Conference with the Lords, desir'd their Lordships to communicate to them the Informations their Lordships had had of some Transactions between the Earl of Portland, and Mr. Secretary Vernon, relating to any Negotiations or Treaties of Partition of the Spanish Monarchy, by Letters; or otherwise.

The Lords hereupon order'd two Papers of the Earls of Portland and Jersey to be laid before them; of Portland, had yet been laid before them by him, import-<sup>per</sup> ing, ' That at the beginning of the year, 1699, when he was in Holland at his Country House, and when the King would have him be concern'd in the Negotiation of that Treaty with the Emperor, the French King and the States, he being very unwilling to meddle with Business again, from which he was retired, before he would engage himself, advis'd with Friends in Holland, and writ into England to Mr. Secretary Vernon, as his particular Friend, whether it was adviseable for him to engage in any Business again? To which Mr. Secretary Vernon answer'd in substance; That this would not engage him but for a little while; That he

A. C.  
1700.

he being upon the Place, and generally acquainted with the Foreign Ministers, it would be easier for the King, and properer for him to be employ'd in it than any Body else, that must be otherwise sent for on purpose.

*The Lord Sommers, E. of Orford, and Lord Halifax Impeach'd.* The heavy black Clouds that seem'd ready to crush the principal Actors in the Treaty of Partition, were soon after industriously diverted by a prevailing Party, against their Seconds. The Lord Somers, notwithstanding what he had offer'd to the Commons in his own Vindication, the Earl of Orford, and the Lord Halifax, were thereupon Impeach'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanours; and the Commons on the 23d. of April, presented an Address to his Majesty, wherein,

*The Commons Address against the Impeach'd Lords.* They humbly craved Leave to represent to him, the great Satisfaction they had from their late Enquiry concerning the Treaty of Partition, made in 1698, (on which the Treaty in 1699 was founded) to see his Majesty's great care of his People, and this Nation, in not entring into that Negotiation without the Advice of his English Councillors; and finding that John Lord Sommers (on whose Judgment his Majesty chiefly relied in that important Affair) did, in concert with Edward Earl of Orford, and Charles Lord Halifax, Advise his Majesty, to Enter into that Treaty of so dangerous Consequence to the Trade and Welfare of the Nation; and who, to avoid the Censure which might justly be apprehended to fall on those who Advised the same, endeavoured to insinuate, that his Majesty, without the Advice of his Council, entered into that Treaty, and under his sacred Name sought Protection, for what they themselves had so Advised, of which Treatment his Majesty could not but have a just Resentment; and that they might be no longer able to deceive his Majesty, and abuse his People, they humbly besought his Majesty, that he would be pleased to remove the Lord Somers, Earl of Orford, and Lord Halifax, from his Council and Presence for ever; as also William Earl of Portland, who transacted those Treaties, which were so unjust in their own nature, and so fatal in their Consequences

April 23.

sequences to *England*, and the Peace of *Europe*: Af. A. C.  
ter which, they humbly craved Leave, upon that 1701.  
Occasion, to repeat their Assurances to his Majesty,  
That they would always stand by, and Support  
his Majesty, to the utmost of their Power, against  
all his Enemies, both at home and abroad.

His Majesty, tho' very uneasy with an Address of *The King's Answer*,  
this kind, yet was pleased to Answer, 'That he was  
willing take all Occasions of Thanking them ve-  
ry heartily for the Assurances they had frequently  
given him, and repeated then, of standing by, and  
Supporting him against all his Enemies, towards  
which nothing, in his Opinion, could contribute so  
much, as a good Correspondence between Him,  
and his People; and therefore they might depend  
upon it, that he would Employ none in his Ser-  
vice, but such as should be thought most likely to  
improve that mutual Trust and Confidence be-  
tween them, which was so necessary in that Con-  
juncture, both for their own Security, and the De-  
fence and Preservation of their Allies. Which An-  
swer, tho' ambiguously fram'd, so pleas'd the Com-  
mons, that they return'd his Majesty their Thanks  
for it.

The Commons having Voted the forementioned *Address of the Lords in favour of the King, impeach'd*  
Address eight days before they presented it, the *Lords*, who were justly alarum'd with this forward Step, resolv'd to prevent its Effect; in order to which on the 16th of April, they Represented to the King, *Lords.*  
That the Commons having severally Impeach'd, at the Bar of their House, the Earls of *Portland* and *Orford*, and the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax*, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and having acquainted their Lordships that they would, in due time, exhibit particular Articles agaist these Impeach'd Lords, and make the same good; they most humbly besought his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to pass no Censure upon them, till they were Try'd upon the said Impeachment, and Judgment were given, according to the Usage of Parliament, and the Laws of the Land. To this Address, tho' presented by the Duke of *Devonshire*, and the Earl of *Romney*, two Persons greatly in the King's Interest,

A. C. his Majesty gave no manner of Answer, at which  
 1701. the House of Lords were somewhat piqu'd, and there-  
 upon appointed a Committee to enquire, if there  
 was any Precedent of the King's Silence upon the  
 like Occasions. However, we may observe, that the  
 King did, in effect, grant the Lords Request, tho'  
 upon this occasion, he thought it policy to seem en-  
 clin'd to comply with the Commons.

Let us a while attend the Negotiations at the Hague. Towards the latter end of April, Monsieur d'Avaux declar'd he had receiv'd an Express from France, with Orders to return home; but having, on the second of May, dispatch'd a Courier away, with an Account of what had pass'd at the Conference he had that day with the Deputies of the States, and receiv'd an Answer on the Tenth; he that day deliver'd another Memorial to the States, much to the same purpose, and couch'd in the same ambiguous Terms as the former. However, there were two or three fruitless Conferences held hereupon, in the Course of the Month of May, wherein the French still insisted, that the States should Treat without the Admission of the English Envoy, which the Dutch would by no means agree to: In the mean time his Britannick Majesty did all that lay in his Power, to support the latter against an over-grown Neighbour, who, by this time, was advanc'd with formidable Forces to the very Gates of their frontier Towns; and to that end his Majesty sent over into Holland the three Regiments that were retain'd, in his own Pay, in the Kingdom of Scotland. Besides these Troops the States had, with their Money, procur'd some other Auxiliaries from Germany, but even all these being insufficient to remove their just Apprehensions, they wrote a lamentable and affecting Relation, of their present Circumstances, to his Majesty, earnestly desiring that the English Forces might be sent to their Relief without delay, as Stipulated by the Treaty of 1677. Thereupon his Majesty sent a Message to the Commons: 'That having receiv'd an Account from Mr. Stanhope, of the present Posture of Affairs in Holland; and likewise a Letter from the States General, which was of the greatest Importance; and his

*The King's  
Message to  
the Commons, in  
favour of  
the Dutch.  
May 11th.*

his Majesty, who had so perfect a Knowledge of A. C  
their Country, being entirely convinc'd of the 1701.  
hardship of their present Condition, and the great  
Pressures they lay under, which were particularly  
express'd in that Letter, he thought it absolutely  
necessary to communicate the same to that House;  
that the Expectations the States had of present Af-  
fistance from his Majesty might more fully appear;  
And his Majesty did not doubt, but that House  
would be so justly sensible of these immediate Dan-  
gers, to which they stood expos'd, as to take  
the same into their most serious Considerations,  
it being most evident, *That the Safety of England,*  
*as well as the very Being of Holland, very much depen-*  
*ded upon their Resolution in that Matter.*

After the Reading and mature Consideration of  
this Message, and of the moving Letter of the States,  
the Commons came to an unanimous Resolution;  
That they would effectually assist his Majesty to <sup>Vote of the</sup>  
support his Allies, in maintaining the Liberties of <sup>Commons</sup>  
Europe, and would immediately provide Succours <sup>to assist the</sup> Dutch.  
for the *States General*; and Order'd, that this Re-  
solve should be presented to his Majesty by the whole  
House; which being done accordingly, the King  
return'd them 'His hearty Thanks for the Zeal they  
express'd for the Common Cause; Adding, He <sup>The King's</sup> <sub>desir'd</sub> it.  
knew nothing that could be more effectual for the  
support of it, both at Home and Abroad, than the  
unanimous Concurrence they had shew'd upon this  
Occasion; and that it would be a particular Satis-  
faction to him, in his Time, to renew the Glory  
which the *English* formerly had, of maintaining the  
Liberty and Balance of Europe.

The Lords did likewise, by way of Address, give  
his Majesty their Thanks, for Communicating the  
States Letter to them.

Notwithstanding this seeming good Correspondence  
between the King and Parliament, the Nation  
began to be in a very high Ferment; insomuch that  
many did not stick openly to declare their Suspicions  
of the majority of the House of Commons,  
this produc'd the following Petition, or Remon-  
tance, to the House:

H h h 2

We

*The Kentish Petition:*

## The Reign of King

WE the Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Free-holders, at the General Quarter-Sessions at Maidstone in Kent, being deeply concern'd at the dangerous Estate of this Kingdom, and of all Europe; and considering that the Fate of Us, and our Posterity, depends on the Wisdom of our Representatives in Parliament, think our selves bound in duty, humbly to lay before this honourable House, the Consequence, in this Juncture, of your speedy Resolutions, and most sincere Endeavours, to Answer the great Trust repos'd in You by your Country: And in regard, from the Experience of all Ages, it is manifest no Nation can be Great or Happy without Union, we hope no Prentice whatsoever shall be able to create a Misunderstanding among our Selves, or the least distrust of his Majesty, whose great Actions for this Nation are written in the Hearts of his Subjects, and can never, without the blackest Ingratitude, be forgotten. We most humbly implore this honourable House to have regard to the Voice of the People, that our Religion and Safety may be effectually provided for: That your Loyal Addresses may be turn'd into Bills of Supply; and that his most sacred Majesty (whose propitious and unblemished Reign over us, we pray God long to continue) may be enabled, powerfully to assist his Allies before it is too late.

This Petition, which was subscriv'd by 22 Justices of the Peace, and near 250 Gentlemen, being + read, the House resolv'd, That the said Petition was Scandalous, Insolent, and Seditious, tending to destroy the Constitution of Parliaments, and to subvert the Establish'd Government of this Kingdom, and order'd that Mr. William Colepeper, Mr. Thomas Colepeper, Mr. David Polhill, Mr. Justinian Champneys, and Mr. William Hamilton, the five Kentish Gentlemen, who had presented, and own'd the same, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeants at Arms attending the House; from whence they were soon after remov'd to a cloſer Confinement in the Gate-house.

This Treatment of the Kentish Petitioners did exasperate some People to that degree, that not many days

days after, a Letter, with a Memorial enclos'd in it, A. C. sign'd *Legion*, was sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons, full of bitter Invectives and Menaces, and complaining, among other Things, 'Of their <sup>A Memorial</sup> Voting the *Kentish Petition* insolent, because the <sup>call'd Le-</sup> Freeholders of *England* are superior to the Com-<sup>mon, f. no</sup><sub>mons</sub>mons; Of their prosecuting the Crime of *Bribery*, in Elections in some only to serve a Party; Of their Voting the *Treaty of Partition* fatal to *Europe*, because it gave so much of the *Spanish Dominions* to the *French*, and not concerning themselves to prevent their taking Possession of it all; Of their deserting the *Dutch* when the *French* were at their Doors, till it were almost too late to help them; Of Addressing the King to displace his Friends upon bare Surmises, before a Legal Tryal, which was inverting the Law, and making Execution go before Judgment; Of their delaying Proceedings upon Capital Impeachments, so to blast the Reputation of the Persons, without proving the Fact; Of their neglecting to pay the Nation's Debts; And of their suffering saucy and indecent Reproaches upon his Majesties Person to be publickly made in their House, without shewing such Resentment as they ought to do.

The Commons, without taking notice of this Libel, (which, tho' printed, yet no Body durst to own;) proceeded upon the Impeachments, and first of all Exhibited Articles against the Earl of *Oxford*, wherein his Lordship was charg'd with, 'Procuring several unreasonable Grants to himself from his Majesty, with converting publick Sums of Money, when he was in the *Sweat*, to his own private use: That he had done the same with Money and Presents of Refreshment, made by the King of *Spain* to the Fleet: That he enjoy'd Offices that were inconsistent one with another: That he had disposed of several Prizes without Condemnation: That he sent Captain *Kidd* out upon a Voyage, wherein he turn'd Pyrate: That in the time of the *Affiliation-Plot*, he had taken several Seafallen out of the *Duchess*, to be put on board Capt. *Kidd*, to the prejudice of the publick Security: That in the time

A. C. of the War he sent out the King's Ship the *Dolphin*,  
 1701. upon a private Voyage to his own Advantage, but  
 at the Publick Charge : That he had not done his  
 Duty in destroying the French Fleet, as he had Op-  
 portunity to do; And that he had Advis'd the King  
 to the Treaty of *Partition*. To these his Lordship  
 soon put in his Answer, and said, 'That what  
 Grants were made him proceeded meerly from his  
 Majesty's Bounty and Free-will: That he had Ac-  
 counted for the Publick Money he had receiv'd,  
 and had his *Quietus est* in due Course of Law: That  
 the Provisions he had receiv'd from the King of  
 Spain, or any others, were duly delivered to the  
 Fleet: He denied that he did enjoy any Offices  
 that were inconsistent, in their nature, one with a-  
 nother: That he never dispos'd of any Prizes to  
 his own use: That the Expedition of Capt. *Kidd*,  
 he was sure, was intended for the Publick Good,  
 and if he had committed any Pyracies he was An-  
 swerable for them: That as to the taking of Men  
 out of the *Dutchess*, to be put on board Capt. *Kidd*,  
 they were but some of the very Persons taken be-  
 fore from on board Capt. *Kidd*, and that all Fears  
 of the Invasion were then over: That he was not  
 concerned at all, nor had any Interest in the  
 King's Ship the *Dolphin*, which was sent out at the  
 request of others, after the Peace: That he had  
 faithfully served his Majesty against the French Fleet,  
 and did not expect to be Charged otherwise, consi-  
 dering his Services: And that so far as he was ac-  
 quainted with the Treaty of *Partition*, he did not  
 Advise his Majesty to it, but objected, and gave his  
 Opinion against the same.

*Articles a-*  
*gainst the*  
*Lord Sum-*  
*mers, and*  
*his Lord-*  
*ship's An-*  
*swer.*

My Lord Somers came next upon the Stage, and  
 the Charge against him was, 'That he, contrary to  
 his Trust, put the Great Seal to the Commission for  
 Treating about the *Partition*, without the partici-  
 pation of the Council: That having no Warrant  
 for the same, he afterwards endeavoured to pro-  
 cure one to be Transmitted to him: That he Ra-  
 tified the Treaty of *Partition* in 1698: That he  
 did the same by the other Treaty of *Partition* in  
 1699: That he did not cause the said Com-  
 missions

missions and Ratifications to be Enrolled: That he procur'd divers Grants to himself, of which they instanc'd divers particulars in 2 or 3 Articles: That he was concern'd as well as the other Lords in sending out of Captain *Kidd*: That he did not do his Office at Chancery, but asserted some things dangerous to the Constitution of the Kingdom. His Lordship Answer'd, That as to the Signing the Commissions, in order to treat, he thought his Majesty's Letter a sufficient Authority for it, as he had also for the Blanks for Ratification: As for the enrolling of the Commissioners, or Ratifications, he thought that was none of his Business, but the Prothonotary's in Chancery; then he Proceeded into a Recal of the Grants, which including divers particulars, and several private Persons in Trust, and otherwise, we shall not mention any farther. That as for *Kidd*, he was sent out for the good of the publick, tho' it prov'd otherwise in the Event: And that he never delay'd Proceedings in Chancery, and never deliver'd there, or any other where, any Proposition dangerous to the Constitution of the Kingdom.

Several Messages and Conferences past between the Lords and Commons about the Tryals of the two Peers, against whom Articles had been exhibited; the Lords press(es) the Commons to make good their Allegations, and likewise to exhibit Articles against the Earl of *Portland* and the Lord *Hallifax*, who had lain some time under the hardship of an Impeachment: But the Commons being defective in their Proofs, were not forward to prosecute this Accusation, and the Majority of that House began to wish they had never enter'd upon that untoward Affair.

On the 12th of June his Majesty went to the <sup>Act's pass</sup> House of Lords, and gave his Royal Assent to several Bills, particularly to one for the further Limitation of the Crown.

Besides this Act for settling the Succession in the Protestant Line, the Parliament Presented, at the same time, another to his Majesty, for preventing the Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of

A. C. Parliament; which endear'd both Houses wonderfully to the People, and went near to atone for the late Remissness of the Commons, in Succouring the Dutch, and other important Affairs. The Exemptions of their Persons, Estates, and Servants, from Arrests, Executions and Suites, was a Privilege that had belong'd to them above a Hundred Years indisputably; but it having been the Misfortune of latter Times, to see Men crowd by indirect means into the Lower House, to protect themselves from the Payment of just Debts, and some of them to make Sale of other Men's Properties, to redeem their own Fortune; this Parliament took off that Privilege, so far as was consistent with the Business of the Nation.

Such other Bills as were ready for the Royal Assent being past, his Majesty wisely considering how much the generality of the Nation, and particularly the City of London, were heated against the Commons, was pleas'd for the better obviating of any ill Consequences it might have, to deliver himself in this obliging Speech to both Houses,

*The King's  
Speech to  
both Hou-  
ses.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*  
 I return you my hearty Thanks for the Care you have taken to establish the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and I must not lose this occasion of acquainting you, that I am likewise extreamly sensible of your repeated Assurances of supporting me in such Alliances, as shall be most proper for the Security of England and Holland; Your ready compliance with my Desires as to the Succours for the States-General, is also a very great Satisfaction to me, as well as a great Advantage to the Common Cause; And as I have nothing so much at Heart as the preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and the Honour and Interest of England, so I make no doubt of maintaining those great Ends by the Blessing of God, and the Countenance of your cheerful Concurrence.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

The Season of the year makes it necessary to have a speedy recess, and the posture of Affairs abroad does absolutely require my Presence, for the

encouragement of our Allies, and for the perfecting  
of such Alliances as may be most effectual for the  
Common Interest, and therefore I must recom-  
mend a Dispatch of the Publick Business, especial-  
ly of those Matters that are of the greatest Impor-  
tance.

A. C.]  
1701.

This Speech being read, and the Commons una-  
nimously agreed to present an Address, Importing, <sup>The Com-</sup>  
That they did with all imaginable Cheerfulness <sup>mons Ad-</sup>  
return their most humble Thanks to his Ma-<sup>the King.</sup>  
jesty, for his most gracious Speech upon the  
Throne, wherein he was pleas'd to express his  
Royal approbation of their Proceedings; And  
they further Unanimously assur'd his Majesty, that  
they would be ready on all occasions to assist him,  
in supporting him in such Alliances as he should  
think fit to make, in Conjunction with the Em-  
peror and States-General, for the Preservation of the  
Liberties of Europe, the Prosperity and Peace of  
England, and for the reducing the exorbitant Pow-  
er of France.

All this while the Difference between both Hou-  
ses was maintain'd with great Warmth; Nor did  
the King intermeddle in the Contest, which was  
a piece of Prudence and Policy in his Majesty, that  
was applauded by every Body. Now the Commons  
having a long time delay'd the Tryal of the Lords,  
*Somers* and *Orford*, against whom they had exhibi-  
ted Articles; the upper House appointed a Day  
for it, on which the Commons alledging that they  
were not yet ready for the said Tryal, their Lord-  
ships proceeded to the same without them, and ac-  
quitted those two Noble Peers. This produc'd a  
Protestation from the Commons, against the Pro-  
ceedings of the Lords, wherein they charg'd all the  
ill Consequences that might attend the Delay in Sup-  
plying his Majesty, for preserving the publick Peace, <sup>The Lords</sup> *Somers*  
maintaining the Ballance of Europe, and supporting <sup>and Or-</sup>  
our Allies against the Power of France, on these, who  
to procure Indempnity for their enormous Crimes,  
had us'd their utmost Endeavours to make a Breach  
between the two Houses. On the other hand, the  
Lords declar'd, that this and other Resolves of the  
<sup>tryal agains</sup> *Com-*

**A. C.** Commons entertain'd unjust Reflections on the Honour and Justice of the Houle of Peers ; and attributed any ill Consequence that might arise from the so long deterring the Supplies for the Years Service, to the unnecessary Delays of the House of Commons, and the fatal Council of putting off the Meeting of Parliament so late.

*articles against the Lord Halifax.*

In the mean Time the Articles against the Lord *Hallifax* were sent up to the Lords, and in general charg'd him with having procur'd Grants to himself, and advis'd the Treaty of Partition. His Lordship in his Answer justly insisted on the inconsiderableness of the first, and that as to the other, he made several Objections to the same in general, but was never advis'd with upon any Clause or Article of it in particular.

*Difference between the two Houses about the Trial of the Peers.*

It is to be observ'd, that besides the fixing a Peremptory Tryal of the Peers Impeach'd ; The Commons complain'd of the Lords allowing the Parties accus'd of the same Crimes, to be Judges in each other's respective Cases, which they look'd upon as an Obstruction to the Regular Course of Justice, and therefore insisted, That the Impeach'd Lords should not be admitted to vote in their own Cases, and that a Committee should be appointed to adjust with a Committee of the Houle of Commons, the Time and Manner of Proceeding, in order to the Tryal of the Lords. On the other hand, the Lords maintaining with Reason, *That the Right of Judicature is inherently in the Peers, That to deny them the Exercise of it, were in some Measure the Punishment of Guile before Conviction, whereby the Innocent might be wrong'd* ; And that as the Right of Judicature was wholly and solely in them, so the appointment of Time and Place, and Circumstance of Tryal, as Branches thereof, appertain to them only ; Their Lordships rejected the Motion of the Commons, who insisting on the same, this produc'd many Heats, angry Messages, and Reflecting Speeches on both sides. Among the rest the Lord *Haver-sham* at a free Conference between both Houses, having spoken the following Words. ' One Thing there is which a worthy Member mention'd, tho' I can't speak to it at large,

*The Lord Haver-sham's Speech.*  
June 13.

large, because I think my self bound up by the Re- A. C.  
solutions of the Houses. Yet it must have some  
Answer; That is, as to the Lords voting in their  
own Case, it requires an Answer, tho' I cannot  
enter into the Debate of it. The Commons  
themselves have made this Precedent: For in these  
Impeachments they have allowed Men equally  
concern'd in the same Facts \* to vote in their own

1700.

~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~


---

terwards made out in Print, alledging, *That the Lord Hallifax was Impeach'd, for that he being a Commissioner of the Treasury, assented to the passing of divers Grants from the Crown, to several Lands in Ireland; And yet Sir Edward Seymour, Sir Stephen Fox, and Mr. Pelham, who being severally Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, did severally assent to the passing of divers like Grants, stood Unimpeach'd.*

House: And we have not made the distinction in ours that some should vote and some not. The Lords have so high an Opinion of the Justice of the House of Commons, that they believe Justice shall never be made use of as a Mask for any Design; and therefore give me leave to say, ( tho' I am not to argue it ) 'Tis to me a plain Demonstration that the Commons think these Lords Innocent; and I think the Proposition is undeniable; for when there are several Lords in

\* This no likewise

~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~~~1700.~~~~W.M.~~

prov'd, *Urging, That the Lords Portland, Somers, Orford and Hallifax, were advising the Treaty of Partition, and yet the Earl of Jersey, who Sign'd the Partition in 1699. Sir Joseph Williamson, who Transacted and Sign'd the first Treaty in 1698. And Mr. Secretary Vernon, who promoted the latter, stood Unimpeach'd; And that one of the Articles against the Earl of Orford, and the Lord Somers, was, for procuring a Commission to Captain Kidd, and likewise a Grant of the Ships and Goods of certain Persons; and yet other Lords, equally concern'd in procuring the said Commission and Grant, stood Unimpeach'd.*

A. C.  
1701.

no distinction : And the Commons leave some of these Men at the head of Affairs, near the King's Person, to do any Mischief if they were inclined to it, it looks as if they thought them all Innocent. This Speech gave such Offence to the Managers for the Commons, that they immediately broke up the Conference, and the same Day the Commons sent to the House of Peers a Charge against the Lord *Haversham*, and demanded Satisfaction, refusing to proceed till Reparation was made them for the Affront offer'd by that Lord. These Difficulties having put an end to all good Correspondence between the two Houses ; and the Commons not making good either their Impeachments against the Ld. *Hallifax*, or Charge against the Ld. *Haversham* ; having exhibited no Articles against the Ld. *Portland*, their Lordships dismiss'd all the said Impeachments, and Charge ; (as likewise an Impeachment of an old standing against the Duke of *Leeds*) 24 June.

*Impeach-  
ments dis-  
miss'd.  
Difference  
between  
both Hou-  
ses about  
the Bill for  
publick  
Accounts.*

The Affair of the Impeach'd Lords, was not the only Thing that divided both Houses. For the Commons having past a Bill for appointing Commissioners to take, State and Examine Publick Accounts, and the Lords made some Amendments to the same, the first would by no means allow of them, and drew up Reasons to be offer'd to their Lordships for their Disagreement, Importing, ' That the Lords first Amendment would prevent the Accounting for many Millions of Money given for the use of the Publick ; That by the second, Mr. *Parkhurst* and Mr. *Pascal*, Commissioners of Prizes were exempted from giving an Account of the great Sums of Money arising therefrom , That they could not agree to a Clause sent down by the Lords, whereby the Commissioners were directed to allow a pretended Debt to Coll. *Baldwin Leighton*, because the Disposition of Money ever belong'd to the Commons, as well as granting it ; That they could not allow of the 4th Amendment, because Mr. *Whitacre*, Sollicitor to the Admiralty, mention'd in the Rider, having receiv'd 25000 Pounds and upwards, of the Publick Money, unaccounted for, was left out by their Lordships ;

And

And lastly, that by such Amendments of their A. C.  
Lordships, the Supplies provided by the Commons  
for paying the Arrears due to the Army,  
must of necessity be ineffectual, till another Session  
of Parliament.

To interrupt these fatal Disputes between both Houses, the only way was to put an end to this Session of Parliament, wherefore all other Bills being now ready, his Majesty went to the House of Peers, in order to give the Royal Assent to them.

Upon the presenting of these Bills, the Speaker <sup>The Comm</sup>  
of the Commons addrest himself to his Majesty in a <sup>mons</sup>  
short but comprehensive Speech, importing, "That <sup>Speaker's</sup>  
it was with great Joy and Satisfaction that he had <sup>Speech to</sup>  
attended his Majesty at that time, since his Commons  
had complied with all he was pleased to desire at their Meeting; That they had passed the  
Bill of Succession, which had settled the Crown  
in the Protestant Line, and continued the Liberty  
of England, which his Majesty had restored and  
preserv'd; and that they had passed a Bill for  
taking away those Privileges which might have  
proved burthensome and oppressive to his Subjects: That they had given his Majesty those Supplies which were more than ever were given in  
a time of Peace, to enable him, when he was a broad, to support his Allies, to procure either a  
lasting Peace, or to preserve the Liberties of Europe by a necessary War. These Bills being past, his Majesty was pleas'd to deliver himself to both Houses in the following Speech.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The Sessions being now come to a Conclusion, <sup>The King's</sup>  
I must return you my hearty Thanks for the great <sup>Speech to</sup>  
Zeal you have expressed for the publick Service; <sup>both Houses</sup>  
and your ready Compliance with those things  
which I recommended to you at the opening of the  
Parliament. And I must thank you, Gentlemen of  
the House of Commons, in particular, both for your  
Dispatches of those necessary Supplies you have  
granted for the publick Occasions, and for the  
Encouragement you have given me to enter into  
Alliances, for the preservation of the Peace of Eu-  
rope,

A. C.  
1701.

‘*ope, and the support of the Confederacy, in which, as it shall be my Care not to put the Nation to any unnecessary Expence, so I make no doubt, that whatsoever shall be done, during your Recess, for the Advantage of the Common Cause in this Matter, will have your Approbation at our meeting again in the Winter. My Lords and Gentlemen,*’ I shall conclude with Recommending to you all the Discharge of your Duties in your respective Countries, that the Peace of the Kingdom may be secur’d by your Vigilance, and Care in your several Stations. Thus ended this memorable Sessions of Parliament, so much in all Appearance, tho’ very little, in effect, to the King’s Satisfaction: But his Majesty having found by Experience, that he had got nothing by a new House of Commons, and fearing still to lose by changing this for another, he was resolv’d to Compliment them into their Duty, or at least make the Nation sensible, that nothing was wanting on his Part, that might contribute to their Good:

Places be-  
flew'd.† April  
26.Kidd ex-  
ecuted.May 22.  
The Prus-  
sian Envoy  
has his  
audience.

Towards the latter end of March, the King appointed the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord President of the Council, to be first Commissioner of the Admiralty, in the room of the Earl of *Bridgewater*, deceas’d. At the same time Mr. (Henry) *Boyle*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was admitted into the Privy Council; and Mr. (Thomas) *Pelham*, was made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. A Month † after, the King appointed Sir *George Rook* to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Fleet this Summer; and on the 23d of May, Captain *Kidd*, the famous Pirate, lately condemn’d at the Admiralty Sessions, was Executed at *Execution-Dock*. Six days after the Baron *de Spanheim*, Minister of State of the King of *Prussia*, and his Envoy Extraordinary, had Publick Audience of his Majesty at *Kensington*; and on the first of June, the King declar’d the Earl of *Marlborough* General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty’s Forces in *Holland*.

Not many days before the Parliament was prorogued, a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter was held at *Kensington*, where the Sovereign and

and Eight Companions being present, his Electoral Highness of Hanover, and the Duke of Queensbury, A. C. were elected Knights Companions of the Order; <sup>1701.</sup>  
 And next day, the Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and the Earl of Carlisle, of Hanover, Earl Marshal of England, (during the Minority of ~~ver~~ <sup>The Elector</sup> and the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal) were <sup>Duke of</sup> both Sworn Members of the Privy Council. Now Queenbury <sup>is</sup> the publick Affairs requiring the King's Presence <sup>left</sup> in Holland, tho' he had for some Weeks past, and continued still to be indispos'd, yet his Majesty declared in Council, his Resolution to go over, and appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Keeper <sup>June 18.</sup> of the Great Seal of England, the Lord President of the Council, the Dukes of Devonshire and Somerset, <sup>sickes ap-</sup> the Earl of Jersey Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord <sup>June 19.</sup> Godolphin, first Commissioner of the Treasury, to be <sup>Other</sup> Lords Justices of England, for the Administration of the Government during his Absence. The same <sup>Places ha-</sup> day the Duke of Somers was Sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council: and the Earl of Marlborough, besides his other Employments, had the Character of his Majesty's Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary in Holland, conferr'd on him. Edward Sacheverell, Christopher Mifgrave, and James Vernon, Junior, Esquires, were constituted Commissioners to execute the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal; the Attorney General, Sir Thomas Trevor, was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir George Treby, deceas'd; and Edward Northey, Esq; appointed to be Attorney General. The same day likewise, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London, waited on the King at Hampton-Court, and in a most dutiful manner took Leave of his Majesty; who on the first of July embark'd at Margate for Holland, and happily landed there on the 14th of July (N. S.) He receiv'd the next Morning the Compliments of all Foreign Ministers at the Hague, of Lands in the Courts of Justice, and of the Council of Brabant, Holland, and went to the Assembly of the States General, to whom he made a Speech. <sup>The King</sup> <sup>N. S.</sup>

The President of that illustrious Assembly, gave his Majesty their hearty Thanks for the Affection he express

A. C. 1701. exprest for their Republick ; and the Succours he had given them, with further Acknowledgments of the readines which the English Nation had shewn, to enter into Alliances and other Measures with that State, for their common Security and Defence.

After this, his Majesty, as his Health, (which now seem'd to decline apace) would permit him ; spent a good part of his time in reviewing the Frontier Garisons of Holland ; and having visited Berg'en op-Zoom, Sluys, Fort Philippina, and several other Places, ~~The French Ambassador at the Hague in called.~~ he return'd to the Hague, where the French Ambassador, the Count d'Avaux, had deliver'd a Letter from the French King, to the States, accompanied with a Memorial of his own, to notify his being recall'd Home. The Letter was but Matter of Form, but in the Memorial the French Ambassador alledg'd,

~~His Memo-  
rial to the  
States.~~ That if he had oppos'd for some time, the Conclusion of the King of England's Envoy into the Conferences, it was out of his sincere desire to remove all Obstacles, which the Enemies to Peace (meaning King William) were continually laying in the Way ; That his Master did not believe their Lordships would easily have insisted upon the pretended Satisfaction to be given to the Emperor, confounding the Interest of other Princes, with their own, and setting themselves up for Arbitrators between the Houses of France and Austria ; That the Ties between their Lordships and the King of England were too strict, and had too well made known their blind Submission to the Sentiments of that Monarch, and no doubt but after the English Envoy had declar'd, That his Master would never depart from the Interest of the Emperor, their Lordships had already taken a Resolution to make the same Declaration to the most Christian King's Ambassador. *Concluding*, That his Majesty had taken up Arms in the Defence of his Grandson only ; and if it had been his Design to make new Conquests, he might have done it when his Forces, upon the Frontiers of their Republick, afforded him the Means to have made an Advantage of their Weakness. To this reflecting Memorial, the States answer'd in Substance, That

That they could not comprehend how they should A. C.  
 obstruct the Conferences, either by the Intervention 1701.  
 of the King of Great Britain, who was one of the  
 Parties concern'd in the Treaty of Partition ; or of *The States*  
 any other Potentate, who had any Interest in pre- *Answer.*  
 serving the General Peace ; That they had there Aug. 14  
 by own'd the Justice or Injustice of a third Party,  
 nor separated their Interest from any that were  
 concern'd in the general Peace ; and therefore the  
 Delays and Difficulties rais'd about admitting the  
*English Envoy*, were not chargeable upon them,  
 but upon the Count *d'Avaux*. That the French  
 King had Reason to think they would insist on Sa-  
 tisfaction to the Emperor, seeing that was the first  
 of their Proposals, which the King of *France* him-  
 self thought Just and Necessary ; That they did  
 not set up as Umpires between *France* and the  
 House of *Austria*, but desir'd his Majesty to re-  
 member that he himself, as well as the King of  
 Great Britain, and the States, thought a War  
 would be unavoidable, if upon the Death of the  
 late King of *Spain*, either he or the Emperor  
 should insist upon the Pretensions of their Families  
 to the Succession ; and therefore they enter'd into  
 the Treaty of Partition. That their owning the  
 King of *Spain*, could not be judg'd a step contra-  
 ry to this, since it did not hinder giving reasona-  
 ble Satisfaction to the Emperor ; That they had  
 done nothing that could be construed a Breach of  
 the Treaty, which (according to the Expression of  
 the French Ambassador in his Memorial) confirm'd  
 and sealed their Sovereignty ; and did not well ap-  
 prehend the meaning of that Assertion ; that their  
 Provinces were always Free and Sovereign ; and  
 as their Ancestors spent their Lives and Fortunes  
 to assert their Freedom, so they were resolv'd to  
 do the like. That the States did not blindly fol-  
 low the King of Great Britain's Sentiments, but  
 had a great deference for his Advice, because they  
 were persuad'd, *he was wholly inclin'd to preserve*  
*the Peace*, and convinc'd, he fought nothing but  
 the Welfare of their Republick. That the Con-  
 ferences were suspended upon that Account ; but

A. C. 1701. if the French K. thought fit to let them continue, and to allow Satisfaction to the Emperor, they had hopes of a good Conclusion. Lastly, They alledg'd the Reasons they had to Arm, from the Jealousies given them by France and Spain, and concluded, That it contrary to their Inclinations, they must enter into a War, they had no cause to blame themselves for it, and therefore hop'd that God would Protect them. Thus the Conferences being quite broke off, the States continued to augment their Troops: And the French did the same on their Part, and went on with fortifying their Lines from the Scheld near Antwerp, to the Maeſe, and from Antwerp to Ostend.

*The English Nation in a high Ferment.*

In the mean time, the English Nation, notwithstanding the wise Administration of the Lords Justices, was in such a violent Ferment, as broke out into a furious Civil Paper-War, between the respective Sticklers for the old and new Ministers; and those who either applauded or disapprov'd the Proceedings of the last Sessions of Parliament. 'Twere tedious to enumerate the Writings that were publish'd this Summer by the contending Parties, wherein the Dissolution of the Parliament then in Being, was insinuated.

*The Grand Confederate Fleet at Sea.*

The Grand Confederate Fleet of England and Holland had by this time put to Sea, to the Amazement and Terror of most of our Neighbours. The Portuguese themselves, tho' still in Friendship with England, were not altogether free from Alarms, as dreading his Britannick Majesty's Resentment, for the Alliance which their King was induc'd lately to make with France and Spain; who yet, were not in a Condition to Protect him. Neither was Spain it self less uneasie, as fearing an Attempt upon their unguarded Coasts, and unarm'd Kingdom; which Fears were much increas'd, since the Government of Spain had refus'd our Fleet the Use of their Harbours, which the Dutch Ambassador had demanded before they set Sail. But it seems, all this was but a politick Amusement, for the greatest part of them having sail'd to the Azores, one strong Squadron was detach'd from thence to the West-Indies, under

under the Command of the brave Admiral *Bembow*, A. C.  
while the other return'd Home.

1701.

In the mean time, his *Britannick* Majesty and the ~~States~~  
Employ'd their Thoughts about the necessary *Prepara-*  
*Preparations*, both to begin and sustain a War: *tions in*  
The Fortifications of *Nimeguen*, now a Frontier-*Holland*  
Town, were carried on with great diligence, and *for a War.*  
the King himself went to view them, as well as to  
Muster a Body of Troops drawn up on *Macker-Hyde*  
next that Place; fresh Recruits were daily sent o-  
ver from *England*, and other Countries; to omit no-  
thing that might tend to the Security of that Re-  
publick, in Case a Rupture (which as things stood  
seem'd unavoidable) his Majesty endeavour'd to  
bring over the Elector of *Cologne*, to the interest of  
the Empire, *England* and *Holland*. The wise and sa-  
gacious Earl of *Gelway* was employ'd in this impor-  
tant Negotiation, but tho' he was supported by the  
Chapter of *Cologn*, he was not able to shake that E-  
lector from the Engagement he was enter'd into  
with *France*, at the instigation of his Brother the E-  
lector of *Bavaria*.

The Death of King *James*, which happen'd on K. *James*  
the 16th of September, (N. S.) at St. *Germain en Laye*; dies, Sept.  
and the French King's owning thereupon, the Titular 26.  
Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ire-  
land*, occasion'd a considerable Change in the Face  
of Affairs, particularly in *England*. It was suppos'd, *The P. of*  
the King of *France* had solemnly promis'd King *Wales*  
*James*, upon the last Indisposition of King *William*, *proclaim'd*  
that in Case he died, his most Christian Majesty *King of*  
would set up again the other's absolute Title; but *England*,  
Providence having thought fit to call King *James* *&c.*  
out of this World first, the French resolv'd to fulfil  
in the Son, the Promise he had made to the Father,  
intending thereby, at least, to keep up the *Jacobite*  
Party in *England*. The King of *France* having com-  
municated his Intentions to his Great Council, which  
consisted of Twenty three Persons, all but Seven  
were against Proclaiming the Prince so soon; al-  
ledging, that a Prince of so much Spirit and Interest,  
as King *William*, could not but highly Resent it;  
as the *English* Nation infallibly would, especially

A. C.

1701.

at this Juncture, when they had just settled the Succession in a Protestant Line ; the *Dauphin*, being the last that was to speak, rose up in some Heat, and said, it would be unworthy the Crown of *France*, to abandon a Prince of their own Blood, and one that was so dear to them, as the Son of King *James* ; that for his Part, he was resolved, not only to Hazard his Life, but all that was dear to him for his Restoration : The King of *France*, and all the Princes of the Blood were of the *Dauphin's* Opinion ; and so the Prince of *Wales* was publicly proclaimed King of Great Britain.

*K. William's Retirement thereupon.* King *William* was no sooner inform'd of this unpolitick and unaccountable Step made by *France*, but he immediately dispatch'd a Courier to the King of *Sweden*, as Guarantee of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, to give him an Account of this manifest Violation of it ; and on the same day sent an Express to the Earl of *Manchester*, his Ambassador in *France*, with Orders to come away forthwith, without taking his Audience of Leave. Thereupon his Excellency writ to the Marquis de *Torcy*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in these words :

*My Lord,*

*The Earl of Manchester's Letter to Monsieur de Torcy.* ‘ The King, my Master, being inform'd, that his most Christian Majesty has acknowleg'd another King of Great Britain, he thinks that his Glory and Honour permits him no more to have an Ambassador near the King your Master, and has sent me Orders to depart immediately, with which I do my self the Honour to acquaint you by this Letter, and withal to assure you that I am, &c.

This Pithy Letter being communicated to the French King, who was then at *Fontainbleau*, his Majesty assembled his Council, to deliberate upon an Answer, which Monsieur de *Torcy* return'd in the following Terms.

*My Lord,*

‘ I having nothing more to add to what I had the Honour to tell you Eight days ago, of the sincere desire the King has always had, to preserve, with the King your Master, the Peace confirm'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*; I pray you only,

as to me in particular, to be perswaded, That is A. C.  
what place soever you be, none shall ever be with 1701.  
more sincerity than my self, Yours, &c.

The Earl of *Manchester*, having thereupon demand-  
ed and obtain'd his Pasports, hasten'd to return to  
*England*, from whence the Lords Justices, by his Ma-  
jesty's directions, order'd Monsieur *Pouffin*, the French  
Secretary, to depart by a limited day. But before he  
obey'd these Orders, he caus'd a Paper to be printed,  
entituled, *The French King's Reasons for owning the  
Pretended Prince of Wales King of England*; and sup-  
pos'd to be Communicated in a Letter from *Paris* to  
a Friend in *London*.

Besides the publishing of these Reasons, which were suppress'd by order of the Government, Monsieur *Pouffin* made himself to be talk'd on beyond the smallness of his Character, by being found at Supper at a publick Tavern with three Parliament-Men, who were known to be no Friends to the Court. But whether this was a set Appointment to discourse Matters of State, or meerly as common Civility, which one of those Members shew'd to Monsieur *Pouffin*, upon Account of the Familiarity they had contracted together by Lodging in the same House, is what I cannot determine: But however, the Court gave this Meeting a very sinister Interpretation; insomuch that many of the Country-Party were branded by the name of *Pouffineers*, in a Libel call'd the *Black List*.

About this time the City of *London* presented an Address to the Lords Justices, ' Expressing how highly they resented the great Affront offer'd to his Majesty by the French King, in giving the Title of King of England, &c. to the pretended Prince of Wales, contrary to his Majesty's Just and Lawful Title, and to the several Acts of Parliament, for Settling the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line; whereby it was apparent, he design'd as much as in him lay, to Dethrone his Majesty, to Extirpate the Protestant Religion out of these Kingdoms, and to invade their Liberties and Properties, for the maintaining of which, his Majesty had signalized his Zeal, by the frequent hazarding his precious Life.

A. C. Which having been transmitted to the King, his Majesty gave special Directions to the Lords Justices, to Acquaint his Loyal City of *London*, with the great Satisfaction he had upon the Receiving it. This Address of the Capital City, was soon follow'd by multitudes of others, to the same purpose, from all the Corporations in his Majesties Dominions: And it is observable, that as there never were so many, upon any Occasion whatsoever, so none were ever so hearty and sincere; it being certain that they were not procur'd by Parties and Cabals, as had been practis'd in former Reigns, but that they resulted from a real Affection to his Majesty, and his Government; and an intimate Apprehension of the Dangers of Europe in general, and of *England* in particular.

*Treaty between the Emperor England and Holland.*

King *William*, all this while, bestow'd his Application on perfecting the Alliances he was Negotiating abroad, and particularly that between the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, which was Concluded in September. This Treaty was fram'd in the nature of Proposals, upon which *France* might come in; and accordingly the same were communicated to the Spanish Ambassador; otherwise they agreed to have Satisfaction given to the House of *Austria*, in relation to the Spanish Succession, to recover *Flanders* out of the Hands of the *French*; and that the *English* and *Dutch* shall keep whatever they shall Conquer in the *West-Indies*: Which last Article, so advantageous to *England*, was owing to the Advice the Lord *Somers* had formerly given to his Majesty, when the *Partition-Treaty* was in agitation. On the other hand, the Court of *France* were so far from making the least Advance towards an Accommodation; That on the contrary, in the Month of *October*, they prohibited all English Goods and Merchandizes of the Growth and Manufacture of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, excepting some, upon which they lay excessive Duties: So that all Things now tended visibly towards an open Rupture.

*The French Prohibit all English Goods.*

*The King Lands in England Nov. 4.*

His Majesty having been detain'd some time at the *Hague*, not only by contrary Winds, but likewise by the ill Condition of his Health, embark'd at last towards the beginning of *November*, and landed

at Margate on the Fourth of that Month, the same being his Majesty's Birth-day, the publick Rejoicings were very much heighten'd, by the News of his safe Arrival; for tho' great care had been taken to keep his real Indisposition secret, by giving it out publickly, that it was only a Cold; yet the Nation was extremely uneasy upon the secret Whispers of the great danger his Majesty was in. Nor was the King himself insensible of his declining state; for some time before he left Holland, upon a Discourse concerning the Successes, and brave Actions of the King of Sweden in the North against the Saxons, and of Prince Eugene in Italy against the French, he was heard to say, *That it was a fine thing to be a young Man;* and not long after his arrival he told the Earl of Portland, in his Garden at Hampton-Court, *That he found himself so weak, that he did not expect to live another Summer:* But charg'd his Lordship, at the same time, to say nothing of it till he was dead. *He is sensible of his approaching Death,*

Two days after the King's arrival, the Parliament was Prorogued till the 13th of November: But before that Day came a great Council was held, wherein two illustrious Peers represented to his Majesty, the Necessity of Calling a new One; urging, *That the present would never do his Majesty's Business, nor the Nations.* The King shew'd a great Reluctancy to follow this Advice, by reason of the Speech he made to his Parliament when he parted with them last, wherein he had insinuated that he would meet them again this Winter: But the Friends to the Impeach'd Lords having remov'd † his Majesties Scruples, a Proclamation was issued out for Dissolving this present Parliament, and Summoning another to Meet at Westminster on the 30th day of December next; which Proclamation was a Clap of Thunder, that stunn'd all the Disaffected; but had the contrary Effect with the Well-wishers to his Majesty's Government, who loudly declar'd, that thereby his Majesty had a second time Deliver'd the Nation. However there <sup>The present Parliament, and another call'd, Nov. 11th.</sup> was also a whisper, *That the King's Favourite had a considerable Sum of Money given him, to encline his Majesty to this dissolution, while he was in Holland: But whether this be true, is uncertain.*

A. C. were some of his Majesty's Friends, that entertain'd  
 1701. other Thoughts of this Dissolution ; among whom  
~~The E. of  
Carlisle  
made Lord  
Commissioner of the  
Treasury.~~  
~~Elections  
warmly  
contested.~~  
~~The Parlia-  
ment Meets  
Dec. 30.~~  
~~Mr. Har-  
ley chosen  
Speaker.~~  
~~The King's  
Speech to  
both Houses.~~  
 was the Lord *Godolphin*, who thereupon laid down  
 his Place of first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury,  
 which was soon after given to the Earl of *Carlisle*, a Peer for whom the King had a great Esteem,  
 and in whom he repos'd an entire Confidence.

The Elections were contested with such furious  
 Hears and Animosities, as seem'd to portend a Civil  
 War ; and they would, in all probability, have oc-  
 casion'd one, if the jarring Parties had not been al-  
 most apprehensive of the formidable Power of *France*.

The Parliament, according to their Summons, be-  
 ing Met on the 30th. of December, the King went to  
 the House of Peers, and the Commons attending,  
 the Lord Keeper signified to them his Majesty's Plea-  
 sure, that they should forthwith proceed to the choice  
 of their Speaker. The Commons thereupon re-  
 turn'd to their House, where there happen'd to be a  
 greater Frequency than had been known at the Open-  
 ing of a Session, there being no less than 428 Mem-  
 bers. The Candidates were Mr. *Robert Harley*, and  
 Sir *Thomas Littleton*, but the latter being underhand  
 recommended by the King, (who had closetted Sir  
 G — R — Sir Cb — H — Mr. C — and some  
 others, in his favour, tho' to no purpose) the first car-  
 ried the Election, by a Majority of four Voices ; and  
 being the next day approv'd of by the King, his Ma-  
 jesty did then Address himself to both Houses in the  
 following Speech.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 I Promise my Self You are Met together full of  
 that just Sense of the Common Danger of Eu-  
 rope, and the Resentment of the late Proceedings  
 of the French King, which has been so Fully and  
 Universally express'd in the Loyal and Seafonable  
 Addresses of my People.

The Owning, and Setting up, the Pretended  
 Prince of Wales for King of England, is not only  
 the highest Indignity offered to Me, and the Na-  
 tion, but does so nearly concern every Man, who  
 has a regard for the Protestant Religion, or the  
 present

## WILLIAM the Third.

505

A. C.  
1701.

present and future Quiet and Happiness of his Country, that I need not Press You to lay it seriously to Heart, and to Consider what further Effectual Means may be used for Securing the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and Extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors

By the French King's placing his Grandson on the Throne of Spain, he is in a Condition to Oppress the rest of Europe, unless speedy and Effectual Measures be taken. Under this Pretence, he is become the real Master of the whole Spanish Monarchy, he has made it to be entirely Depending on France, and Disposes of it as of his Own Dominions, and by that means he has Surrounded his Neighbours, in such a manner, that tho' the Name of Peace may be said to Continue, yet they are put to the Expence and Inconveniences of a War.

This must Affect England in the nearest and most sensible Manner, In respect to Our Trade, which will soon become Precarious in all the Valuable Branches of it, In respect to Our Reace and Safety at Home, which We cannot Hope should long Continue, And in respect to that Part which England ought to take in the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe.

In order to Obviate the General Calamity, with which the rest of Christendom is Threatened by this Exorbitant Power of France, I have Concluded several Alliances, according to the Encouragement given Me by both Houses of Parliament, which I will Direct shall be Laid before You, and which I Doubt not You will Enable Me to make Good.

There are some other Treaties still Depending, that shall be likewise Communicated to You as soon as they are Perfected.

It is fit I should Tell You the Eyes of all Europe are upon this Parliament, all Matters are at a stand, till Your Resolutions are known, and therefore no Time ought to be lost.

You have yet an Opportunity, by God's Blessing, to Secure to You, and Your Posterity, the quiet Enjoyment of Your Religion and Liberties, if You

A. C. 1701. are not wanting to Your selves, but will exert the ancient Vigour of the English Nation ; but I tell you plainly My Opinion is, if You do not lay hold this Occasion, You have no Reason to hope for another.

In order to do Your Part, it will be necessary to have a great Strength at Sea, and to provide for the Security of Our Ships in Harbour, and also that there be such a Force at Land, as is Expected in Proportion to the Forces of Our Allies.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I do Recommend these Matters to you with that Concern and Earnestness which their Importance Requires ; at the same time I cannot but pres you to take Care of the Publick Credit, which cannot be preserved but by keeping Sacred that Maxim, That they shall never be Losers, who Trust to a Parliamentary Security.

It is always with Regret when I do ask Aids of my People, but you will observe, that I desire nothing which relates to any Personal Expence of mine ; I am only pressing you to do all you can for your own Safety and Honour, at so Critical and Dangerous a Time, and am willing that what is given should be wholly appropriated to the Purposes for which it is intended.

And since I am speaking on this Head, I think it proper to put you in mind, That during the late War, I order'd the Accounts to be laid yearly before the Parliament, and also gave my Assent to several Bills for Taking the Publick Accounts, that my Subjects might have Satisfaction how the Money given for the War was applied ; and I am willing that Matter may be put in any further way of Examination, that it may appear whether there were any Misapplications and Mismagements, or whether the Debt that remains upon us has really arisen from the shortness of the Supplies, or the Deficiency of the Funds.

I have already told you how necessary Dispatch will be for carrying on that great Publick Busines, whereon our Safety, and all that is valuable to Us depends

depends ; I hope what time can be spared will be Employed about those other very desirable Things, which I have so often Recommended from the Throne, I mean the Forming some good Bills for employing the Poor, for encouraging Trade, and the farther Suppressing of Vice.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' I hope you are come together determined to avoid all manner of Disputes and Differences, resolv'd to Act with a general and hearty Concurrence for Promoting the Common Cause, which alone can make this a happy Session.

' I should think it as great a Blessing as could befall *England*, If I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those Unhappy Fatal Animosities, which divide and weaken you, as I am Disposed to make all my Subjects Safe and Easie as to any, even the highest Offences committed against me.

' Let me conjure you to disappoint the only Hopes of our Enemies by your Unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew, how desirous I am to be the common Father of all my People; Do you in like manner lay aside Parties and Divisions; Let there be no other Distinction heard of amongst us for the future, but of those who are for the Protestant Religion and the present Establishment, and of those who mean a Popish Prince and a *French* Government.

' I will only add this, If you do in good earnest desire to see *England* hold the Balance of *Europe*, and to be indeed at the Head of the Protestant Interest, it will appear by the present Opportunity.

This Admirable and most excellent Speech, which ought to be engraven in the Hearts of all true *English* Men, and which was the best Legacy his Majesty could leave to *Britain*, could not but have a very good influence upon those to whom it was address'd; had they been less inclin'd to comply with his Majesty's Desires, than they appear'd and prov'd to be by their Address of the next Day which was New-years Day, shewing their just Resentment of the *French*

A. C. French King's Proceedings, in owning and setting up  
1701. the P. P. of *Wales*, &c.

*The Lords  
and Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress.*

The Commons in like manner did, four Days af-  
ter, return their most humble and hearty  
 ‘Thanks to his Majesty, for his most Gracious  
 Speech, and assur'd him that they would support  
 and defend his Lawful and Rightful Title to the  
 Crown of these Realms, against the pretended  
 Prince of *Wales*, and all his open and secret Adhe-  
 rents, and all other his Majesty's Enemies. That  
 they would enable his Majesty to shew his just Re-  
 sentment of the Affront and Indignity offer'd Him  
 and this Nation, by the *French* King, in taking up-  
 on him to declare the pretended Prince of *Wales*,  
 King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; And that  
 they were firmly and unanimously resolv'd to  
 maintain and support the Succession to the Imperi-  
 al Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions there-  
 unto belonging, in the *Protestant* Line, as the same  
 was settled by two Acts of Parliament; And that  
 for the better effecting the same, they would to  
 the utmost of their Power, enable his Majesty to  
 make good all those Alliances his Majesty had made  
 or should make, pursuant to the Addresses and Ad-  
 vice of his most Dutiful and Loyal Commons of  
 the last Parliament, for the preserving the Liberi-  
 ties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power  
 of *France*.

Tho' the latter part of this Address contain'd a  
 Vindication of the last Parliament, and consequent-  
 ly a by-Reproach on the Court, for Dissolving it;  
 yet the King return'd the Commons this wise and sa-  
 tisfactory Answer,

*Gentlemen,*

‘I give you my hearty Thanks for this Address,  
 which I look upon as a good Omen for the Ses-  
 sions, the Unanimity with which it pass'd, adds  
 greatly to the Satisfaction I receive from it; So  
 good a step at your first entrance upon Business,  
 cannot but raise the Hopes of all, who wish well to  
*England*, and to the Common Cause. I can desire  
 no more of you than to proceed as you have be-  
 gun; and I depend upon it. For when I consider  
 how,

how Cheerfully and Universally you concurr'd in  
this Address, I cannot doubt but every one of you  
will sincerely endeavour to make it effectual in all  
the Parts of it.

A. C.  
1701.

The very next Day after, the House of Lords, not thinking their first Address sufficient upon so great an Occasion, presented to his Majesty Another more particularly on the present Juncture of Affairs.

Things going on according to the King's Wishes ~~places he-~~  
in both Houses of Parliament, his Majesty consider-~~ing~~  
ring that the quick Change of his late Ministry, had been like to involve him in great Difficulties, thought it now fit to make some new Advancements and Removes. On the 1st of January the Earl of Radnor was admitted into the Privy-Council; as was the Earl of Burlington on the 8th. And on the 4th the Earl of Manchester was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Sir Charles Hedges. On the 18th the Earl of Pembroke was declar'd Lord High-Admiral of England, and Ireland; and on the 29th the Duke of Somerset was appointed Lord President of his Majesty's Privy-Council.

Whilst both Houses of Parliament, with great Zeal, Unanimity and Dispatch, pursued the Import-  
<sup>Great</sup>  
ant Affairs the King had recommended to them, his K. Will-  
Majesty fram'd a Scheme to reduce the over-grown <sup>am to re-</sup>  
Power of France. He had before he left Holland, <sup>duce the</sup>  
concerted Measures with the Prussian and Dutch Ge-  
nerals, for the Siege of *Keijserwaert*; A Place which the Elector of Cologne had put into the Hands of the French; The Elector of Hannover was, at the same Time, to fall on and disarm the Princes of *Wolfenbus-  
telle*, who in the Heart of the Empire, had dar'd to raise Troops with French Money, and sent for a General of that Nation to command them. The King of the Romans, with Prince Lewis of Baden, were to besiege Landau; And the Emperor had engag'd to send a Powerful Supply to Prince Eugene, to enable that Brave, and Successful General, to attack in form the City of Mantua, which he kept closely block'd up; and the Conquest of which must very probably be attended with the total Ruin of the French Inter-

**A. C.** Interest in Italy. Besides these Designs, his Majesty was now laying another, both more glorious in the Execution, and extensive in its Consequences, with his Highness the Prince of D' *Armstadt*, and his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*; And that was the Besieging of the Town of *Cadiz*, both by Sea and Land: Upon the taking of which Place, the Prince D' *Armstadt*, had assur'd his Majesty, that the Admirante of *Castile*, and several other Grandees of *Spain*, with all their Dependants, would declare for the House of *Austria*. The three first of these Projects were successfully perform'd; but how the other two miscarried; I cannot properly relate in this Place; The Time where they were to be executed exceeding the Reach of this History.

*The King  
falls off  
his Horse*

Feb. 21.

His Majesty, notwithstanding his infirm State, continu'd his usual Diversions of Hunting: But on the 21st of February, riding out from *Kensington*, to hunt near *Hampton-Court*, as he was putting his Horse to the Gallop, the Horse fell, and the King at the same Time; by which unhappy Fall he broke his Right Collar-Bones and was confin'd to his Chamber. Two Days after his Majesty sent a Message to the Commons, by Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, Importing,

' That his Majesty being at present hindred, by  
' an unhappy accident, from coming in Person to  
' his Parliament, was pleased to signifie to the  
' House of Commons by Message, what he design'd  
' to have spoken to both Houses from the Throne;  
' That his Majesty in the first Year of this Reign,  
' had acquainted the Parliament, that Commissioners  
' were Authoriz'd in *Scotland*, to treat with  
' such Commissioners as should be appointed in  
' *England*, of proper Terms for uniting the two  
' Kingdoms, and at the same time exprest his great-  
' est Desire of such an Union; That his Majesty  
' was fully satisfied, that nothing could contribute  
' more to the present and future Peace, Security  
' and Happiness of *England* and *Scotland*, than a  
' firm and entire Union betwen them; and he  
' could not but hope, that upon a due Consideration  
' of their present Circumstanues, there would be  
' found a general Disposition to that Union; That  
' his

his Majesty would esteem it a peculiar Felicity, if during his Reign, some happy Expedient might be found for making both Kingdoms one, and was therefore extreamly desirous, that a Treaty to that Purpose might be set on Foot, and did in the most earnest manner, recommend that Affair to the Consideration of the House.

Now there being some Bills ready for the Royal Assent, by the 2d of March, and his Majesty having been pleased to grant a Commission under the Great Seal to the Lord-Keeper, and some others, for the passing of them; they accordingly sent to the Commons, and were past by the said Commission, the Saturday following, another Commission was granted for passing other Bills.

Most Historians are used to mention strange O-*Natural*  
mens, Prodigies and Apparitions, as the Forerun-*Causes of*  
ners of the Death of great Men; but waving that X. Wil-  
ridiculous Affectation, which owes its Original to Ig-*liam's*  
norance, Credulity or Superstition, I shall assign no  
other Prognostick of King William's glorious Life  
drawing to a Period, than the great Fatigues he had  
undergone for Thirty Years past; which had very  
much impair'd his Constitution, naturally tender  
and infirm; (by reason of his being Born two  
Months before his time;) his constant Application  
to Business, which must needs have exhausted his  
Animal Spirits; And the Contradictions he had met  
on several Occasions, since the conclusion of the  
Peace of Ryswick, which had sowr'd the little Blood  
that remain'd in his Veins, and kept it continually  
upon the Fret: As for the Fall his Majesty had from  
his Horse, as I have already mention'd, it may, in-  
deed, have hasten'd, but cannot be said to have oc-*An account  
of his last  
Sickness.*  
asion'd his Death. Immediately after that fatal Ac-  
cident his Majesty was carried to Hampton-Court,  
where his broken Collar-bone (the Anatomists call  
it, *Calvica*) was soon dextrously set by Monsieur  
Ronjas, Sergeant Surgeon to the King, who having  
felt his Majesty's Pulse, told him he was Feverish,  
and that any other Person in his Condition would be let  
Blood. As for that, reply'd the King, I have, now  
and then, had a Hand-ake, and some shivering Fits this  
*Fortnight,*

A. C.  
1701.

Fortnight ; and had this very Morning a Pain in my Hand before I went out a Hunting. In the Afternoon the King finding himself pretty well, contrary to every Body's Advice, return'd to *Kensington*, and slept almost all the way in his Coach. Being come to *Kensington*, Dr. *Bidloo*, (a Dutchman, who had lately come over with his Majesty from *Holland*, and strove not only to make himself necessary, but to undermine all the English and French, of his Profession, that attended the King's Person) endeavoured to perfwade his Majesty that his Collar-bone was not broke. Some words arising about it, between Dr. *Bidloo* and Mr. *Ronjat*, the King had the Complaisance to satisfie *Bidloo*'s preposterous Curiosity, and to have the Bandage open'd, which occasion'd the Bone to snap again ; and tho' it was quickly put once more into its place, yet it made his Majesty catch a little Cold, and Cough more than he used to do. However, his Majesty seem'd in a fair way of doing well : But upon the first of *March*, a Defluxion fell on his Knee, which, tho' a very ill Symptom, yet hinder'd him not from walking from one Room to the other, leaning upon some of his Attendants. He continued so till the 4th, at which time he seem'd so well recover'd, that he took several turns in the Gallery at *Kensington*, but at length finding himself weak and tir'd, he sat down on a Couch, and fell asleep ; which probably occasion'd that shivering Fit, which soon after seiz'd him ; and which turn'd to a Feaver, accompanied with Vomiting and a Looseness. Thereupon the King thought fit to send for Sir *Thomas Millington*, President of the College of Phisicians, who attended him to the last Moment, as did also Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Hutton*, Dr. *Hannes*, Dr. *Brown*, Dr. *Laurence*, Sir *Theodore Colladon*, Dr. *Bidloo*, and others of that Faculty. These learned Physicians administer'd several Remedies to his Majesty, that gave him great Relief, and that he continued indifferent well till *Friday* the 6th, at what time his Vomiting and Looseness began to grow so violent upon him, that he refused to take any Sustenance till two of the Clock on *Saturday* Morning, when he supp'd a Cup full of Chocolate,

that

that said with him. Soon after they gave him a gentle Sleeping-draught to compose him; which had that good Effect, that he rested for three Hours after. On Saturday Morning, he supp'd some Broth and a Cordial, and found himself somewhat easier, tho' excessive Weak. Thus he continued all the Forenoon, but in the Evening he was very Faint, and in the Night had three violent Fits, during the intervals of which he call'd for several Noblemen, and spake to them: He also call'd for Dr. Bidloo, and thank'd him for the great Care he had taken of his Person; adding, *That he and the other learn'd Physicians, had done all that their Art could do for his Relief, but finding all means ineffectual he submitted.* The Earl of Albemarle arriving at Kensington from Holland about five a Clock on Saturday Morning, and immediately went to wait on the King, who, being willing to rest, desired his Lordship to go and rest likewise, and to come to him some Hours after. The Earl attending accordingly, the King call'd him to one side of the Bed, where his Lordship gave him an Account of the Posture of Affairs in Holland, at which his Majesty seem'd well pleas'd. On Sunday, early in the Morning, his Majesty finding his Spirits begin to forsake him, with all the other Signs of approaching Dissolution, he received the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist, with great Devotion, from the Hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Lords of the Privy-Council, with abundance of the Nobility and Gentry attended all the while in the adjoining Appartments, and several of them were call'd in, at times, to whom his Majesty spoke a little and then they withdrew. As he was drawing towards his end, he faintly inquir'd for the Earl of Portland, who immediately coming to him, tho' his Lordship placed his Ear as near his Majesty's Mouth as he could, and that his Majesty's Lips were seen to move, yet he was not able to hear any distinct articulate sound: Soon after, that is, about Eight a-Clock in the Morning, his Majesty exspir'd, sitting on his Bed, in his Night-Gown; and in the Hands of Mr. Sewel, one of the Pages of the Back-Stairs, having some time before given the Keys of

K k k

his

A. C. his Closet and Scrutore to the Earl of Albemarle, telling him, *He knew what to do with them.* It is also remarkable, that affoon as his Majesty had breathed out his last, the Lord Lexington and Scarborough, who were then in waiting, order'd Mr. Ronjat, to pull from the King's Left-arm, a black Ribbon, which tied next to his Skin a Gold Ring, with some Hair of the late Queen Mary, ; which shews how tenderly his Majesty cherish'd her Memory.

*His Age.* Thus died, the great *WILLIAM HENRY*, Prince of Orange, and King of Great Britain, with *His Reign*, that resignation, resolution and composedness of Mind, that had accompanied all the Actions of his Life, at the Age of Fifty one Years, four Months of the Physcians and four Days, after he had reigned Thirteen Years, and one Month, wanting five Days.

*Surgeons,* Two days after the Royal Corps was open'd, and *about the Dissection of the Body;* the Physicians and Surgeons, summon'd by the Privy-Council, to assist at, and examine the Dissection, sign'd by Dr. Hutchinson, Sir Tho. Mil-son, Sir both the Leggs, up to the Knees, and a little higher, as also the Right-Hand and Arm, as far as the Ellington, bow, were considerably swell'd; There was likewise on Sir Rich. the Left Thigh, near the Hip, a Bladder full of Water, as big as a small Pullet's Egg, resembling a Blane. Blackmore, Dr. Laurence, II. That upon opening the Belly, the Guts were found of Professor a Livid colour, and the Blood contained in their Vessels Bidloo, black: The Gut, called Ileon, had in some Places the Sir Theo. marks of a slight Inflammation; the Stomach, Pan-Colladon, creas, Mesentery, Liver, Gall-Bladder, Spleen and Dr. Har-Kidneys, were all Sound and without Fault. III. That gel, Dr. in the Thorax, or Chest, the Right-side of the Lungs How, Dr. adher'd to the Plura; and the Left much more: From Hannes; which, upon separation, there issued forth a quantity of Mr. Ron-jat, Serg. purulent or frothy Serum; That the Upper-Lobe on Surgeon; the Left-side of the Lungs, and the part of the Plura and Mr. next to it, were inflam'd to a Degree of Mortification; Bernard, and this they look'd upon as the immediate Cause of Mr. Cow-the King's Death: That from the Ventricles of the per and Heart, and the Greater-Blood-Vessels arising out of Mr. Gard-them, were taken several large, tough, fleshy-like Sub-nner, were stances, of the kind call'd Polypus; That the Heart it-self

self was of the smaller size, but firm and strong, V. A. C. That upon laying bare the Right Collar-bone, they found it had been broken near the Shoulder, and well set; and that some extravasated Blood was lodg'd above and below the Fracture. VI. That the Brain was perfectly Sound, and without any sign of Distemper; And VII. That 'tis very rare to find a Body with so little Blood, as was seen in this, there being more found in the Lungs, than in all the Parts besides put together. Notwithstanding what is here affirm'd, it is the Opinion of some, that his Majesty died of a Dropsy.

I am come to the last and most difficult part of my William's Task, and that is, the Character of the Hero of this History. As to his Person, he was of a middle-size, but ill-shap'd, and somewhat round-shoulder'd; his Face of a light brown Complexion, and hard-featur'd, his Nose Aquiline; his Eyes exceeding good and piercing; his Hands very fine and white; and his Constitution weak and infirm from his very Youth. He sat well on Horseback, and that Posture became him best, as if he had been principally form'd for the Field.

What Nature had denied him, as to the Advantages of the Body, she had abundantly made up by his Mind. the Perfections of his Mind: He had a quick, ready and penetrating Wit; a sound Judgment, an admirable Forecast; and a firm, compos'd Soul, amidst the greatest and most imminent Dangers.

His Health had not permitted him to apply himself much to Study, when young; yet, besides Dutch, which was Natural to him, he spoke French to a great perfection, and English and German tolerably well. He understood something of the Mathematicks and Fortification; but his principal Science consisted in the Military Art, and a perfect Knowledge of the different Interests of the Princes of Christendom, which last supplied him with fresh Projects and Resources in those Intricacies, where all other States-men were at a stand: For it was as easy to him to frame a new Scheme of Politicks, as 'tis to an able Mathematician to apply his Theorems to a Question propounded.

C. A. Reservedness, was ever his distinguishing Quality ;  
 1701. and if he was Free and Communicative upon some  
 Occasions, 'twas rather to discover other People's se-  
 crets, than to disclose his own.

*His Reservedness.* He was easy of Access, and gave a favourable Hear-  
*He was easy of Access.* ring to every Body ; but the Multiplicity of publick  
 Affairs made him sometimes forget what he had promis'd to private Persons.

*He was two Thrifty, and knew not how to Reward.* He was Parsimonious to a Fault, and knew least of any Man how to Reward ; being often a Niggard, where he should be Liberal ; and Profuse, where he should be Thrifty : Which unequal Dispensation of his Favours, as it rais'd him many Enemies, and created him no small Trouble when Living, so it will remain a Blemish on his Memory. 'Tis true, he was both Loved and Respected by the Army, but this was more owing to his Courage, than to the Recompences he bestow'd on those that distinguish'd themselves. Neither knew he much better how to Punish, being sometimes too Debonair, and sometimes too severe.

*His even-  
ness of Temper.* His Temper, as to outward Appearance, was wonderfully even and steddy, both in good and Adverse Fortune ; being never elevated by the one, depress'd by the other, or disturb'd by either ; if any thing made him uneasie, 'twas the different Factions that divided his Subjects, which he had vainly attempted to reconcile ; and which he thought would, sooner or later, be the Ruin of this Nation.

*His Com-  
plicity in his Design.* He always pursued his Ends, tho' he knew how to comply with particular Exigencies, and understood and practis'd admirably well the Art of Starting, and Improving favourable Opportunities ; an Art absolutely necessary to all Sovereigns, but particularly to an English Monarch.

His unhealthy Constitution made him subject to Passion and Peevishnes ; but the Effects of these were seldom known, except to his inferior Attendants ; and when those short passionate Fits were over, he was the best natur'd Master in the World.

*He was  
Debonair.* As to his Religion, he was bred up a Protestant after the Calvinian Way, but upon his Marrying

*And yet Good-Nature'd.* the

the Princess Mary he had a Chappel in his Palace, where Divine Service was perform'd after the Rites of the Church of England; so that whilst Prince of Orange, he went either to the Dutch, French or English Church indifferently; and whilst King of England, tho' he publickly profess'd the Establish'd Religion, yet he still retain'd a great tenderness for the Dissenters, and was ever averse to persecute People upon Account of their Belief. His Piety and Devotion were sincere, but unaffected. The only thing that look'd like Superstition in him, was the avoiding to begin a Journey, or any great Enterprize, on a Monday.

Next to the Pleasures he found in a Camp, Hunting and Shooting were his greatest Diversions; and <sup>His Diversions</sup> few. If ever he play'd at any Games of Fortune, 'twas out of meer Complaisance. He lov'd the Company of witty Men, and had a particular Affection for Mr. St. Evremont, whose Conversation he often enjoy'd, at a House of the Marquis de Meremont at Brompton, where his Majesty went to refresh himself after the fatigue of Busines, leaving his Grandeur at Kensington.

His Ear was tun'd to no other Numbers than the Clangor of the Trumpet, or the Rattle of the Drum. <sup>He had no Relish for</sup> As for fine Musick, and good Poetry, He scarce <sup>Musick.</sup> had any Relish for them. He admir'd excellent Pictures, but never encourag'd Painters: or, indeed, <sup>He admir'd</sup> fine Painting. any other Artists.

He was a very Ambitious Prince; but his Ambition was govern'd by Prudence, and founded upon just and commendable Motives: Never aiming to make himself Great, but to make others happy, at the same time.

His Wisdom and Penetration had gain'd him a <sup>He was the</sup> wonderful Ascendant over most Princes and States of <sup>Arbiter of</sup> Europe; insomuch, that he was the Arbiter of Peace Europe. and War.

He

*A. C.*  
1708. He was indefatigable in his Application to publick  
Business; seldom trusting his Secretaries with any  
important Dispatches, but writing all with his own  
~~his Appli-~~ Hand.

~~cation to  
Business;~~ His Entering into the Treaty of Partition, has  
~~Why he en-  
ter'd into  
the Treaty of  
Partition.~~ been generally accounted a false step; and yet it  
would puzzle the best Politicians to determine how  
this present War might have been prevented, or to  
penetrate, how it will conclude, without dividing the  
Spanish Monarchy.

*His Chro-  
nol. &c.  
sum'd up.*

To sum up all, tho' King *William* was not altogether free from Faults, yet he may be rank'd among the greatest Men, and vie with the most celebrated Heroes of Antiquity. To do him Justice, he was a Prince experienc'd in all the Arts of War, Policy and Civil Government; Fearless in Dangers; constant in his Resolutions; Moderate in Prosperity; Unshaken in Adversity; Wise in his Councils; Bold at the Head of his Armies; Faithful to his Allies; Dreadful to his Enemies; Master of the Affections of his People, by his forbearing Temper and Clemency. He always asserted the Freedom of *Europe*, and declar'd himself an Enemy to Tyranny, Oppression and Arbitrary Sway; he preserv'd his own Country, and rescued these three Nations, when their Religion, Laws and Liberties were in most imminent Danger, and no other humane Help left to save them. He perfectly united *England* and *Holland* two inveterate Rivals in Trade; and by teaching them to promote their mutual Interests, has left an effectual Barrier to check the formidable and over-grown Power of *France*. He reviv'd the ancient Martial Spirit of the *English*, and retriev'd the Honour of the Nation, not only in the Field, but in the Cabinet. He maintain'd the Church of *England*, without oppressing the Dissenters; and was so tender of the Rights and Privileges of his Subjects, that he sometimes yielded from the just Prerogatives of the Crown. Now if his Enemies should ask, tow'what purpose the Nation has spent near 60 Millions Sterling to maintain him on the Throne? The Answer is ready, to purchase an

*English*

## WILLIAM the Third.

519

A. C.

1705:

*English Protestant Queen; and a Settlement of the Succession on the Protestant Line: A Purchase which no True-English Man, will ever account too dear.*

We may confidently hope, that whilst our present gracious Sovereign is alive, King William will not be miss'd: But History cannot but take notice, That he was neither sufficiently nor universally regretted, either in *England* or *Holland*, which must be ascribed to the Superciliousness and Arrogance of his Favourites, who were both hated and despis'd in both Nations; and which ought to be a Catition to all Princes, who would live easy, and leave a good Name behind them. *A Purchase which no true Englishman will ever account too Dear.* Over and above his Leaving behind him the Shipping of this Kingdom, double what it was at his Accession to the Crown; several experienc'd Generals; near two Thousand good and brave Officers, and about twenty Thousand well-train'd, stout and hardy (*English, Scotch, or Irish*) Soldiers, who, in this last Campaign, have carried all before them, and been a constant Terror to the Enemy.

King William besides his Royal Comfort, is known *He had no Children.* to have had two Mistresses, but yet he never had any Legitimate, or Illegitimate Children; at least that he publickly own'd.

King William was interr'd with all the Magnificence a private Burial could admit of, on Sunday Night <sup>privately</sup> *He is buried* the Twelfth of April, and towards the beginning of April 12. May, a Will he had made in the Year 1695, and Deposited in the Hands of Monsieur Schuylenberg, was open'd at the Hague, whereby it appear'd that his *His Will* Majesty had appointed his Cousin the Prince *Friesland* <sup>open'd.</sup> of Nassau, eldest Son of Prince of Casimir Nassau, Stadt-holder of Friesland, his sole and universal Heir, and the States General his Executors, without mentioning either the King of Prussia, the Prince of Nassau Siegen,

A. C. Siegen, or the Princes of Anhalt, who all claim a Right to his Majesty's Succession by Titles, which it were improper to deduce in this Place. And therefore I shall conclude with taking Notice, That by a Codicil annex'd to King William's Will, the Lordship of Brevoort, and Two Hundred Thousand Guilders were given, as a Legacy, to the Earl of Abingdon.

---

The

---

---



---

THE  
APPENDIX.

*An EPITAPH, Propos'd  
to be Engraven on King  
WILLIAM's Tomb.*

*GULIELMI III, Epitaphium.*

E Heu!

Hic jacet  
Labantis Romani Imperii Stabilimen;  
Hispaniae Tutamen.  
Foederati Belgii Propugnaculum.  
Britanniæ Liberator.  
Hiberniæ Triumphator.  
Graffantis Tyrannidis Stator.  
Libertatis Vindex.  
Religionis Columen  
Bonorum Præsidium,  
Malorum Terror.  
Hic fuit Nassovius

A a a a

GULF

**G U L I E L M U S . III.**

Princeps Arausiacus

Magnæ Britanniæ Rex.

In Consilio, Sagax.

In Dicendo, Solers & Cautus.

In Agendo, Acer & Indefessus.

In Periculo Impavidus.

In Imperio, Lenis & Clemens.

In Judicio, Aequus.

In Promissis, Constans.

In Adversis, Fortis.

In Secundis, Temperans.

Festinando, Latus.

Propositi Tenax.

Sine Superbia, M A G N U S.

Sine Ostentatione, B O N U S.

Sine Superstitione, P I U S.

Qui dum Restaurando in Europâ

Regiminis Aequipondio invigilaret,

**E**t, Venatione, gravibus Curis Levantem captaret  
Equo Præceps, Mortem anticipavit.

Obiit Octavo Idus Martii

Anno Recuperatæ Salutis M DCCII.

Vixit Annos LI. Menses IV. Dies IV.

Regnavit Annos XIII.

Illi parentavit Luctuosa Anglia.

Hoc Mausoleum erexit

A N N A Soror

Augustissima, Pientissima, Serenissima,

Magnæ Britanniæ Regina.

Abi, Viator, Lugens.

---

---

*The Account of the Business of GLENCO,  
such as was supposed to be Written from Scot-  
land, in a Letter to a Friend in London;  
But which was certainly contriv'd by a Per-  
son highly Disaffected to King William; and  
which is here inserted, only to gratifie the  
Curiosity of some People; for as to the ge-  
nuine Truth of that Affair, we refer the  
Reader to the solemn Decisions of the Parli-  
ament of Scotland; which he will find in  
this Volume, Page 58.*

S I R,

THE Account you desir'd of that surpris-  
ing Massacre of Glencoe, take as follows,  
Mac-Jan Mac-Donald, Laird of Glenco, a  
branch of the Mac-Donalds, one of the greatest  
Clans or Tribes in the North of Scotland, came with  
the most considerable Men of his Clan to Colonel  
Hill, Governor of Fort William at Inverlochy, some  
few Days from the Expiring of the time, for re-  
ceiving the Indemnity appointed by the Proclama-  
tion, which, as I take it, was the first of January last;  
intreating he would Administer to him the Oaths  
which the aforesaid Proclamation required to be ta-  
ken, that so submitting himself to the Government  
he might have its Protection. The Colonel receiv'd  
him with all the Expressions of kindness, never-  
theless shifted the Administering the Oaths to him,  
alleging that by the Proclamation it did not be-  
long to him, but to the Sheriffs, Baylies of Rega-  
lities, and Magistrates of Burghs to administer  
them.

*The Appendix.*

them. *Mac-Jan* complaining that by this disap-  
 pointment he might be wronged, the time being  
 now near expiring, and the Weather so extream,  
 and the ways so very bad, that it was not possible  
 for him to reach any Sheriff, &c. got from Colo-  
 nel *Hill*, under his hand, his Protection; And  
 withal, he was assur'd that no orders from the  
 Government against him, should be put in Execu-  
 tion, unless he were first advertised, and had time  
 allow'd him to apply himself to the King or Coun-  
 cil for his own safety; but the better to make all  
 sure (tho' this might have seem'd security enough  
 for the time) with all dispatch imaginable he po-  
 sted to *Inverary*, the chief Town of *Argyleshire*,  
 where he found Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Ardkidilis*,  
 Sheriff of that Shire, and craved of him the bene-  
 fit of the Indempnity, according to the Proclama-  
 tion, he being wil'ing to perform all the Conditi-  
 ons required: Sir *Colin* at the first scrupled to ad-  
 mit him to take the Oaths, the time which the Pro-  
 clamation did appoint being elapsed by one Day,  
 alledging it would be of no use then to take them,  
 but *Mac-Jan* represented it was not his fault, he ha-  
 ving come time enough to Colonel *Hill*, not doubt-  
 ing but he could have Administred the Oaths to  
 him; and that upon his refusal he made such haste  
 to *Inverary*, that he might have come time enough,  
 had not the Weather hindred him; and even as it  
 was, he was but one Day after the time appointed,  
 and that it would be very unbecoming the Govern-  
 ment, to take advantage of a Man's coming too  
 late but by one Day, especially when he had done  
 his utmost to have come in time: Upon this, and  
 his threatening to protest against the Sheriff for the  
 severity of his usage, he administred to him and  
 his Attendants the Oaths, *Mac-Jan* depending up-  
 on the Indempnity granted to those who should  
 tell them: and having so done, he went home and  
 liv'd quietly and peaceably under the Government,  
 till the Day of his Death.

In January last, the Earl of *Argyle's* Regiment  
 came to that Country; the design of their coming  
 was then suspected to be to take a Course with  
 those

## The Appendix.

5

those who should stand out, and not submit and take the Oaths : The Garrison of *Inverlochy* being stronged, and *Glenco* being commodious for quartering, as being near that Garrison, those Soldiers were sent thither to quarter : They pretended they came thither to exact Arrears of Cess and Hearth-money, a Tax never known in Scotland, until laid by the Parliament in 1690. after the Parliament of *England* had eased themselves of it) Before they entred *Glenco*, that Laird and his Sons came out to meet them, and asked them, *If they came as Friends or Enemies?* The Officers answered, *As Friends*; and gave their Parole of Honour, that they neither would do him nor his Friends any harm; upon which he welcomed them, promising them the best Entertainment the Place could afford. This he really perform'd, as all the Soldiers confess. He and they lived together in mutual Friendship fifteen Days, or thereabouts, so far was he from fearing any hurt from them ; and the very last day of his Life was spent in keeping company with the Commander of that Party, Captain *Campbell* of *Glenlyon*, playing at Cards with him till seven or eight at Night, and at their parting mutual Protestations of Kindness were receiv'd. Some time, that very Day, whether before or after their parting, I know not, Captain *Campbell* had these Orders sent him from Major *Duncanson*, a Copy whereof I here send you.

S I R,

Ballacholis, Feb. 12. 1692.

Y O U are hereby to fall upon the Rebels, the Mac-Donald's of *Glenco*, and put all to Sword under seventy; You are to have especial care that the old Fox and his Sons do upon no Account escape your Hands; You are to secure all the Avenues, that no Man escape : This you are to put in execution at five of the Clock in the Morning precisely, and by that time, or very shortly after it, I'll strive to be at you with a stronger Party ; If I do not come to you at five, you are not to tarry for me, but to fall on. This is by the King's special Command, for the good and safety,

A a a 3

## The Appendix.

*Safety of the Country, that these Miscreants may be cut off Root and Branch : See that this be put in execution without Fraud or Favour, or else you must expect to be treated as not true to the King and Government, nor a Man fit to carry a Commission in the King's Service. Expecting you will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as you love your self, I subscribe these with my Hand,*

Robert Duncanson.

For their Majesties Service, to Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon.

As for Duncanson's Orders, they bore the same Date with the other, and are from the same place, running in these Words :

SIR,

Per second to the Commander in Chief, and my Colonel's Orders to me, for putting in execution the Service commanded against the Rebels of Glencoe, wherein you with the Party of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment under your Command are to be concerned : You are therefore forthwith to order your Affairs so, as that the several Posts already assigned, be by you and your several Detachments fallen in Action with, precisely by five o'Clock to morrow Morning, being Saturday ; at which time I will enday you the same with those appointed of this Regiment for the other places : It will be most necessary you secure those Avenues on the South-side, that the old Fox nor none of his Cubs get away : The Orders are, that none be spared from severity, nor the Government troubled with Prisoners. This is all till I see you ; from

Your humble Servant,

James Hamilton.

Please

## The Appendix.

7

Please to order a Guard to secure the Ferry, and the  
Boats must be on this side the Ferry, after your Men are  
over.

For their Majesties Service, for Major Robert Dun-  
canon, of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment,

The Soldiers being disposed five or three in a  
House, according to the number of the Family  
they were to afflinate, had their Orders given  
them secretly : They had been all received as  
Friends by those poor People, who intending no  
Evil themselves, little suspected their Guests de-  
signed to be their Murderers. About five a Clock  
in the Morning they began that bloody Work, sur-  
priz'd and butchered thirty eight Persons who  
had kindly receiv'd them under their Roofs. Mac-  
Jan himself was murdered, and is much bemoan-  
ed : He was a stately well-favour'd Man, and of  
good Courage and Sense : As also the Laird of  
Archintrikim, a Gentleman of more than ordinary  
Judgment and Understanding, who had submitted  
to the Government, and had Colonel Hill's Pro-  
tection in his Pocket, which he got three Months  
before. I cannot without Horror represent, how  
that a Boy about eight years of Age was murder-  
ed ; he seeing what was done to others in the  
House with him, in a terrible fright ran out of the  
House, and espying Captain Campbell, grasped  
him about the Legs, crying for Mercy, and of-  
fering to be his Servant all his Life. I am inform-  
ed Captain Campbell inclined to spare him ; but  
one Drummond, an Officer, barbarously run his Dag-  
ger through him, whereof he died immediately.  
The Rehearsal of several Particulars and Circum-  
stances of this Story, makes it appear most dole-  
ful ; as that Mac-Jan was killed as he was putting  
on his Breeches, standing before his Bed, and gi-  
ving order to his Servants for the good Entertain-  
ment of those that murder'd him : While he was  
speaking the Words, he was shot through the Head,  
and fell dead in his Ladies Arms, who through the  
Grief of this, and other bad usages she met with,

Aaaa 4

dyed

## The Appendix.

dyed the next day. It is not to be omitted, that most of those poor People were killed when they were asleep, and none was allowed to pray to God for Mercy. Providence order'd it so, that that Night was most boisterous; so as a Party of four hundred Men, who should have come to the other end of the *Glen*, and begun the like Work the same Hour, (intending that the Inhabitants should be inclosed, and none of them escape) could not march that length till it was nine a Clock; and this afforded many a happy opportunity of escaping, and none were killed but those in whose Houses *Campbell* of *Glenlyon's* Men were quartered; where all the Males under seventy years of Age, number of two hundred, had been cut off, for that was the Order, and it might have easily been executed specially considering the Inhabitants had no Arms at that time: for upon the first warning that the Soldiers were coming to the *Glen*, they had conveyed them all out of the way; for tho' they had relied upon the Promises made them for their Security, yet they thought it not improbable that they might be disarmed.

I know not whether to impute it to the Difficulty of distinguishing the difference of a few Years, or to the fury of the Soldiers, who being once glutted with Blood stand at nothing, that even some of above Seventy Years of Age were destroy'd: They set also the Houses on Fire, drove off all the Cattle to the Garrison of *Inverlochy*, viz. 900 Cows, 200 Horses, and a great many Sheep and Goats, and there they were divided among the Officers. And how dismal you may imagine the Case of the Poor Women and Children then was? It was lamentable past Expression: Their Husbands, and Fathers, and nearest Relations were forc'd to fly for their Lives, and they themselves almost stript, and nothing left behind them, and their Houses being burnt, and not one House nearer than six Miles; and to get thither they were to pass over the Mountains, and heaps of Snow in a vehement Storm, wherein the greatest part of them perished through Hunger and Cold:

It fills me with horror to think of Poor Children stript, and Women, some with Child, and some giving Suck, wrestling against Storms, in Mountains and heaps of Snow, and at length to be overcome and give over, and fall down, and die miserably. You see in *Hamilton's Order to Duncanson*, there is a special Caution, that the old Fox nor none of his Cubs should escape ; and in *Duncanson's Order to Captain Campbell of Glentyon*, that the old Fox nor none of his Sons escape : But notwithstanding all this wicked Caution ; it pleased God that the two Young Gentlemen *Mac jan's* Sons escaped : For it happen'd that the Younger of these Gentlemen trusted little to the fair promises of *Campbell*, and had a more watchful Eye over him than his Father or Brother, who suffer'd themselves by reiterated Oaths to be deluded into a Belief of his Integrity. He having a strong Impression on his Spirit, that some mischievous Design was hidden under *Campbell's* specious Pretences ; it made him, after the rest were a Bed, remain in a retir'd Corner, where he had an advantageous Prospect into their Guards: About Midnight perceiving several Soldiers enter it, this increased his Jealousie, so he went and Communicated his Fears to his Brother, who could not for a long time be perswaded there was any bad Design against them, and asserted, that what had been seen was not a doubling of their Guards, in order to any ill Design, but that being in a strange place, and at a distance from the Garrison, they were to send out Centinels far from the Guard, and because of the Extremity of the Weather reliev'd them often, and that the Men he saw could be no more than these : But he persisting to say that they were not secure, but that it was fit to acquaint their Father with what he had seen, he prevailed with his Brother to rise, and go with him to his Father, who lay in a Room contiguous to that they were in : Tho' what the Younger Son alledg'd made no great Impression on the Father, yet he allowed his Sons to try what they could discover : They well knowing all skulking places there, went and hid

*The Appendix,*

hid themselves near a Centinel's Post, where instead of one they discovered Eight or Ten Men : This made them more inquisitive, so they crept as near as they could without being discovered, so near that they could hear one say to his Fellows, that he liked not his Work, and that had he known of it, he would have been unwilling to have come there ; but that none except their Commanders, knew of it till within a quarter of an hour. The Soldier added, that he was willing to Fight against the Men of *Glenco*, but it was base to Murder them. But to all this it was answer'd, all the blame be on such as gave the Orders ; we are free being bound to obey our Officers ; upon hearing of these words, the Young Gentlemen retired as quickly and quietly as they could towards the Housle, to inform their Father of what they had heard, but as they came nigh to it, they perceived it surrounded, and heard Guns discharged and People skrieking ; whereupon being unarmed, and totally unable to rescue their Father, they preserved their own Lives, in hopes yet to preserve their King and Country, and to see Justice done upon those Hell-Hounds, Treacherous Murderers, the Shame of their Country and Disgrace of Mankind.

I must not forget to tell you, That there were two of these Officers, who had given their Parole of Honour to *Mac-jan*, who refused to be concerned in that brutal Tragedy, for which they were sent Prisoners to *Glascow*, where if they remain not still, I am sure they were some Weeks ago.

Thus Sir, in Obedience to your Commands, I have sent you such an Account as I could get of the Monstrous and Inhumane Massacre of the Laird of *Glenco*, and others of his Clan : You desire some Proofs of the Truth of the Story, for you say, there are many in *England*, who cannot believe such a thing could be done, and publick Justice not executed upon the Ruffians ; for they take it for granted, that no such Order could be given by the Government, and you say they will never believe it, without a down right demonstration : Sir, as to the Government, I will not med-

die

## The Appendix.

II

idle with it, or whether those Officers that Murder'd Glencoe, had such Orders as they pretended from the Government: The Government knows that best and how to vindicate their own Honour, and punish the Murtherers who pretended their Authority, and still stand upon it. But as to the matter of Fact of the Murther of Glencoe, you may depend upon it as certain and undenieble: It would be thought as strange a thing in Scotland for any Man to doubt it, as of the Death of my Lord Darnell, or with you that the Duke of Monmouth lost his Head. But to put you out of all doubt, you will e're long have my Lord Argyle's Regiment with you in London, and there you may speak with Glenlyon himself, with Drummond and the rest of the Actors in that dismal Tragedy; and on my Life there is never a one that will deny it to you; for they know that it is notoriously known all over Scotland, and 'tis an Admirition to us that there should be any one in England, who makes the least doubt of it, nay Glenlyon is so far from denying of it, that he brags of it, and justifies the Action publickly: He said in the Royal-Coffee-House at Edinburgh, that he would do it again; nay, that he would Stab any Man in Scotland or England, without asking the Cauſe, if the King gave him Orders, and that it was every good Subject's Duty so to do: And I am credibly inform'd, that Glenlyon and the rest of them have address themselves to the Council for a Reward for their good Service, in destroying Glencoe pursuant to their Orders.

There is enough of this mournful Subject, if what I have said satisfie you not, you may have what proof, and in what manner you please to ask it.

SIR,

Your Humble Servant.

N. B.

That

*The Appendix.*

N. B. That the Gentleman to whom this Letter was sent, did on Thursday, June 30, 1692. when the Lord Argile's Regiment was Quarter'd at Brentford, go thither, and had this Story from the very Men that were Actors of it. Glenlyon and Drummond were both there: The Highlander who told him the Story, expressing the Guilt which was visible in Glenlyon, said, Glenco hangs about Glenlyon, Night and Day, and you may see it in his Face; I am told likewise that Sir John Lawder refused to accept of the place of Lord Advocate of Scotland, unless he might have liberty to prosecute Glenlyon, and the rest of the Murtherers of Glenco; who not being granted, James Stuart (who was forfeited for Treason by King Charles II. and since Knighted by King William) has now the place.

---

*The Pretended Manifesto of King WILLIAM the Third, said to have been delivered and dispersed at the French Court, &c. as an Overture to the General Peace propos'd about the latter end of the Year 1693. and Concluded in 1697.*

THEY, who in Expectation of a Peace, seriously consider the Scituation of the Affairs of Europe, and who, without Passion, enquire into the chief Cause of the Revolutions which disturb it, have not hitherto thrown it upon me, nor imputed the Misfortunes of it to my Elevation to the Throne of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, none but the King of France and his Partisans labour at this time to do it, none but they call me Tyrant and Usurper; and troubled at the fidelity of my Subjects, obstinately persist in continuing a War, which they undertook but out of Despair, and which is my Honour and Glory to make an end of it.

They

They lay to my Ambition all the Disorders of Europe, and make me the Author of the Rebellion of the English ; they reproach me with having excited the famous League of *Ausbourg*, and to have driven from his Throne, in order to mount it my self, an Illustrious and Magnanimous Prince, whom the Ties of Blood oblig'd me to respect ; in fine, they overload and blacken me with such a Number of Impostures, that I cannot in my own Justification, but give the Universe an account of my Conduct, which that I may do with ease ; I need but represent in few words what happen'd in Europe before the War, and thence infer, in my Favour, what right Reason will naturally admit ; by which alone it will appear, that, far from having had the least share of raising the Troubles Europe is involved in, I have on the contrary, sought all Occasions to calm them. Every one will be convinced of the Sincerity of my Intentions, and the Justice of my Actions will gain over the Perfidies of my Enemies.

The Condition all the Kingdoms of Europe were in, in the Year 1688, is well known : They, for the most part enjoyed profound Peace. The Emperor, the King of Poland, and the Venetians, continued with Success their Conquests over the Turks. Hungary was retaken from the Infidels ; and Belgrade which the Imperialists took with Sword in Hand, open'd to their Conquest a free Passage to the head City of the Turkish Empire.

The Misfortunes of the one, and Prosperity of the other, touched the King of France in a different manner : He became sensible of the Disgrace of the Ottomans, and jealous of the Emperor's Victories. The Power and Policy of that Monarch forbidding their further encrease, put him upon the Design of lessening 'em by hidden and indirect ways. His Honour wou'd not permit him to appear bare-fac'd in favour of the Infidels ; the Division he meditated was equally against his Reputation and Character of most Christian ; but the Hereditary Hatred of the House of Austria carry'd it over the general Good of Christendom, and over a Twenty Years  
Truce

Truce newly concluded, which promised to Germany a full Repose.

In view of an ensuing War, and with Design to prosecute it, the Agents of France at the Court of Maximilian-Henry of Bavaria, Elector of Cologn, disposed that Prince to demand before his Death, a Successor of his Chapter; The Canons-Suffragants, who composed it, being for the most part gained by the Money and fair Promises of France, gave him Cardinal Furstenberg for Coadjutor: The Forces of that Crown had, at the same time, in their Possession one of the best Places of the Electorate, and having furnished it with Ammunition of all sorts, laid still till Heaven should dispose of the Elector.

After the Death of this Prince, which happened the 3d of June 1688; The King of France undertook to have Cardinal Furstenberg recogniz'd for his lawful Successor; but as the Postulation to the Coadjutorship was not accepted at the Court of Rome, the Treatnings of the Pope and of the Emperor obliged the Canons to proceed a second time, to the Election of a new Prince; where the Count of Couis, in the Emperor's name, proposed Prince Clement of Bavaria, with the Exclusion of Cardinal Furstenberg:

The Canons to the Number of 45, meeting in their Assembly the 19th of July 1688, divided in their Choice, Fourteen postulated the Cardinal, Nine the Prince of Bavaria, by virtue of his Right of Eligibility, by which the Pope supply'd the defect of his Age, he being then but 17 Years old. In all appearance the Cardinal ought to have carried it, but the Contest being sent to Rome, the Pope decided it in favour of the Prince of Bavaria; tho' to take the thing right, the Postulation of the Cardinal was Legal and Canonical.

This partial stroke provoked the King of France beyond Measure, and unseasonably confounding his Politicks, obliged him to declare himself openly, and support with Honour his first Design and Intentions. To this end he levied a powerful Army, which he sent under the Command of the Dauphin, his Son, into Germany. This Prince meeting no Opposition took

took *Philipsburgb*, *Mayence*, *Heydelberg*, *Menbeim*, *Spire*, and *Frankendal*; put all the Palatinate to Fire and Sword, and destroy'd that fine Country in so dreadful and terrible a manner, that one may seek at this time for the four last mentioned Towns, in every place wherein they stood five Years ago.

The Reasons which that Monarch made use of to justify such barbarous Hostilities, were not grounded upon the Quarrel about the Electorate of *Cologn*, but on the late Elector Palatine's refusing to give the Duchess of *Orleans* an account of the Estate fallen to her by the Death of her Father.

This Elector seeing himself innocently the unfortunate Sacrifice of a powerful Monarch, engag'd the Council of *Vienna*, and the Princes of *Germany* to revenge the ill Usages he met withal from the Crown of *France*: They unanimously espoused the Quarrel at *Ausbourg*; and the State of my Affairs required I should enter into the League with them, the better to resist the first Efforts which I foresaw would be levelled against Me.

I was then in *England*, whether the Troubles raised against King *James*, by his Subjects, call'd me to be a Mediator and Arbitre betwixt them; and perhaps would have accomplish'd it, had that Prince and his Subjects reciprocally had more Deference for each other.

King *James* quietly succeeded King *Charles II.* his Brother, in his Dominions; and the beginning of his Reign seem'd to promise him a continued Tranquillity. The Death of the Duke of *Monmawb*, and the most part of his Accomplices, struck Terror into the most desperate; and were it not for the Design he formed to reunite to his own Religion that of the Subjects, one may say, he might have been still upon the Throne, and that no Revolution could have interrupted the felicity of his Reign: But being Ambitious to render himself Absolute in a Monarchy depending on the Humours of those who compose it, and to fix a Constancy in a People naturally inconstant; and to imitate the Actions of a powerful King, without having the Means and Forces, like him to effect it; drew him upon that dreadful crowd

Crowd of Misfortunes, under which perhaps his Head, after the Hereditary fatality, would have fallen, had I not taken Care underhand to save it, from his Subjects. The King of France, whose steps he intended to follow, was then endeavouring the extinction of *Calvinism* in his Dominions: The numerous Troops he employ'd in that Work forced the most obstinate to a speedy compliance: His Policy reserved this great Action, that by the happy Success of it, his Glory might be compleated. It was certainly a Design becoming the Greatness of that Monarch, and the everlasting Peace which he promised to himself after that stroke, would never have been disturbed, had he but by a refin'd Fore-sight had the Art either to have kept within his Kingdom the leading Men among the Protestants by force of Reward, or had caused them to be sacrificed without Mercy on the Frontiers, instead of suffering them to go out on't.

But those unfortunate Fugitives carrying Misery, Desolation and Terror every where they went, looking upon *England* as the only place of Comfort and Ease to their Misfortune; thither they retir'd in hopes to find Tranquillity and Rest, still bewailing the Cruelty with which they were forc'd to abandon, as one may say, their Household Gods, and their Religion.

King *James* at the same time takes upon him to re-establish the publick Exercise of the Catholick Religion all over *England*. The *English* who had before their Eyes the sad Example of the *French* Refugees, contented themselves at first to murmur at the Design: The Novelty of it seem'd strange to them, and they were fond of that Liberty of Conscience, they had enjoy'd for above two Centurys. But when they saw the Execution of the Design press'd upon 'em thro' the Ministry of the Jesuits; when they saw their Towns Priviledges taken aways, the Bishops imprison'd in the Tower of *London*, Friars re-establish'd in their ancient Convents, and those very Jesuits (the unlucky Authors of all Mischiefs) in Possession of a Colledge in the midst of the City of *London*, then they generally, and in common

common concert with the Nobility, revolted. These to maintain themselves in the Church-lands, where-of the Kings, *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, put their Ancestors in Possession : The others to secure their Priviledges : Both together stirr'd by the implacable Motive of Religion, that seldom fails to cause a Revolution, which is of extreme Consequence to prevent.

The Revolters in the mean time seek for a powerful Protector and a disinterested Mediator, and unluckily cast their Eyes upon me : They Sollicit my going over into *England*, and hasten to the Succour of their Religion. I was then in *Holland* at the Head of a numerous Army; which I had raised, not for that end, as I am unjustly reproached with, but to support in *Germany* the Interest of Pope *Innocent XI.* against Cardinal *Furstenberg*, or, rather more properly speaking, against *France*.

All the World knows how the Court of *Rome* sollicited me at this time ; the Alliances she had with me, by the Intrigues of *Cazonis*; the Remittances of Money I had from thence for the Execution of this Design. All the World knows besides, that the very same Court of *Rome* had chose me, above all the other Princes of *Europe*, to oppose the Fortune and Greatness of the King of *France*: I was promised an honourable Preferment which should Crown me with Glory : And the Power the Enemy I was to oppose, took up, at that time, all my Thoughts and Care.

However, the Necessities of *England* at that Juncture seemed to me more pressing than those of *Cologne* ; and the Interest of a Religion so near and common to my own, prevailed with me before the Interest of a Stranger under Oppression. The Glory of reconciling a King and his Subjects, and of reciprocally succouring both, weighed in my Mind over that of supporting in *Germany* the Pretensions of a young Prince, whose Right, besides, did not appear to me to be incontestable.

Upon this I went over into *England* ; landed my Troops without any Opposition ; the People received me with open Arms, King *James's* Army in-

B b b sensibly

sensibly deserted to me, ranging themseives under my Banners : So that in a little time I found my self in the midst of the City of *London*, absolute Master of all things, without so much as losing the Life of one single Man, or that any of King *James's* Subjects had Loyalty or Courage enough to fight one stroke in his Favour.

Thus in the midst of a People swelled with rage and hatred against their King, I sent that Prince private notice that they openly threatned him, and that it was high time he should provide for his safety. I consented to his escape out of excess of Regard and Tenderness, and not in view of any private Interest of my own. I facilitated all things for his Embarkment ; and if he was taken the first time, the very Moment he was going about it, it was solely an effect of the ill Fortune that attended him, and not of any Artifice or Subtlety I am reproached with : The second time, he had better luck ; and unthankful for the Service I had render'd him, he stirr'd up the most Christian King, and made him declare War against me, as if I had been Guilty of a Misfortune, which he ought to have imputed to nothing but the Imprudence of his own Conduct.

The *English* on their part no sooner understood their King's retreat, than they pretended his flight to be a tacit abandoning the Crown, which, by Desertion, he left vacant. The Convention assembled, seriously and sincerely examined the Matter, and declared it a Vacancy according to the Laws of *England*, and consequently resolved to give themselves a new Prince ; upon which they offer'd me the Crown and Scepter, and constrained me to accept both, and, against my Will, forced me to suffer my self to be Proclaimed King, in all the Forms, and with all the Ceremonies accustom'd. Oblig'd to yield to the violence of the Choice, I rendered my self Trustee of a Crown which I am ready to abatidon, at any time, if the publick Tranquillity will require it.

It's near five Years that I Reign'd on this Footing, and *France* alone persists to disturb me, and give me the

the odious names of *Usurper* and *Tyrant*: Names no ways becoming a Prince of my Character, and one would think that she hardens at this time, in reference to me, as an Atonement or Penance for her having formerly negotiated with *Cromwell*, who was a right Tyrant, and a true Usurper. Can it be said hereafter that I have Usurped the Crown of *England*? Shall I be reckon'd in the number of those Tyrants, she hath so often experienc'd the Barbarity of? An Usurper is one, who, without any Right assumes to himself the Dignity of a Sovereign, enters into a Country with violence, forces the People he hath subdued to own him for their King; oppresses them with Levies and Taxes; cements his new Throne with the Blood of the most Illustrious of his Subjects, and upon the least suspicion, sacrifices to the security of his Crown and his Life, those, whose Conduct might give him the least Umbrage. A Tyrant is one, who seducing his fellow Subjects, declares against his Prince, and the Goverment of his Country, and who by excess of Power and Success, acquires and engrosses to himself alone the Sovereignty and Dominion, and who according to his own Avarice and Fury, disposes of all the Treasure of the People, whereas he himself is but a Member, and in short, whose Power generally ends with his Life.

Am I an Usurper? Am I a Tyrant? Can any of those barbarous Qualities which form the one, or the other, be observ'd in my Conduct? Am I Born a Subject of *England*? Am I got into it by force or violence? Have I overloaded its People with Levies and Taxes? Can I be reproached with any of those brutal Actions which darken the Histories of the most Illustrious Conquerors? If I am neither an Usurper nor a Tyrant, but Rightful and Lawful King of *England*, what shame can it be for *France* at this time to own me as such? She who at othertimes not only acknowledged such, but concluded Treaties of Peace, Alliance and Commerce with them, as if they had been lawful Princes? But if this obstinacy of *France* causes all my pain and trouble, if by her Tricks she alone hath hitherto oppos'd the Happiness of my Fortune; I have still this comfort

to see my self recognized by all the other Princes of *Europe*, and to see my Ambassadors hold the same rank at their Courts, which those of *England* have always had. The Emperor, the King of *Spain*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Princes of *Germany*, and the States General, have voluntarily entered into a League together to support me upon the Throne: They'll sooner perish, as I may say, than let me fall, while mine Enemies by open force strive to wrest the Scepter from me: And when, on the contrary, they'll come to Reason, and fair means, I am of my self ready to quit the Throne, in order to restore the Tranquillity of all *Europe*.

Let *France* gain as many Victories as she will, let her take Towns and Ships, and cover the Frontiers with Soldiers, threaten all the Earth with an ensuing Conquest; all that will but turn to her Ruin, because she is but one against many. Let her examine her own inward State; Let her behold with Motherly Eyes, the Dearth and Scarcity of Corn her Inhabitants are reduc'd to; in fine, let her cease to delude with the Power of her Money, a Prince who freely renounces the Crown; and an Infant, who in a long time will not have Strength enough to wear it. Let her also consider the number of Enemies she is surrounded with, and let her measure the greatness of their hatred to her, with that of her Outrages to them. Let her look upon all her concluded Treaties violated, all the Truces she has broke, all the Towns she has burnt, all the People she has reduc'd to Beggary, and who sollicit the Justice of Heaven for thole Evils. Let her at last seriously reflect on the unsteadiness of her own Conduct, and she'll find her self guilty of the same perfidies she unjustly upbraids me with, she accuses my Allies.

Would a Treaty of Peace secure unto us her friendship, tho' to obtain it, we should grant her all Pretensions? Would the Emperor trust to it, after seeing her in cold Blood, break a Truce of 20 years, newly concluded between her and him? Would the King of *Spain* send his Fleet to Sea with safety, af-

ter

ter the insult made in full Peace upon his Admiral *Papachini*? Would the Duke of *Savoy* be more civilly treated by her Ministers? Would the Princes of *Germany* keep their Countries and Priviledges with security and freedom: And would not the States General have cause to fear her Resentment and Revenge, in hatred to the generous Protection, and powerful Succours which they have given me?

However, if it be resolv'd to restore Peace to *Europe*, all the World that seek it will be astonish'd at the Effort which secretly invites me to it, when every one tells me that the publick Good ought to weigh over my private Advantage.

Let us therefore commit that happy violence upon our Selves, and sacrifice my Glory to this Repose; and let us at least by excess of Generosity, surpase those, who have not been able to overcome us by their Arms.

To accomplish a Project, of so general an advantage, I declare, I am ready to renounce the three Crowns, of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to abandon those Isles for ever, and give them up to King *James*, and secure the possession of them to the Prince his Son, and to return to *Holland* quietly, to Exercise the Dignity of Statholder; If *France* will but on her part restrain her self to the execution of the *Pyrenean* Treaty, and consent to annul all subsequent ones. His most Christian Majesty knows that he never performed but one Article of that Treaty, which without any other proof is sufficiently evinced from all that has passed since that time.

If Offers so reasonable, and Proposals so advantageous be rejected; the evil Consequences of their refusal ought not to be imputed to me. The Sacrifice I make to the Publick Good, is a sufficient justification of me, and is a satisfaction to me in the midst of my Pains and Afflictions. I quit a Radiant Crown, and a Scepter Illustrious and Flourishing, to give them to another. I descend of my own accord, without violence, and without constraint, from the Throne, after having had the extream Pleasure of mounting it, and commanding in it. I for-

*The Appendix.*

fake Fortune, Honour, Glory and Triumph, to become nothing, in reassuming a private condition. I become, as it were, a *Phantom*, after having been something on the Theatre of the World, and after having had so much Success, whereof I ought now to enjoy the benefit; I reserve no more of it to my Ambition and Fortune, than the Imagination and Shadow.

After this, let my Enemies say what they will against me, let 'em form all the Ideas to themselves they please, my sincerity will give the Lie to all their Impostures. They shall always find me ready to execute what I offer; and always ready to restore, together with the Peace, the Tranquility and Happiness which they have lost.

*An Abstract of the ARTICLES of  
PEACE, between the most Serene and  
Mighty Prince WILLIAM the Third  
King of Great-Britain, and the most Se-  
rene and Mighty Prince LEWIS the  
Fourteenth the most Christian King, Conclu-  
ded in the Royal Palace at Ryswicke the  
20 Day of September. 1697.*

I. THAT there be an Universal, Perpetual Peace, and a True and Sincere Friendship between the most Serene and Mighty Prince *WILLIAM* the Third, King of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and Mighty Prince *LEWIS* the Fourteenth the most Christian King, their Heirs and Successors, and between the Kingdoms, States and Subjects of both, and that the one shall Promote the Interest, Honour and Advantage of the other.

II. That all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords and Wars, between the said King of *Great Britain*, and the

the most Christian King, and their Subjects, Cease and be Abolished, as well by Land as by Sea, and on Fresh Waters every where ; and especially throughout all the Kingdoms, Territories, Dominions and Places belonging to each other, of what condition soever they be.

III. That all Offences, Injuries, and Damages, which the said King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects, or the said most Christian King and his Subjects have suffered from each other during this War, shall be forgotten.

IV. And since the most Christian King was never more desirous of any thing, than that the Peace be Firm and Inviolable, the said King Promises and Agrees for him self and his Successors, That he will on no Account whatsoever disturb the said King of *Great Britain* in the free Possession of the Kingdoms, Countries, Lands or Dominions which he now Enjoys, and therefore Engages his Honour, upon the *Faith and Word of a King*, that he will not give or afford any Assistance, direct lo or indirectly, to any Enemy or Enemies of the said King of *Great Britain*; And that he will in no manner whatsoever favour the *Conspiracies or Plots* which any Rebels, or ill disposed Persons, may in any Place Excite or Contrive against the said King, and for that end Promises and Engages, That he will not assist with Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Provisions, or Money, or in any other way, by Sea or Land, any Person or Persons who shall hereafter, under any pretence whatsoever, Disturb or Molest the said King of *Great Britain* in the free and full Possession of his Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions. The K. of *Great Britain* likewise Promises and Engages for Himself and his Successors, Kings of *Great Britain*, That he will Inviolably Do and Perform the same towards the said most Christian King, his Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions.

V. That there be a free use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both the Kings, as was formerly in the time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the late War.

*The Appendix.*

VI. That the ordinary Administration of Justice shall be restored and set open, throughout the Kingdoms and Dominions of both Kings, so that it shall be free for all the Subjects of either, to claim their Rights, &c. according to the Constitutions and Statutes of each Kingdom.

VII. The most Christian King shall Restore to the K. of *Great Britain*, all Countries, Islands, &c. wheresoever Situated, which the *English* did Possess before the Declaration of this present War. And in like manner the K. of *Great Britain* shall restore to the most Christian King all Countries, Islands, &c. wheresoever Situated, which the *French* did Possess before the said Declaration of War. And this Restitution shall be made on both sides, within the space of Six Months. And to that end immediately after the Ratification of this Treaty, each of the said Kings shall cause to be delivered to the other, or to Commissioners Authorized in his Name for that purpose, all Acts of Concession, Instruments, and necessary Orders, duly made in proper Form; so that they may have their effect.

VIII. Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides, to examine and determine the Rights and Pretensions which either of the said Kings hath to the Places Situated in *Hudson's Bay*; But the Possession of those Places which were taken by the *French*, during the Peace that preceded this present War, and were retaken by the *English* during this War, shall be left to the *French*, by virtue of the foregoing Article. The Capitulation made by the *English* on the Fifth of September, 1696. shall be observed, according to its Form; The Merchandises therein mentioned shall be restored; The Governour of the Fort taken there shall be set at liberty; The differences arisen concerning the Execution of the said Capitulation, and the value of the Goods there lost, shall be determined by the said Commissioners; who immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, shall be Invested with sufficient Authority for settling the Limits of the Lands to be restored on either side, by virtue of the foregoing Article, and likewise for exchanging of Lands, as may conduce to the mutual Interest of both Kings. And

And to this end the Commissioners, so appointed, shall within the space of three Months from the time of the Ratification of the present Treaty, meet in the City of *London*, and within Six Months, to be reckoned from their first meeting, shall determine all differences which may arise concerning this matter; After which, the Articles the said Commissioners shall agree to, shall be Ratified by both Kings, and shall have the same force, as if they were inserted Word for Word in the present Treaty.

IX. All Letters, as well of Reprisal as of Marque and Counter-Marque, which hitherto have for any cause been granted on either side, shall remain Null and Void; Nor shall any the like Letters be hereafter granted by either of the said Kings against the Subjects of the other, unless it be first made manifest, that Right hath been denied; and it shall not be taken for a denial of Right, unless the Petition of the Person, who desires Letters of Reprisal to be granted to him, be first shewn to the Minister, residing there on the part of the King, against whose Subjects those Letters are desired; That within the space of Four Months or sooner, he may inquire into the contrary, or procure that satisfaction be made with all speed from the Party offending, to the Complaint. But if the King against whose Subjects Reprisals are demanded, have no Minister residing there, Letters of Reprisal shall not be granted, till after the space of Four Months, to be reckoned from the day on which his Petition was presented to the King, against whose Subjects Reprisals are desired.

X. For cutting off all matter of dispute which may arise concerning the restitution of Ships and Merchandises which either Party may complain to be taken from the other, in Countries, and on Coasts far distant, after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified there; All Ships and Merchandises, which shall be taken by either side, after the Signing and Publication of the present Treaty, within the space of Twelve Days in the *British* and *North Seas*, as far as the Cape *St. Vincent*; Within the space of Ten Weeks beyond the said Cape, and on this side of the *Equinoctial Line*, as well in the *Ocean* and *Mediterranean*

*The Appendix.*

*mean Sea as elsewhere ; Lastly, Within the space of Six Months beyond the said Line throughout the whole World, shall belong unto the Possessors, without any exception or further distinction of Time or Place, or any consideration to be had of Restitution.*

XI. But if it happens through inadvertency, or any other Cause whatever, that any Subject of either of the said two Kings, shall do or commit any thing by Land or Sea, or on fresh Waters, any where, contrary to the present Treaty, or that any particular Article thereof is not fulfilled ; This Peace and good Correspondence between the said two Kings, shall not on that account be Interrupted or Infringed, but shall remain in its former Force and Vigour, and the said Subject only shall answere for his own Fact, and undergo Punishment to be inflicted, according to the Custom and Law of Nations.

XII. But if (which God forbid,) the differences now composed between the said Kings should at any time be renewed, and break out into open War, the Ships, Merchandises, and all kind of moveable Goods of either Party, which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports and Dominions of the adverse Party, shall not be Confiscated or brought under any Inconveniency, but the whole space of Six Months shall be allowed to the Subjects of both the said Kings, that they may carry away the foresaid Goods, and any thing else that is theirs, whither they think fit, without any molestation.

XIII. For what concerns the Principality of Orange, and other Lands and Dominions belonging to the said King of Great Britain ; the separate Article of the Treaty of Nimeguen, concluded between the most Christian King and the States General of the United Provinces the 10th day of August 1678. shall, according to its Form, have full Effect, and all things that have been innovated and altered, shall be restored as they were before. All Decrees, &c. of what kind soever they be, without exception, which are in any manner contrary to the said Treaty, or were made after the conclusion thereof, shall be held to be null and void, without any revivall.

vival or consequence for the future: And all things shall be restor'd to the said King in the same state, and in the same manner, as he held and enjoyed them before he was dispossesed thereof in the time of the War, which was ended by the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or which he ought to have held and enjoyed according to the said Treaty. And that an end may be put to all Trouble, Differences, Processes and Questions, which may arise concerning the same, both the Kings will name Commissioners who, with full and summary Power, may compose and settle all these matters. And forasmuch as by the Authority of the most Christian King, the King of *Great Britain* was hindred from enjoying the Revenues, Rights and Profits, as well of his Principality of *Orange* as of other his Dominions, which after the conclusion of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, until the Declaration of the present War, were under the Power of the said most Christian King, the said most Christian King will restore or cause to be restored in reality, with Effect, and with the Interest due, all those Revenues, Rights and Profits, according to the Declarations and Verifications that shall be made before the said Commissioners.

XIV. The Treaty of Peace Concluded between the most Christian King, and the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, at *St. Germain in Laye* the 29 June, 1679. shall be restor'd in all its Articles, and remain in its former Vigour between his Sacred most Christian Majesty, and his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*.

XV. Whereas 'twill greatly conduce to the publick Tranquillity that the Treaty be observ'd, which was concluded between his Sacred most Christian Majesty, and his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, on the Ninth of *August*, 1696. 'tis Areed that the said Treaty shall be confirm'd by this Article.

XVI. Under this present Treaty of Peace shall be comprehended those who shall be named by either Party, with common Consent, before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Months after. But in the mean time, the most Serene and Mighty Prince *WILLIAM* King of *Great Britain*,

*The Appendix:*

tein, and the most Serene and Mighty Prince *L E W I S* the most Christian King, gratefully acknowledging the sincere Offices and Indefatigable Endeavours, which have been employ'd by the most Serene and Mighty Prince *Charles of Sweden*, by the Interpolation of his Mediation, and bringing this Happy Work of the Peace, with the Divine Assistance, to the desired Conclusion; And to shew the like Affection to him, 'tis by consent of all Parties Stipulated and Agreed, That his said Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, shall, with all his Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces and Rights, be included in this Treaty, and comprehended in the best manner, in the present Pacification.

XVII. Lastly, The Solemn Ratifications of this present Agreement and Alliance made in due Form, shall be deliver'd on both sides, and mutually and duly Exchanged at the Royal Palace at *Ryswick*, in the Province of *Holland*, within the space of Three Weeks, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Subscription, or sooner, if it may be.

*Sign'd by the English and French  
Ambassadors, and by the Mediator.*

*An Extract of the Articles of Peace between  
France and Holland, concluded at Ryswick,  
September 20th,*

I. **T H A T** there shall be a firm and inviolable Peace for the future between the two Nations.

II. A general Act of Oblivion of all that happen'd on either side during the War.

III. All Prizes taken for the future on either side to be restor'd, after a time limited.

IV. A good Correspondence resettled between the Subjects of each Power, both by Sea and Land.

V. Neither

V. Neither Party to consent to any Treaties prejudicial to each other.

VI. Estates seiz'd and confiscated during the War to be restor'd.

VII. Particularly the Marquisat<sup>e</sup> of *Bergen-op-Zoom* to be restor'd to the Count *d'Auvergne*.

VIII. All Places taken during the War, to be restor'd on both sides, especially the Port of *Pontichery* to the French East-India Company.

IX. All Prisoners of War to be releas'd on both sides.

X. The raising of Contributions to cease, from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications.

XI. A Renunciation made of all Pretensions one upon another.

XII. The usual judicial Proceedings to be reciprocally free, and all Letters of Reprizal to be revok'd.

XIII. The Peace to remain firm, notwithstanding any Non-observance thereof thro' inadvertency, by the Subjects on either side, who shall be punish'd for it.

XIV. Nine Months allow'd for the Subjects of both Parties to withdraw with their Effects, in Case of a real Breach.

XV. The Treaty between the late Elector of Brandenburgh, and the French King in 1679. is re-establish'd between his Majesty, and the present Elector by this Treaty.

XVI. The Treaty of the said King with the Duke of Savoy in 1696. confirm'd hereby.

XVII. The King of Sweden the Mediator, more particularly comprehended in this Treaty.

XVIII. The Kings of Great Britain and Spain, with the Thirteen laudable Cantons of Switzerland, more particularly the Evangelick Cantons, with Geneva, Neufchatel, &c. comprehended in this Treaty.

The Separate Article is the same as that made with *England*, to wit,

*Separate*

*Separate ARTICLE.*

BESIDES all that is Concluded and Stipulated by the Treaty of Peace Signed this present day, the 20th of September, It is moreover agreed by the present Separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Effect as if it was inserted word for word in the same Treaty, That the most Christian King shall Covenant and Agree, and by the present Article He does Covenant and Agree, That it shall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the First day of November next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately proposed by the most Christian King, according to the Declaration made on the First day of this present Month, unless in the mean time it shall be otherwise agreed between His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and His most Christian Majesty. And in case His Imperial Majesty does not within the time prefixt accept those Conditions, or that it be not otherwise agreed between His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his most Christian Majesty, the said Treaty shall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to his Form and Tenor; And it shall not be lawful for the King of Great Britain, directly or indirectly, on any account or cause whatsoever, to act contrary to the said Treaty.

*Mr. Attorney General's Speech in the House  
of Commons against Mr. Duncomb's Bill.*

SIR,

I han't given you any trouble yet in the Debate and Progress of this Bill, what I have done in it in preparing the Bill, and appointing Council to attend the Examination of the Matter, was in Obedience to your Order, and truely I was unwilling to speak in it, because in the beginning I was not satisfied in this way of Proceeding. But because I am so unfortunate to differ with the Gentleman, for whose Opinion I have great Respect, I was

was willing to hold my Tongue and hear other Gentlemen, but I am not convinced by any thing they have said : I am against judging our Fellow Subjects by our own discretion ; I think that will be a difficult thing ; and when we come to be under that Relation we must Consider what we are doing at our Discretions : I am sure mine is very weak, and subject to many Passions and Frailities.

And when we are giving Judgment upon another, I think it would become us to turn the Tables and consider what we should think of it, if this Case was our own ; and we had better do that before it comes to be our own, and therefore I hope, Gentlemen, you think this a serious Matter that you are about. I know not how soon such a Precedent may be followed, and I do assure you, I will not add such an Argument if such a thing should happen upon me, tho' unreasonable in it self, that I thought it reasonable when another Man was concerned.

Seeing I must give Judgment upon this Matter, I will do it with all the Understanding that I have, which, God knows, is but little, and I will lay aside all Animosity, and for Favour and Affection, I think there is no reason to suspect me. I have little Acquaintance with, and Consideration for this Gentleman in particular, but 'tis your Justice and Honour, and the Preservation of *England*, and the Liberties of all the Subjects thereof, that I am concerned for, and therefore when I come to give my Opinion upon this Bill, these things require Consideration. *First*, The Nature of the Fact he is accused of, the Manner of your proceeding to punish it, and the Nature of the Punishment you are going to inflict.

For my Part, I can't discharge my Conscience without considering the best I can the Nature of the Fact : I am not for Justifying what he hath done ; I don't think 'twas an honest part of his at all, for where any Man hath to do with the King's Money in strict Justice and Honesty, if any advantage be made of it, it ought to be to the King's Benefit, and not to his own ; but I am afraid this is a Notion

*The Appendix.*

tion of Honesty that we seldom find in Practice. I am sorry it is so, but however, we must consider when we are upon the Case of one Man what is usually done, and that does lessen and extenuate the Crime a little, if it has been often practised by others.

Then for the Nature of the Fact, whether it be a Crime against any Law or no, I think you must consider these Exchequer Bills a little what they are. They were a new Invention, but I do agree a very useful one; and I do believe under the Necessity you were the last Year, they were a great Service to the Publick, and then, as they were a new Invention, so your Law upon which they were founded, and the Circulation upon which these Bills depended was uncertainly penn'd, and it could not well be otherwise: And there are several words in it, that any Man that reads only those words, and was here at the making to know your Intention, might very well think those Bills to be current in all Payments to the King.

This Law might give a Man a Pretence, and might be a Temptation to a Man to venture to pay them to get something by them. Yet, 'tis true, this is a Transgression of the Rules of Honesty, for when he had received the King's Money in Specie, if he would turn it into Bills, he should have paid those Bills and Discount to the King; but if we examine narrowly into it, I believe we shall find no Body did it: I don't believe of the 200000*l.* paid in Exchequer Bills, which was received in Specie, that they paid in the Discount too, so that we must make an allowance in the Penalty from the uncertainty of the Law, and the necessity of making these Bills to Circulate as much as may be for the support of their Credit; and I believe that was done, and that tho' Money was paid in the Country in Specie, and the Bills drawn for Money to be paid in Specie; yet the necessity of Affairs, and to keep up their Credit required, and it was proper those Payments should be made in Exchequer Bills. Then I consider if the necessity of Affairs did Jus-

titifie

stifie in that, I can't say at the same tittle, that this is so great an Offence in this Gentleman, when he received Money ir. Specie to turn it into Exchequer Bills, and Pay in those Bills; so, that we must consider throughout, and not pitch upon a Man, and think to undo him by such a Penalty for doing that, which I think, was not very Honest, but doubt was too much practic'd, and was of Necessity to be allowed of. For was there any Body that meddled with those Bills but who got by them? If you would not have allow'd Men to have got by them, Exchequer Bills would have been worth nothing, and their Credit would have been sunk.

Now there are two things Charged in the Bill, the first is the false Indorsement: Why! the Indorsement required by A&t of Parliament, settles the time and Duty by which they are paid; now, if he had writ that they were paid in upon the Excise, that had been a false Indorsement of what the A&t intended; but here is nothing, but writing the name of the Person from whom he had them, or some other name that Person thought fit to put upon them, and I can't call this a false Indorsement.

Now I have mention'd this as to the Nature of the Offence, I think you have gone very far already in the punishing of it; you have imprison'd him, and expell'd him the House, that is no small Punishment, and whatsoever any Gentleman may think when inflicted upon another, when they come to suffer it themselves, I am afraid they will find the weight of it.

Now in the next place I would consider the Method you are proceeding to punish this Gentleman, that is by Bill, by the Legislative Power; and for my own part, I must own my weakness as to this Proceeding, I have always had a very terrible apprehension of it.

It had not been long after I came into the House that there was this Proceeding, but from that time I have been against the Exercising of the Legislative Power in inflicting Punishment, and the longer I have sat here, and the more I see of it, the more I am confirm'd in my Opinion; and when you

G c c began

### The Appendix.

began with the *East India Company*, I thought it would not rest there, but it would be follow'd and improv'd, for I find all Precedents are improv'd, and the Second is fortified by an Argument from the First; and the Second is an Argument for the Third, and the longer you go on that way, it will be the harder ever to make a stop; and I would have you consider the Consequences of it. I think the Foundation of the *English Liberty* is only laid in this, that the Legislative Power is in one hand, and the Executive in the other; that the Legislative Power is to make Laws to be the Rule of Men's Actions; and the Executive to inflict the Penalty according to those Laws, so, that a Man may know, if not wilfully Ignorant, what Rule he is to follow, and may know when he does offend, and when not, and then 'tis his own fault, if he does not secure himself.

But, Sir, If you come to this, that the Legislative Power shall not only make Laws to be a Rule for the future, but make Laws *Ex post Facto*, to punish Men for Offences, against which there is no Law, and inflict what Penalties they please, I desire you to consider what becomes of the Notion we had of the *English Liberty* and Property, that is, that no Man's Liberty and Property, are to be taken away, but upon the Transgression of some known Law in being?

I wish Gentlemen wou'd consider of it seriously: I think every Man is concern'd in it one way or another, and tho' no Man doubts, but you have a Power to do what you think fit, yet, I do say by the Constitution of *England*, the Design of the Legislative Power is to make Laws for a Rule for the future, and not *Ex post facto* to punish People. Men are to be punish'd for the Transgression against some known Law, and the Executive Power are accountable if they do not preserve those Rules; but you have no Rule to follow, but only your own Discretion, that is, every Man's Will and Pleasure, for really I can't distinguish much between this Discretion, and Will and Pleasure. Our Discretion is influenc'd by our Inclinations, and therefore, for my

Part, I desire as long as we can, we may preserve our Constitution by which Englishmen are supported in their Lives, Liberties and Estates, by having Laws made, which if they do not transgress they may be safe.

I do not doubt any thing moves Gentlemen but a Zeal for Justice, but I would have Gentlemen think that insisting for Justice, whether they don't make a Precedent now that may be made use of hereafter, when there is no Reason for it at all? We know there have been in former times a prevailing Power, a Party in the House of Commons, and it may be so again. I would not then that come afterwards serve themselves with such a Weapon, as this Precedent, tho' done upon reasonable Grounds, that they may turn to do Mischief without Cause. Therefore, for my Part, I cannot give my Consent to the passing of this Bill:

Then, in the next place, consider what this Bill is in the Nature of it, and the Punishment it inflicts: 'Tis grounded upon a Proof, and upon the Confession of the Gentleman in this House: Really I am very tender of grounding Punishments upon Confessions in this House; you know where there is an Accusation you expect an Account from the Party, and take it ill if they do not confess so, tho' you call it voluntary Confession, I believe he was not willing to have made it, if he had not been afraid of something worse, if he had not done it; Therefore, when a Man is drawn by Expectation of Favour to make a Confession, I think 'tis hard to make that the Foundation to form an Act upon, to take away his Estate: I think either way there is a Precedent for the Proceeding of this House. If a Man does not confess then there is an Act to Imprison him for a Year, because he does not confess, and if he does confess, that 'tis the great Argument you find an Act upon to take away his Estate.

I can't but upon considering these things, think it a Matter of great Moment to us all, and if Gentlemen would as seriously consider this Matter now they are punishing another, as they would expect others should consider it, if they were punishing them,

*The Appendix.*

them, very few in this House would be for this Bill : I am sure it is every Man's Duty to be so, and his Interest ; and tho' we don't look upon this Case as our own, yet it may quickly come, and I have observ'd in my little Experience, those Precedents when followed have been follow'd to the Prejudice of those that have been the Authors of them. And there is a reason for it : For there is a kind of Inclination in Mankind, to make People sensible by their own Sufferings of any hard thing they have done to other People. It may be, it may not be reasonable; but the Infirmitiy of Mankind leads them to it ; therefore I think you should take great consideration in this Matter ; I think the Punishment is excessive, and bears no Proportion to the Crime : I think 'tis too excessive for the Nature of the Offence, I think you have punished him enough already, and therefore I am not for making a Precedent, that may undo any Man for the future.

*An Extract of the Articles of Peace between  
France and Spain, Sign'd September the  
20th 1697. N. S.*

- I. THAT there shall be a firm and lasting Peace between these two Kingdoms.
- II. All Acts of Hostility to cease.
- III. A perpetual Act of Oblivion for what is past.
- IV. Gironne, Rosas, &c. with the City of Barcelona, to be restor'd to the Spaniards.
- V. That the City and Country of Luxemburg, with the County of Chinay shall be restor'd to Spain.
- VI. As also Charleroy.
- VII. And Mons, with its Dependencies ; and the City of Aeth, with its Appurtenances, excepting some particular Villages.
- VIII. Item, Courtray with its Appurtenances to be surrendered to Spain.
- IX. And

- IX. And all other Places taken during the War to be restor'd on either side.
- X. All Reunions made by *France* since the Treaty of *Nimeguen* to be void, excepting the Places in the List of Exceptions ; and Commissioners to settle the Limits on both sides.
- XI. The King of *Spain* to enjoy all Places restor'd as before the War.
- XII. The Restitutions to be made cordially and without Delay.
- XIII. The *French* to remove all their Artillery, Ammunition, &c. from the Places to be restor'd.
- XIV. All Prisoners to be freely set at Liberty.
- XV. Trade resettled between both Nations.
- XVI. All Papers, &c. particularly those taken out of the Cittadel of *Ghent*, and Chamber of *Lille* to be restor'd.
- XVII. Contributions to cease upon the Ratifications.
- XVIII. The Subjects on either side to be restor'd to their Rights, even those who sided with the contrary Party.
- XIX. No Debts, Effects, &c. confiscated before the War, to be pretended to.
- XX. The Reestablishments of the Subjects, to be made according the 21st and 22d Articles of *Nimeguen*.
- XXI. The 24th and 25th Articles of that Treaty concerning Benefices, to be observed.
- XXII. Subjects on both sides at Liberty to Sell their Estates, &c. under the Dominion of another Sovereign.
- XXIII. Each Prince shall pay his particular share of Rents in common.
- XXIV. Rents legally settled by preceding Treaties to be paid to the right Creditors.
- XXV. The Taking of Prizes by Sea limited to a certain time.
- XXVI. Six Months allow'd the Subjects to withdraw with their Effects in Case of a Rupture.
- XXVII. The Soldiers upon the Ratification to return to their own Territories.

*The Appendix.*

XXIV. Ecclesiastical Benefices conferr'd by the French King to remain in the present Possessors.

XXV. All Law-Sentences to remain in Force, only a Review of the Cause allow'd.

XXVI. The Records, &c. of *Nancy* and *Bar*, to be restor'd to the Duke, who immediately after the Ratification, may send Commissioners to the said Dutchies to take Care of his Affairs.

XXVII. No innovation in the Impots and Customs settled in 1670.

XXVIII. The Cardinal *Purstemberg* to be restor'd to his Rights in the Empire.

XXIX. *Rhinefeld* to be restor'd to the *Landgrave* of that Name, and the Lower Country of *Catzenelbogen* to *Landgrave Ernest*.

XXX. All the Subjects of both Parties resettled in their Rights.

XXXI. Ecclesiastical Benefices to remain in the present Possessors.

XXXII. The Treaty of the Duke of *Savoy* in 1696: confirm'd hereby.

XXXIII. All Hostilities to cease upon Signing the Treaty.

XXXIV. All Archives, Records, &c. particularly those of *Spire* to be restor'd by *France*.

XXXV. Contributions to cease upon the Ratification, and the Commerce resettled upon Signing the Peace.

XXXVI. The King of *Sweden*, together with the *Swiss-Cantons*, *Geneva*, *Neufchâtel*, &c. are comprehended in this Treaty.

The Separate Articles related wholly to the Adjusting of the Pretensions of the Dutchies of *Orleans*, upon the Elector Palatine.

King

*King WILLIAM's Letter to my Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor, relating to the Partition-Treaty.*

*At LOO  $\frac{1}{2}$  of August. 1698.*

I Imparted to you before I left *England*, that in *France* there was exprest to my Lord *Portland* some inclination to come to an Agreement with us, concerning the Succession of the King of *Spain*; since which Count *Tallard* has mention'd it to me, and has made Propositions, the Particulars of which my Lord *Portland* will Write to *Vernon*, to whom I have given Orders not to communicate them to any other besides your self, and to leave to your Judgment to whom else you would think proper to impart them; to the end that I might know your Opinion upon so important an Affair, and which requires the greatest Secrecy. If it be fit this Negotiation should be carry'd on, there is no time to be lost, and you will send me the full Powers under the great Seal, with the Names in Blank to treat with Count *Tallard*; I believe this may be done secretly, that none but you and *Vernon*, and those to whom you shall have communicated, it may have knowledge of it, so that the Clerks who are to Write the Warrant and the full Powers may not know what it is. According to all Intelligence the K. of *Spain* cannot outlive the Month of *October*, and the least Accident may carry him off every Day. I receiv'd yesterday your Letter of the 9th: since my Lord *Wharton* can't at this Time leave *England*, I must think of some other to send Ambassador into *Spain*; if you can think of any one proper, let me know it, and be always assur'd of my Friendship.

**WILLIAM R.**

*The*

*The Lord Somers's Answer.*

Tunbridge-Wells, 28. Aug. 1698. O. S.

SIR,

HAVING your Majesty's Permission to try if the Waters would contribute to the Reestablishmēt of my Health, I was just got to this Place when I had the Honour of your Commands; I thought the best way of executing them would be to communicate to my Lord Orford, Mr. Montague, and the Duke of Sbrevensbury, (who before I left London, had agreed upon a Meeting about that Time) the Subject of my Lord Portland's Letter, at the same Time letting them know how strictly your Majesty requir'd, that it should remain an absolute Secret.

Since that Time Mr. Montague, and Mr. Secretary are come down hither, and upon the whole Discourse three Things have principally occur'd, to be humbly suggested to your Majesty.

First, That the Entertaining a Proposal of this Nature seems to be attended with very many ill Consequences, if the French did not act a sincere Part; but we were soon at easē, as to any apprehension of this sort, being fully assur'd your Majesty would not act but with the utmost nicety, in an Affair wherein the Glory and Safety of Europe were so highly concerned.

The Second Thing consider'd was the very ill Prospect of what was like to happen upon the Death of the R. of Spain, in case nothing was done previously towards the providing against that Accident, which seem'd probably to be very near! The R. of France having so great a Force in such a readiness, that he was in a condition to take Possession of Spain, before any other Prince could be able to make a Stand. Your Majesty is the best Judge whether this

be the Case, who are so perfectly inform'd of the Circumstances of Parts abroad.

But so far as relates to *England*, it would be want of Duty not to give your Majesty this clear Account, that there is a Deadness and Want of Spirit in the Nation, universally so, as not at all to be dispos'd to the thought of entering into a new War, and that they seem to be tir'd out with Taxes to a Degree, beyond what was discern'd, till it appear'd upon the Occasion of the late Elections; This is the Truth of the Fact, upon which your Majesty will determine what Resolutions are proper to be taken.

That which remain'd was the Consideration what would be the Condition of Europe, if the Propofal took place : Of this we thought our selves little capable of judging, but it seem'd that if *Sicily* was in the *French* Hands, they will be entirely Masters of the *Levant* Trade; that if they were posſeſſed of *Flanders*, and thoſe other Sea-Ports on that ſide, whereby *Milan*, would be entirely ſhut out from Relief by Sea, or any other Commerce, that Dutchy would be of little ſignification in the Hands of any Prince; and that if the K. of *France* had Posſeſſion of that part of *Guipuscoa*, which is mention'd in the Propofal, beſides the Ports he would have in the Ocean, it does ſeem he would have as eaſie a way of Invading *Spain* on that ſide, as he now has on the ſide of *Catalonia*.

But it is not to be hop'd that *France* will quit its Pretences to fo great a Succession, without conſiderable Advantages; and we are all aſlur'd, your Majesty will reduce the Terms as low as can be done, and make them as far as is poſſible in the preſent Circumſtances of Things, ſuch as may be ſome Foundation for the future Quiet of Christendom; which all your Subjects cannot but be convinc'd is your true Aim. If it could be brought to paſs that *England* might be ſome way a Gainer by this Transaction; whether it was by the Elector of *Bavaria*, (who is the Gainer by your Majesties interpoſition in this Treaty) his coming to an Agreement to let us into ſome Trade to the *Spanish* Plantations, or in any other manner, it would wonderfully endear your Majesty to your *English* Subjects.

*The Appendix.*

It does not appear, in case this Negotiation should proceed, what is to be done on your Part, in order to make it take place: Whether any more be requir'd than the *English* and *Dutch* should sit still, and *France* it self to see it executed. If that be so, what Security ought be expected, that if by our being Neuters, the *French* be Successful, they will confine themselves to the *Terms of the Treaty*, and not attempt to make further Advantages of their Success?

I humbly beg your Majesties Pardon that these Thoughts are so ill put together: These Waters are known to discompose and disturb the Head, so as almost totally to disable one from Writing: I should be extreamly troubled if my absence from *London*, has delay'd the dispatch of the Commission one day. You will be pleas'd to observe, that Two Persons (as the Commission is drawn) must be nam'd in it, but the Powers may be executed by either of them. I suppose your Majesty will not think it proper to Name Commissioners that are not *English*, or Naturalized, in an Affair of this Nature.

I pray God give your Majesty Honour and Success, in all your Undertakings. I am with the utmost Duty and Respect,

SIR,

*Your Majesties most Dutiful and  
most Obedient Subject and Servant.*

P. S. The Commission is Wrote by Mr. Secretary, and I have had it Seal'd in such a manner, that no Creature has the least knowledge of the Thing, besides the Persons nam'd.

*The*

*The Preamble of the Patent for Creating Mr.  
Charles Montague a Baron of England,  
by the Title of Baron Halifax.*

**Gulielmus III. Dei Gratia, &c.**

SI ab antiquissimâ Procerum familiâ splendorem  
derivare honestum ; si rebus à se pulchrè ge-  
stis in clarescere gloriosum censeatur, utroque hoc  
nomine singulari nostræ Æstimationi sese commen-  
dat Prædilectus & per quam fidelis Consiliarius no-  
ster Carolus Montague Armigerer ; illâ domo ortus,  
quæ tres Comites & octo simul alterius ordinis Se-  
natores, in Imperii nostri Decus & Subsidium felici-  
ci Ubertate sufficit ; illis Virtutibus ornatus, qui-  
bus nullum Honoris Incrementum aut bonus Civis  
invideat, aut æquus Princeps non ultrò offerat. Ingé-  
nium ei ad res arduas formavit Natura, excoluerunt  
Litteræ, perfecere & bene dicendi Uſus, & gnavi-  
ter agendi Exercitatio. In tractandis in Senatu Ne-  
gotiis Strenuum & disertum; in Consilio Sanctiori fi-  
dum & prudentem, in administrando Ærario habi-  
tem & incorruptum, in Fisci causis adjudicandis in-  
tegrum & perspicacem experti sumus. Quod no-  
bis pro Libertate & Religione, pro communi Eu-  
ropæ Incolumitate per novennium militantibus,  
Belli Subsidia haud defecerint, id Senatui omnino  
deberi gratae agnoscimus ; sed nec tacenda est Viri  
egregiæ solertia, quâ cautum est, ne in summâ Num-  
morum Inopia fides publica Fœnore plus æquo  
debilitata consideret. Ejusdem quoque felicitati  
saltem tribuendum, quod Ærario nostro eo tem-  
pore præfuit, quo Monetam Sceleratorum fraude  
vitiatam & immunatam, Consilio non minus fau-  
sto quam audaci (quod seculi opus videbatur)  
infra biennium recudi & redintegrari cum admirati-  
one vidimus ; & ingruentibus rei pecuniarie An-  
gustiis

gustiis, eo Auctore, novam & inusitatam inivimus  
 Rationem, quâ Chartæ prætium arrogando, Di-  
 vicias publicas ampliari curavimus. Ob hæc præsti-  
 tia Officia Populo se charum præbuit; ob hæc  
 collata in Populum Beneficia, nostram facile con-  
 sequuntur est Gratiam. Quâ igitur animi Propen-  
 sione frequentibus Subditorum votis solemus respon-  
 dere, eâ Alacritate hunc Procerum numerò adscribi  
 volumus, quem Senatus communis Suffragio Prop-  
 ter sua in nos, nostrosq[ue] Merita, Regio Favore dig-  
 num pronunciavit. Scitatis igitur &c. Baronem  
 Halifax, &c.

---

### *The Duke of Norfolk's C A S E : With Reasons for Passing his B I L L.*

I F want either of Precedent or Parliamentary Di-  
 vorce, before going through the tedious and ineffi-  
 cial Methods of *Doctors Commons*, or of Demonstra-  
 tion of Fact, have hitherto depriv'd the Duke of Nor-  
 folk of that Relief against his Wives Adultery, which  
 the *Divine Law* allows; The late Statute made in the  
 like Case and the coming in of two Witnesses, who  
 while the Duke's former Bill was depending, had been  
 sent away to prevent that Discovery which they now  
 make; can not but be thought to remove all Objec-  
 tions against an Act of Parliament, not only for the  
 Benefit of the Duke, but of the Publick; as a means  
 to preserve the Inheritance of so great an Office, and  
 Honours to Persons of the true Religion.

And since *Bishop Coxen's* Argument in the Lord  
 Ref's Case has made it evident, That those Canons  
 which govern the *Spiritual Court* in this Matter, are  
 but the remains of Popery; Nothing can be now  
 requisite to satisfy the most scrupulous of the *Refor-  
 med Religion*, but to set the Duke's Proofs of his La-  
 dy's Adultery in a true Light.

The Reputation which the Dutchess had maintained, of Wit and Discretion, made it difficult for many to believe, that she could be surpriz'd in the very Act of Adultery, as had been formerly prov'd. And tho' then it appear'd, that one *Henry Keemer* lived with the Dutchess, while she went by a feigned Name, at an House hired for her at *Fox-Hall*, by Sir *John Germain's* Brother; and that *Nicola*, who then lived with Sir *John*, used to receive Wood sent from the Dutchess to Sir *John's* House by the Cockpit; the withdrawing of *Nicola* and carrying with him the Dutch Maid, equally entrusted with the Secret on Sir *John's* side; left no Evidence of their constant Conversation, but *Keemer* since Dead, and *Susannah Barrington*, who had the like Trust from the Dutchess.

*Keemer*, tho' very unwillingly, some years since confess'd his living with the Dutchess at *Fox-Hall*, where he pretended she was oblig'd to conceal herself for Debt; and what share *Susannah* had kept secret was unknown, till *Nicola* appear'd: *Nicola* coming into *England*, and being destitute of a Service, express'd his readiness to discover what he knew, and to bring with him the Dutch Maid.

She proves, That for Two Months the first Summer after the King came for *England*, Sir *John Germain*, and the Dutchess liv'd together as Man and <sup>Eleanor</sup> Woman, and the Dutchess liv'd together as <sup>Exam. 22.</sup> *Feb. 1689.* Wife, and were seen in Bed by her, Mr. *Bryce* and his Wife, Sir *John's* Sister: And that *Nicholas Hauſeur*, Sir *John's* *Valet de Chambre*, used to be assisting to him; as the Dutchess's Woman, *Susannah Barrington*, was to her, at going to Bed and rising.

She proves the like Conversation at *Fox-hall*, and the Dutchess's House at the *Mil-bank*, till the Duke's first Bill of Divorce was depending; within which time *Nicholas Hauſeur* by Sir *John's* Order carried her away, and *Susannah Barrington*, with intention of going for *Holland*, to prevent their being Examined to what they knew; but the Wind proving contrary, they could not go till the Bill was Rejected; and then Sir *John* fetch'd back *Susannah*, who was more useful to the Dutchess; but *Hauſeur* went for *Holland* with *Ellen*.

*The Appendix:*

He confirms *Ellen's* Evidence in every particular; and besides the Persons mention'd by *Ellen* as privy to Sir *John's*, Intrigue, names Sir *John's* Brother *Daniel. Nicholas* having been found very trusty, his Master sent for him to return to his Service; and gave him the Opportunity of proving the Continuance of the same Conversation at several Times and Places, from the Summer 1692. to the 26th of April 1696. He swears he had after his return to Sir *John's* Service, seen them in Bed together in Sir *John's* House at the Cockpit, and at the Dutches's Houses at Millbank, where she now lives; and used to be let into the Dutches's Apartment by *Susannah Barrington*, or *Keemer*. Nor can any Man who shall Read the ample Testimonials given Mr. *Hauseur* by Sir *John*; by the last of which it appears that he serv'd him faithfully as his Steward, reasonably question *Hauseur's* Credit.

**William Bayly.**

Another who had been advanc'd by Sir *John* from his Footman to Mr. *Hauseur's* Place, and from thence to a good Office in the Excise, very unwillingly confirm'd the Testimony of *Hauseur*, and the Dutch Maid, not only as to the Time of their going from the Service of Sir *John* and the Dutches; but though being no Foreigner, he could not so easily be sent away to prevent Discovery, and therefore was not let so far into the Secret as *Hauseur* and the Dutch Maid; yet he swears the Dutches used to come mask'd to his Master's House; that he has gone with him as far as the Horse-ferry, towards her House at the Mill-bank, that then his Master sometimes lay out all Night, and the next Morning he has carried Linen and Cloaths for his Master to *Keemer's* House, or *Keemer* has fetch'd them from him: And this he proves to have been since the rejecting the former Bill, and about five Years since, when he was succeeded by *Hauseur*, as before he had succeeded *Hauseur*.

Two other Foreigners, *La Fountaine*, who had lived with Sir *John*, and was serv'd with Summons at the Dutches's House at Drayton; and *Huganoe*, who ran away from the Lord Haversoam's since Summons was taken out against him; seem to have had the same Trust that *Hauseur* had; for both declared,

That

That nothing should oblige them to betray their Masters Secrets: One said, No Court could dispense with his Oath of Secrecy; and both declar'd they would immediately go beyond Sea. Summons have been taken out for Mr. Brian and his Wife, and Sir John Germain's Brother (who are, or lately were in Town) to confess or deny what Nicola and Ellen appeal to them for: And it cannot be imagin'd that Sir John should chuse the Honour of being thought to have to do with a Dutchesse, before the clearing her and himself from the Imputation, by bringing his Relations to disprove the Charge, if what is sworn to be within their knowledge is false.

And if Sir John's vanity should prevail with him, at least it is to be presumed, that his Relations would be more just to him and the Lady, than to suffer any thing to pass against them, which they could with Truth and Justice prevent.

But since none of them appear, the World will believe their absenting more than a thousand Witnesses, in confirmation of what Mr. Hauseur, Ellen and Bayly, have sworn. Whose Evidence stands untouched by any thing offer'd by the Dutchesse's Witnesses, but is plainly confirmed by them in the principal parts.

This being the nature of the Proofs, 'tis observable,

1. There never yet was any Case of this kind, where the Evidence was not liable to greater Objections than can be made to this.

Tho' in the latest Case of that kind, there was full Conviction of the Lady's having Children while she lived separate from her Husband; and the presumption was very violent whose the Children were; yet this was but presumption, and that was weakened by the presumption in Law, that they were the Husbands; especially since there was no direct proof of the Lover's ever lying with her.

2. Tho' in that Case, by reason of the interval of Parliament, and fear of the deaths of Witnesses, a Suit was begun in Doctors Commons, 'twas taken from thence while the Suit was depending; therefore that

D d d d was

### The Appendix.

was rather an Objection against proceeding in Parliament than an Argument for it.

3. In that Case, several Witnesses were examined at the Bars of both Houses, who had not been examined at *Doctors Commons*, nor any notice given of their Names before their Examination.

4. It appears by that Case, and the present, that the Examinations in Parliament are more solemn and certain than those of the Spiritual Court; which depend too much upon the Honesty of the Register, or his Deputy.

<sup>1</sup> Eliz. n.  
<sup>31.</sup>

5. Before that Case, Parliaments have either broken through the Rules which bind the Spiritual Court; as in the Case of the Duke of Norfolk, <sup>1</sup> Eliz. where the Parliament ratified a Marriage, *as lawful according to God's Law*; tho' protracted and letted, *by reason of certain Decrees and Canons of the Popes Law*; or else have dissolved a Marriage where there had been no application to *Doctors Commons*, as in the Case of Mrs. *Warton*, who had been married to Mr. *Cambel*; and yet there had been no Examination of Witnesses, but what had been before the two Houses.

<sup>37. H. 8.</sup>

So long before, in the Case of Sir *Ralph Sadler*, upon Proof before the two Houses that the Lady *Sadlers* former Husband had deserted her, and disappeared for Four Years before he Marry'd Sir *Ralph*, the Parliament Legitimated her Children by Sir *Ralph*.

Whereas some Object against the Passing the Bill, as if it would countenance a Jurisdiction in the House of Lords to examine to such Matters, in the first Instance or Originally; the Objection would be the same if it had begun, as it might, in the House of Commons; but in truth, would be of equal force against most private and several publick Acts, occasioned by the Examination of Witnesses, or Notoriety of Fact.

Since therefore the Duke has so long, and so often in vain endeavoured to be freed from a Lady, publickly fam'd and prov'd to have liv'd with Sir *John Germain*, as his Wife; the Duke's former disappointments cannot but be powerful Arguments for his speedy obtaining that Justice which the Spiritual Court can not give him; their Power reaching no farther

further than to that liberty of living as she left  
some Years since settled by Articles: But as none of  
less Art and Oratory than her Counsel could have  
turn'd this into a License to commit Adultery, if  
*she Left*, or a Pardon afterwards; had not there been  
Evidence of her Acting according to such Construc-  
tion, the Duke would have hoped she had repen-  
ted of the former Injuries he had receiyed from her;  
but now hopes she shall not longer continue to bear  
the Name of his Wife, and put him in Danger of  
being succeeded by Sir John Germain's Issue, or de-  
prive him of the Expectation of leaving his Honours,  
Offices, and Estate, to a Protestant Heir.

---

## The CONTENTS.

### A.

**A**CCTS past, page 4, 26, 47, 57, 127, 154, 165,  
166, 167, 193, 238, 327, 332, 371, 375, 380  
459, 511. *Act for Regulating Trials in Cases of Tre-  
ason*, p. 115. *Act for Limitation of the Crown*; about  
*Privileges of Parliament*. 168. *Addres*s, of the *Commons*  
against the *Colonels* of the *Army*, p. 48. *The King's  
Answer to it*, p. 49. *About the Allies*, p. 50. *The  
King's Answer*, p. 51. *About Coals*, p. 51. *In Favour  
of the French Refugees*, and *the King's Answer*, p. 52.  
*Of the Parliament of England*, about the *Scotch India  
Company*, p. 129. *And the King's Answer*, p. 131. *Of  
the same to the King at the breaking out of the Plot*, p.  
155. *And the King's Answer*, p. 156. *Of the Com-  
mons to the King*, and *the King's Answer*, p. 192. *Ad-  
dresses upon the Peace*, p. 283, 284. *Address of the  
Lords*, p. 287. *Of the Commons*, p. 288, 322, 329,  
330, 332, 371. *Of the Lords*, p. 372. *Of the Com-  
mons*, 374, 375, 378, 413, 441. *Of the Lords*, p.  
445. *Of the Commons*, p. 455. *Of the Lords*, p. 470.  
*Of the Convocation*, p. 472. *Of the Lords*, and *the K's  
Answer*, p. 475. *Of the Commons against the Impeach-  
ment*.

## The C O N T E N T S.

ed Lords, p. 480. Of the Lords in Favour of them, p. 481. Addresses against the Prince of Wales, p. 501, &c. Aeth taken by the French, p. 254. African Company regulated, 316. Agents of the Army prosecuted, p. 11. Anjou (Duke) made King of Spain, p. 465. Acknowleg'd by the Dutch, p. 466. And by King William, p. 478. A N N E, (Princess) her Letter to the King, p. 2. Army disbanded, p. 302, 370, 373. Assassination, and Invasion-Plot, p. 145 & seq. discover'd, p. 151. Association of the Commons, p. 157. Presented to the King, p. 158. and voted loyal, ibid. Avaux (Count D') his Memorial to the States, p. 478.

### B.

Barclay (Sir George) comes to London with 22 Conspirators, 149. Bates (Mr.) his Depositions 34. Bathurst (Sir Benjamin) his Examination 19. Bills left unfinisht 51,

Bank of England, p. 198. Berkley (Lord) his Sea Expedition, p. 174. He Dies p. 242. Barcelona Besieg'd by the French, p. 254. and Taken, 256. Burgundy, (D. of Married to the Princess of Savoy, 285. Boufflers (Marshal of) is Seiz'd at Namur p. 96. And set at Liberty, p. 97. Bribery, Proceedings in Parliament against it, p. 11, &c. Brod Albine, (Earl of) Proceedings against him, p. 59. Brussels Bombard-ed.

[p. 85.]

### C.

Calais Bombardeed, p. 171. Campaign in Catalonia, p. 98. 178. in Italy, p. 100. Casal taken, p. 100. Child (Sir Josiah) his Examination, p. 36. Campaign on the Rhine, p. 101. 179. Collier, (Mr. Jeremy) censur'd by the Bishops, for Absolving the Dying Conspirators, p. 163. Civil-List, p. 165. 203. 303. Commissioners for Trade appointed, p. 173. For Executing the Office of Lord Privy-Seal, p. 242. Commonwealth-Party, Growth of it, p. 289. Clancarty (Earl of) apprehended, p. 335. Compeigne, French Camp there, p. 365. Campaign in Flanders, p. 61. 175. Charnock Tryed and Executed p. 161. Commissioners for Hackney-Coaches, Proceedings against them, p. 16. Confederate Fleet at Sea, p. 498. Convocation, their Address, p. 472. Difference between the Two Houses ib. Cooke (Sir Thomas) Imprison'd by Parliament, p. 24.

Coim

## The C O N T E N T S.

Coin, the ill State of it, p. 49, 119. Remedied, p. 123.  
& seq. 193. Czar of Muscovy his Interview with K.  
William, p. 275. comes over into England, p. 279.  
D.

D Aricen, the Scots Settlement there, p. 401. & seq.  
Abandon'd 461.

Declaration of K. William, to the Scotch Privy-Coun-  
cil. Of the Protestant Plenipotentiaries at Ryswick, p.  
274. Deynse, taken by the French, p. 82. Diep, Bom-  
barded by the English. Difficulties the Nation labour'd  
under, p. 11. Dixmuyde, taken by the French, p. 82.  
Dubart's Success at Sea, 175.

E.

E ast-India Company, (Old) Report about it. p. 17. &  
seq. 307. 380. 442. New East India Company  
Erected, p. 307. 316. Ellenburg (Major-general) Exec-  
uted, p. 105. Eugene (Prince) defeats the Turks,  
p. 272. Penetrates into Italy. p. 479.

F.

F also Endorsement of Exchequer Bills inquir'd into  
p. 321. Firebrass, (Sir Basil) His Deposition,  
p. 31. Fleet Debates about it, p. 48. see Navy.  
Fenwick (Sir John) apprehended, p. 204. his Cafe,  
p. 205. & seq. Attainted in Parliament, p. 212. De-  
bates about it, p. 217. He is Executed, p. 236. His Pa-  
per at his Execution, ibid. Further Proceedings about  
Forfeitures, p. 443. The King of France's Alliance with  
Sweden, p. 354. French Men of War taken, p. 48.  
Ambassador in England, p. 341. Friend (Sir John)  
his Examination, p. 159. his Execution, p. 162.  
Funds deficient provided for, p. 197.

G.

G E O R G E, Prince of Denmark, a Debt owing to  
him provided for, p. 434. Given, the Confede-  
rates burn the Magazine there, p. 171.

Glenco, the Massacre there, p. 50. Gloucester,  
(Duke of) made Knight of the Garter, p. 173. His  
Family form'd, p. 343. His Sickness and Death, p.  
457. Granville, bombarded by the English. Guinea's  
Debates about lowering their Price, p. 127, 128..

H.

H Arcourt, (Marquis of) his Negotiation in Spain,  
p. 362.

Hal.

## The C O N T E N T S.

Hallifax (Lord) Impeach'd, p. 480. Articles against him, p. 490. Acquitted, 492.

I.

JAMES II. goes for Calais, in order to invade England, p. 145. His Interest unregarded at Ryswick, 267. Dies, p. 499. Jermyn (Lord) has one of his Eyes put out by a Squib, p. 286. Ireland, Proceedings there, 102, 188, 243, &c. 352, &c.

K.

KIDD, his Piracies enquired into, p. 441. Executed, p. 494. King William, see, William, King (Mr.) executed. 160. Kentish Petition, p. 484.

L.

Lancashire Plot, p. 4, 8, 9. Land Bank, p. 165, 166. Leeds (Duke of) order'd to be impeached, p. 39. His Speech to the Lords, ibid. His Speech to the Commons, p. 40. Is impeach'd, p. 41. His Speech debated by the Commons, p. 42. Letter of the Princess Anne to King William, p. 2. Of King William to the Scotch Parliament, p. 54. Of the same to Prince Vaudemont, p. 75. Of Marshal's Villeroy, to the Prince of Berghen, p. 84. Of King William to the Elector of Brandenburg, p. 93. From Sir John Fenwick to his Wife, p. 205. From Fuller to the Speaker of the House of Commons, p. 211. Londonderry, Petition of that City, p. 331. Lords Justices of England appointed, p. 53, 172. Their Proceedings, p. 189, 243, 244, 384, 451.

M.

Macclesfield (Earl of) Sues for a Divorce, p. 325. Manchester (Earl of) his Embassy to France, p. 383. His Letter to Monsieur de Torcy, p. 500. MARY (Queen) Effects of her Death, p. 1. Her Funeral, 3. Returns, p. 501. Melfort (Lord) Proceedings against him, p. 60.

His Letter. 470. Memorial call'd Legion, p. 484. Miscarriages of the Fleet, p. 238. Montague (Mr. Charles) memorable Vote in his Favour, p. 322.

N.

NAMUR, besieged by King William, p. 66. Difficulties of the Siege, p. 68. The Town surrender'd, p. 84. And the Castle, p. 94. Navy, State of it enquiry'd.

## The C O N T E N T S.

quir'd since, p. 375. Neufchastel, Contests about the Succession of that Principality p. 408. Neutrality, of Italy agreed on, p. 186. Newcastle (Duke of) made Knight of the Garter, p. 344. Norfolk (Duke of) his Marriage dissolv'd, 449.

O.

ORford (Earl of) lays down his Places, p. 377. Impeach'd, p. 480. Acquitted, p. 489. Owling-Trade provided against, 3<sup>17</sup>.

P.

Palace of Ryswick agreed on for the Place of Treaty, p. 248. Paper Credit, p. 201. Parliament, their Proceedings, p. 3. 11. 16. Parliament meets, p. 180, 190, 286, 368, 411. Prorogued, p. 48, 186, 240, 382, 410, 439. Is dissolved, p. 105, 334, &c. Partition-Treaty, p. 357. Its Effects, p. 464. Warm Debates about it, 474. Peace, Overtures towards it, p. 176.. Concluded, p. 269. 277. With the Turks, p. 366, 367. Between Denmark, Sweden and Holstein, p. 459. Pendergrass discover'd the Conspiracy. Perkins (Sir William) examin'd by the Commons, p. 152. And executed, p. 162..

Plenipotentiaries nam'd, 241. Preliminaries of Peace concluded, 249. Proclamation to apprebd the Plotters, 153. Against Impiety and Prophaneness, 324. Prior (Mr.) a fine Repartee of his, 338. Popery, growth of it check'd, 448. Portland Impeach'd, 479. His Papers, ib. Acquitted, 492. Places bestow'd, 53. 172. Plot to Invade England, and Murder King William, 145. Discover'd, 151. Pointi, his Expedition, 269. Takes Carthagena, 270. Poland, (King of) died, 187. Another King elected there, 256. Portland, (Earl of) a Grant to him in Wales oppos'd, 132. He is made Knight of the Garter, 242. Interviews with Monsieur Boufflers, 265. His Embassy to France, 355. Price, (Mr.) his Speeches against the Earl of Portland's Grant, 133. Privileg'd Places disfranchis'd, 237.

R.

Refugees, (French) Petition the Commons, 52. 15000 l. Granted for their Relief, 185. They are disappointed, 269. Representation of the Commons to the King, against the Colonels and Agents of the Army, 13. Report, about the East-India Company, 17. About the Cham-

## The CONTENTS.

*Chamberlain of London*, 20. Report of the Commissioners, for Inquiring into Irish Forfeitures, 415. Resumption of the Forfeited Estates, 430. Royal Family reconcil'd, 3. Rylswick, Treaty of Peace there, 248, & seq. 258. 269.

### S.

*Saint Malo bombard'd by the English*, p. 83.  
*Savoy* (D. of) concludes a Separate Treaty with France, p. 180. &c. (Duchess of) her Protestation of Right to the Succession of the Crown of England, p. 472. Saxony Elector of chosen King of Poland, p. 257. Scotch-India Company, their Affairs, p. 129, 347, 401, 442. Their National Address, 447 and 461. Scotland, Affairs of that Kingdom, p. 54, 187, 345, & seq. Their Parliament meets, 452. Prerogu'd, p. 455. Meets again, p. 460. Shaftesbury (Lord) his admirable Turn to make a Bill pass, p. 117. Sherlock (Dr.) his Diff'rence with Dr. South, p. 169. Smugglers discover'd, 317. And fin'd, p. 320. Sociaianism, growth of it, p. 169. Check'd, p. 170. Somers (Lord) made Lord Chancellor, p. 243. His Letter to the King, p. 358. The Great Seal taken from him, p. 450. Impeach'd, p. 480. Articles against him, and his Answer, p. 486. Acquitted, p. 489. Spain, the Queen-Mother of that Kingdom dies, 187. That King's Will sign'd, p. 464. Dies, p. 465. Speech of King William to the Parliament, p. 27. Of the High-Commissioner to the Scotch Parliament, p. 55. Of King William to the English Parliament, p. 108, and 154, 168, 190, 239. Stephens his Sermon before the House of Commons, p. 449. Stanhope's (Mr.) Memorial to the French Ambassador, p. 476. Scandal Army, Arguments for and against it, p. 230. & seq. Sunderland (Earl of) made Lord Chamberlain, p. 243. Reigns his Place, 335. Supply, p. 117. 154. Sweden, The King of that Kingdom Dies, p. 251. Tonnison (Dr.) made Archbishop of Canterbury, p. 52, Titles given, p. 54. 172.

### T.

Allard (Counse) his Audience of Leave, p. 468. Trevor (Sir John Speaker) expell'd the House for Bribery, p. 23. Trustees for Irish Forfeitures, p. 436, 437.

## The C O N T E N T S.

### V.

**V**alentia Besieg'd, p. 185. Vaudemont (*Prince of His fine Retreat*, p. 74. Venetian Ambassadors in England, p. 172. Villeroy, (*Marshal de*) His Letter to the Governor of Brussels, p. 84. Bombards Brussels, p. 85. Votes relating to the Supply, p. 436. Union between England and Scotland projected in vain, p. 446: War in the North, 458. Warwick (*Earl of*) Tried for Murder, 383. Weavers Riotous, 240. White-hall Burnt, 335.

### W.

**W**ILLIAM III. (*King of Great-Britain*) his Affliction upon the Death of Queen Mary, p. 1. His Answer to the Commons Representation concerning the Colonels and Agents, p. 14. His Letter to the Scotch Parliament, p. 54. He arrives in Holland, *ibid.* He comes to Ghent, 64. His Letter to the Elector of Brandenburgh, 93. He leaves the Army, after the taking of Namur, p. 98. He comes to the Hague, p. 105. Lands in England, *ibid.* Goes on his Progress, p. 106. Comes to Oxford, p. 107. His Speech to the Parliament, 108. 154. His Declaration about the Association, p. 158. His Speech to the Parliament, 168. He arrives in Holland, p. 172. Leaves the Army, and Lands in England, p. 189. He is Complimented by the City, 190. His Speech to the Parliament, *ibid.* He Lands in Holland, p. 243. He leaves the Army, p. 265. He comes to the Hague, p. 280. Lands in England, *ibid.* He passes thro' London in Triumph, *ibid.* His Speech to the Parliament, p. 286. He Lands in Holland, p. 345. His Letter to the Scotch Parliament, *ibid.* His Letter to the Lord Somers, p. 357. He goes to Zell, p. 361. His Speech to the Parliament, 368. p: His Message to the Commons about the Dutch Guards, p. 373. His Speech to both Houses, p. 380. Lands in Holland, p. 384. He goes to Loo, p. 407. Lands in England, p. 410. His Speech to the Parliament, p. 411. His Answer to the Commons Address about the Irish Forfeitures, 435. His Letter to the Council of Scotland, 443. His Answer to the Lords Address, 446. His Letter to the Duke of Queensbury, 456. to the Parliament of Scotland, 460. His Message to the Commons, 473. His Answer to their Address, 476. His Message to them *ib.* His Answer to their